The Worker

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New East-West Talk Held at the Kremlin

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CP PARLEY ADOPTS '48 PLATFORM FOR PEACE, FREEDOM

— See Page 3 —



'SEND HER TO THE MORGUE,' SAID COP IN DAYTON STRIKE

Police tug at Pearl Hupman as they carry her and three other members of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union off to jail in the Univis Lens Co. strike in Dayton, Ohio. "Send her to the morgue," shouted one cop as they mauled and trampled other strikers to get at her, a union organizer. (Other pictures and story on back page).

3d Ave. Bus Pay Raised, Strike Off

—See Page 3

Western Envoys at Kremlin Again

MOSCOW, (UP).—American Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith and his Anglo-French colleagues talked for three hours with Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov at the Kremlin tonight in another of the momentous East-West conferences on Germany.

Smith and the French and British envoys returned to the American Embassy from the Kremlin at 8 p.m. (1 p.m. EDT).

In line with the agreed policy, Smith refused to give the slightest hint of the tenor of the meeting, the longest in the series marking the renewal of east-west contacts at high level here.

Met by American correspondents when he alighted from his car at the Embasy, the ambassador said: "Molotov and Smirnov were present. Not Stalin. It lasted three hours. No comment."

Premier Stalin had received Smith and his colleagues last Monday night.

Envoy Sees Hope For East-West Amity

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UP).—Dr. Andrew Sik, new Hungarian Minister to Washington, predicted today the United States and Russia soon will reach an understanding that will end the "cool war."

He made the prediction in an interview as he left for New York en route to Hungary.

Sik, a Communist, based his forecast on the current Moscow talks, the wartime cooperation between the United States and Russia and his own "optimism." He emphasized that Hungary is a little country and that "the big political questions" are being settled by "the big powers."

"There is no objective reason why there should be a cool war, or even cold relations, between the United States and Russia," the envoy said. "The Moscow talks may not be successful tomorrow, but I am absolutely sure that sooner or later the United States and Russia will understand each other."

Sik said President Truman told him he has the same hope. Sik presented his credentials at the White House Wednesday.

But the white-haired minister, who once was a professor, said there are some people in the United States who do want war. He said these are the former political leaders who fled as "refugees" from eastern European countries.

"They want war because they believe Soviet Russia will be defeated and then they can go back and take over," he said.

He asserted the present Hungarian regime has "fulfilled the dreams of the Hungarian peasants" by breaking up big estates and giving them land. The peasant, Sik remarked, "waited a thousand years to get land. Now he has it. Try to get it away from him!"

On the question of east-west trade relations, he said Hungary wants to buy from U.S. firms, equipment needed for construction. But there have been difficulties.

"We had a test case recently," Sik said. "We had money to buy from a Philadelphia firm, fire protection equipment for our textile plants. The Philadelphia company had trouble getting an export license.

"I went to Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer and said: 'Tell me. Here is a simple case. If you won't grant an export license for simple things like fire protection equipment which certainly is not war equipment, then we cannot

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Tells Congress About Violence: Louis Kaplan, field representative of the CIO United Electrical Workers Union, tells a House Labor subcommittee that Ohio Governor Thomas J. Herbert was working in the interest of management when he sent National Guardsmen to attack Univis Lens, Dayton, pickets with a tank, bayonets and tear gas. He is showing the committee a photo of a police attack on the Dayton pickets.

Un-Americans Feed New Spy Tale to Press

WASHINGTON.—The House Un-American Committee late this week announced a shift in their spy smear tactics. Rep. Karl Mundt (R-SD) suddenly postponed further hearings and announced he would produce a "mystery witness" Monday.

The committee evidently had found the testimony of its people, Whittaker Chambers, Time magazine editor, and Elizabeth Bentley, publicized as a "spy queen," as becoming less and less effective for their smear purposes.

One witness, Alger Hiss, president of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, called Chambers a liar for naming him a Communist and "spy ring" members.

Other ex-government officials named by Chambers have requested the committee for time to deny the charges Chambers made. Several were scheduled to be heard Friday.

It was hinted the "mystery witness" would be produced in an effort to smear Wallace and the Progressive party.

Mundt said testimony taken from the "mystery man" will "lead to another new witness and between them they will break the case next week."

The "mystery man" was said by Rep. John McDowell (R-Pa) to have some sort of connection with alleged shipments of uranium ore to the Soviet Union in 1943.

Newspapers quoted an unnamed associate of Maj. Gen. Leslie Groves, wartime head of the a-bomb project, as questioning the accuracy of McDowell's statement on uranium shipments.

Duck Tax Query On Rep. Thomas

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Internal Revenue Bureau spokesmen said Friday that information about its investigations was never divulged, and refused to say whether charges of income tax evasion against Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R-NJ) were being pressed.

Rep. Thomas was accused, in a column written by Drew Pearson, of placing several clerks on his payroll for a number of years and collecting their salaries.

TRANSFER GUS HALL'S CASE TO N. Y. FEDERAL COURT

CLEVELAND.—The case of Gus Hall, one of the 12 members of the National Board of the Communist Party indicted on the phony frame-up charge of seeking to overthrow of the Government, was transferred to the Southern District of New York. Hall was directed by Federal judge Robert N. Wilkin to appear Monday in the New York court.

His bail bond of $5,000 was continued.

BILL TO RECOGNIZE ISRAEL OFFERED BY MARCANTONIO

A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 442) directing the President and the State Department to extend immediate de jure recognition to Israel and lift the arms embargo has been introduced into the special session of Congress, it was announced yesterday by the American Jewish Labor Council. The resolution, introduced by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (NY-ALP) was sponsored by the council, which is also arranging for its introduction into the Senate.

More Demand Strike Against GM Speedup

By William Allan

PONTIAC, Mich.—The afternoon shift at General Motors' Fisher Body plant in Pontiac struck Thursday afternoon against speedup, and, on returning to work the next day, demanded a strike vote authorization from the Reuther-dominated GM local of the United Auto Workers.

This comes on the heels of last week's strike vote at the Chevrolet UAW local in Flint against a proposed boost in production of 11 cars an hour. Now news comes that the plant that led off in the 1937 sit-down strike, Fisher Body Plant 1 in Flint is taking a strike vote against speedup.

Ten demands have been placed before the Chevrolet managament in Flint by the union. The major demand is to cut down speedup.

Coburn Walker, president of the local there, declared, "For 21 weeks management has been demanding a production hike in the crankshaft division of the Chevrolet plant. Production for 12 years has been 40 cranks per hour. Now management is demanding 50.

The Chevrolet management is trying to force these workers to pay back more than they received in their recent raise and this in face of GM profits of over a million dollars a day."

A Reuther time study man, Robert Kantor, Socialist, came to Chevrolet when the company first proposed the production boost. Kantor, after timing the job, proposed that the men could put out 46 cranks per hour instead of the present 40.

The workers howled him down and sent him scuttling back to Detroit, where he has remained ever since. Eleven workers have been penalized for their refusal to meet the increased production.

In this Saginaw Valley, which takes in Pontiac, Flint, Saginaw and Bay City, more than 150,000 General Motors workers are employed. It was here the campaign started for the third round of wages in 1948, when the Reuther leadership of the UAW-CIO "could not decide on a figure."

Now a movement is on in the valley to bring together local union leaders and department committeemen to hold the speedup.

Plan Strikes in Japan to Fight Curb on Unions

TOKYO, (UP).—Japanese trade unions are "preparing for widespread strikes at any time after Saturday," two labor leaders said today. They said the strikes would be called to protest a law prohibiting strikes and collective bargaining by Government workers which was suggested by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Kazuyoshi Dobashi, chief of the Communications Workers Union, and Makoto Kan, chairman of the National Congress of Industrial Organizations, said both Government and private trade unions would take part.

3d Ave. Bus Firm Wins O'Ds Fare Hike Pledge

The strike of the Third Ave. bus lines was cancelled Friday, when the city administration surredered its objections to an 8 cent fare—or more. John M. MacDonald, president of the bus corporation, then cancelled the discharge of 106 men and agreed to carry out his previous commitment to pay a 24 cent wage increase.

With the help of Mayor O'Dwyer and Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, MacDonald had forced the city to back down on the far boost.

Quill and the Mayor, it now transpires, had engaged in shadow-boxing on a strike possibility when all along both knew the Mayor was going to give the company its fare increase.

Under the new understanding, the Third Avenue—and all other private lines—agree to a combination ride of 12 cents for subway and bus fare, five-cent fares for school children, and elimination of two-cent transfers. In return the city will expedite their fare applications to the Public Service Commission so as to enable the private lines to go back to their original 8-cent fare—and even higher. Should the PSC, which will probably get around to it by September, approve the higher fare, the city will accet it.

The lines not only can ask for the maximum fare increase without limits on profits but can continue to stall on their wage retroactivity obligations to the TWU.

The Board of Estimate will meet on Tuesday to formally acknowledge the consent of the private lines in Manhattan and Queens to the new city transit formula and pass a resolution speeding their fare applications to the PSC.

The only doubtful factor was the Fifth Ave. Coach Company which charges 10 cents a ride, wants 12½ cents or two rides for a quarter, and on Friday told the Mayor that it intends to insist on its present two-cent transfer charge.

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Highlights from CP Draft '48 Platform

Following are highlights from the draft 1948 platform adopted Friday by the 14th national convention of the Communist Party.

The Communist Party calls for a return to the peace policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt, based upon friendship and co-operation with our great wartime ally, the Soviet Union.

End the "Cold War," the draft, and the huge military budget!

Strengthen the United Nations as an instrument for world peace!

Negotiate a peaceful settlement with the Soviet Union for a united, democratic Germany!

Withdrawal of American troops from China, Korea and Greece; break diplomatic and economic ties with Franco Spain.

End all policies that weaken or destroy the sovereignty of other nations.

Economic assistance, without political strings, to the war-ravaged nations of Europe giving first call to the victims of fascist attack.

Immediate, unconditional independence of Puerto Rico.

Aid the economic development of the colonial and semi-colonial countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin-America without infringement on their national sovereignty.

Lift the embargo and extend full recognition to Israel.

•

Defend the labor movement and unite the ranks of the workers against this attack which threatens labor's very existence.

Repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and end strike-breaking injunctions.

Restore price control and roll-back prices.

•

We support all steps to curb the power of the trusts. . . . We support measures to nationalize basic industries, banks, and insurance companies, but point out that these can only be useful as part of the fight for a people's democratic government in the United States. Democratic nationalization of trustified industries requires guarantees of democratic controls, the right of labor to organize collectively, bargain and strike. This can only be accomplished by a people's government dedicated to curbing the power of the trusts.

We point out that capitalism cannot become "progressive" simply by curbing the excesses of the monopolies. The basic causes of unemployment, economic crisis, fascism and war can only be accomplished by the establishment of socialism through the democratic will of a majority of the American people.

•

End the witch-hunts, loyalty orders and phony spy scares.

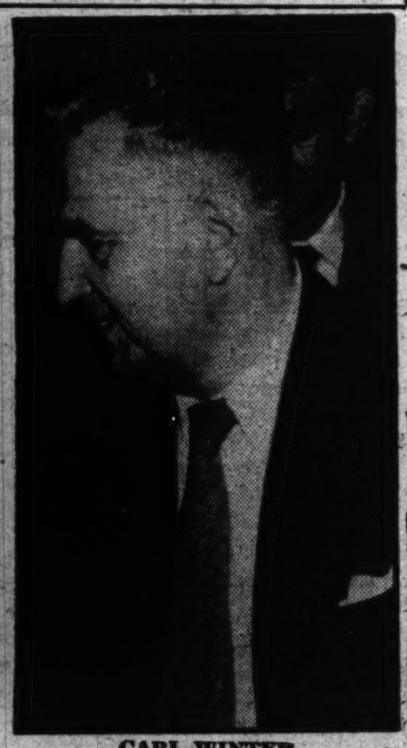
Abolish the Un-American Committee. Withdraw the indictments against the twelve Communist leaders and the contempt citations against the anti-fascist victims of congressional inquisitions.

Outlaw all forms of anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism, and every other expression of racial and religious bigotry. End all discrimination against the Mexican-American people in the Southwest. The Communist Party calls for an end to any and

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GILBERT GREEN



CARL WINTER



IRVING POTASH



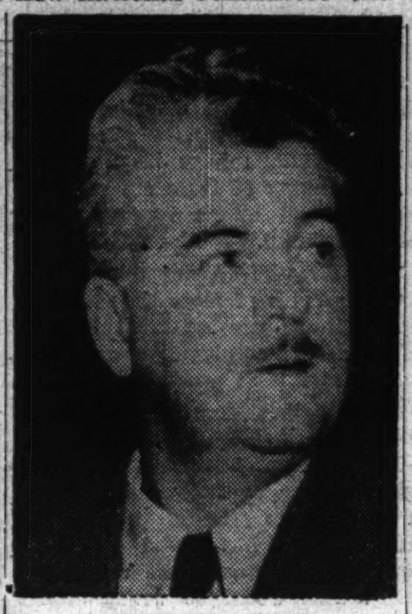
JOHN WILLIAMSON

CP Convention Adopts '48 Election Platform For Peace, Freedom

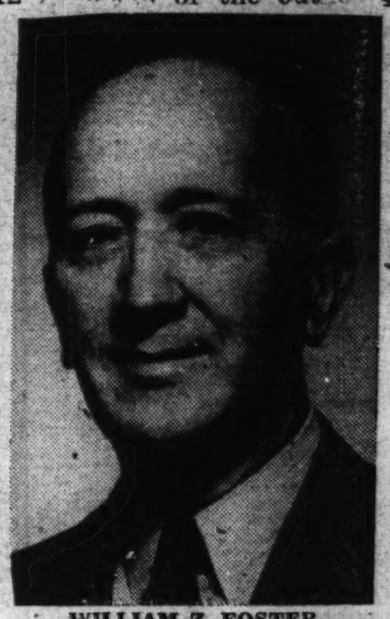
By Rob F. Hall and Max Gordon

The 1948 draft platform of the Communist Party calls on the American people to vote and work for peace and freedom in the crucial 1948 elections. The platform was adopted in general form at the 14th convention of the Party, which ended five days of deliberations Friday night with a warning that "the danger of war and fascism are exceedingly great."

"Only the common people, and in the first place the working class, can change the nation's present disastrous course," the platform said, adding that the balloting on Nov. 2 may "determine the way America will go." William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis were unanimously re-elected chairman and general secretary, respectively. The convention also elected to the new national committee the 12 members of the outgoing national committee who were recently indicted on a frame-up charge of advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence. The delegates unanimously chose Elizabeth Gurley Flynn to be the 13th member of the committee.



EUGENE DENNIS



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

The platform called for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, restoration of price and rent controls with rollbacks, heavier taxation on upper incomes and increased exemptions for low income groups, and a series of social measures designed to improve the living conditions of workers and farmers.

SAY GI's WERE BETRAYED

It charged that the promises made to the soldiers of World War II regarding elimination of fascism, establishment of peace and an economic bill of rights have been broken.

Instead of peace, it declared, there is war in Greece, China and Israel, preparations for war on a feverish scale, a peace-time draft. Instead of security and abundance, there is a 16 percent cut in real wages since 1944, sky-rocketing prices, constant fear of an economic crash.

Instead of democracy, there is lynch law in the South, mounting Jimcrow and anti-Semitism, anti-Communist witch-hunts, phony spy scares.

BLAMES TRUSTS

The platform placed the broken promises at the door of the "250 giant corporations, operating through eight banks," and owned by a "few plutocratic families" which operate industry not for the public welfare but for the private gain and power of the "multi-millionaire ruling class."

It placed the responsibility for world tension on "Wall St. and the bi-partisan and Truman-Vandenberg-Dulles atomic diplomacy."

It presented a nine-point program for removing the war tension, including scrapping of "the huge military budget," withdrawal of troops from various parts of the world, economic assistance—with no strings attached—to war-ravaged nations, a peaceful settlement with the USSR on Germany, immediate and unconditional independence of Puerto Rico, lifting the embargo and full recognition of Israel.

A feature dealing with living standards was the demand for the nationalization of the basic industries and banks, under democratic controls. This, it suggested, is a necessary step in curbing the power of the trusts.

It warned, however, that nationalization can be achieved only as part of the struggle for a "people's democratic government." It pointed out, too, that capitalism will not become progressive by curbing monopoly excesses. Only elimination of the trusts can remove the basic of unemployment and war, the platform declared, and only under socialism will the trusts be eliminated.

The platform repudiated the attacks on the Communist Party, and insisted that reactionaries, not Marxists, believe in and practice force and violence. It demanded the dismissal of the indictments against the 12 Communist leaders, abolition of the Un-American Committee and outlawing of the KKK and all forms of bigotry.

TO END JIMCROW

"The hypocricy of the democratic pretensions of Wall St. and the Administration are shattered on the reality of the Jimcrow system in America," the platform says, in demanding that all forms of dis-

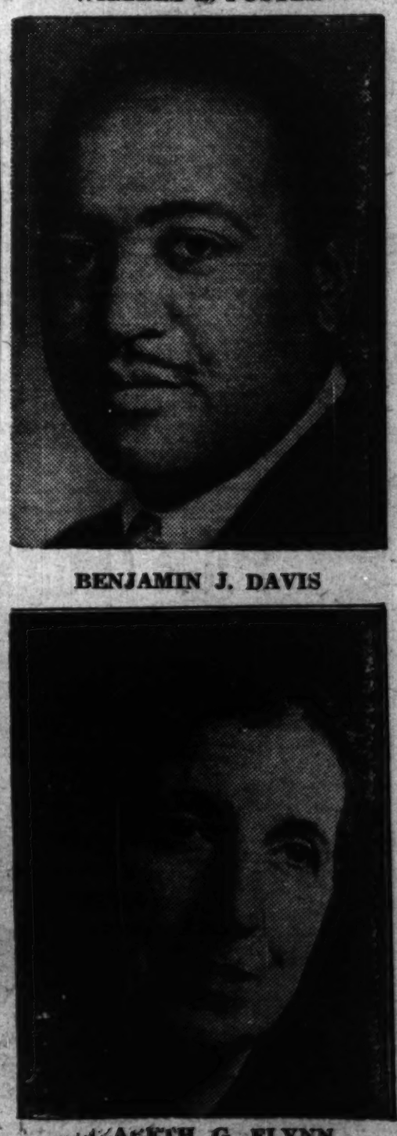
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JOHN GATES



HENRY WINSTON



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

ELIZABETH G. FLYNN



ROBERT THOMPSON

Government Breaks Faith with Veterans

By Bernard Burton

For most of the nearly 15 million veterans of World War II the bright silver envisioned in GI benefits has turned to tawdry tinsel. In two earlier articles we showed how the actions of top Republican and Democratic leaders as well as bankers, real estate interests, builders and just cheap confidence operators have resulted in mulcting the ex-GI of his promised rights.



Lacking seniority, savings, experience and real skill, most veterans are heading for a blind alley as the boom drives toward its inevitable bust. The Veterans Administration has admitted that it can do little to guard the veteran against pitfalls in using up his benefits.

But the heads of the VA share much of the responsibility. While additional billions have been appropriated for new wars and building a new army, navy and air force, the VA budget was cut last year by two billion dollars.

Nobody familiar with the problem claims that the need of veterans is less now than right after V-J Day. Fact is that the VA has been following a ruthless policy in cutting off claimants to many rights.

★

ANYONE APPLYING for a disability pension can cite the runaround, which he received. Vets receiving pensions have been called in, with many of them cut off altogether and others having their claims reduced.

With this, the VA was able to report a surplus of more than $156,000,000 in its pension fund. It reported a total surplus of one billion dollars and then proceeded to lay off thousands of workers on grounds of "economy."

The illusion has been spread, and has even carried weight within progressive circles, that the present boom has wiped out the "special" character of the veterans' needs. This would be wrong even from the point of view of numbers, with veterans of both wars totalling nearly 19 million.

The 12-year period of "prosperity" which followed World War I did not remove the needs of veterans as a group, which the bonus march of 1932 clearly demonstrated. There is even less chance that the more feverish and probably shorter present boom will accomplish that purpose.

★

IN THE SEASONAL SLUMP of 1947, when unemployment climbed for four months, a CIO study in major industrial areas revealed that 38 percent more veterans were laid off than non-vets. During a high mark of employment, in the latter part of 1947, the U. S. Census Bureau reported that almost a million veterans were unemployed.

Well over half of all veterans have cashed in their terminal leave bonds, despite pleas by President Truman and other government officials. The authoritative Army Times disclosed that most of this cash "went for payment of current debts, medical bills, clothing, furniture, etc."

The position of veterans belong-

(Continued on Page 7)

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Starobin's First Report

Passengers on The Queen Mary

By Joseph Starobin

PARIS. — When Samuel Morse first tried out the telegraph, he uttered the famous words, "What hath God wrought." I would sum up the wonderful voyage aboard the Queen Mary with a variation: "What hath man wrought."

Against the vast, ever-changing circular table of deep green and blue, and under the dome of cloud-streaked skies fitting snugly at a distant horizon, this majestic liner of 80,000 tons has carried 2,000 people across the North Atlantic within five days — a tribute to man's genius (and I mean certain men too).

There is a plaque on the main deck aft which says this ship was "built and engined by John Brown, Ltd." I keep thinking of the thousands of working men on the famous River Clyde who threw rivets, machined handsome plywood walls of the ships several levels, and keep every detail in perfect harmony round the clock — sailors, stewards and waiters, mostly small and wiry men, many sallow.

One thing you notice: quiet British humor and no servility whatsoever toward the passengers. Our steward with his knotted rope for a belt and his heavy rimmed glasses told me he has been reading an American article which criticizes Britain's nationalization and he doesn't like it. After the first war, he says, captains and colonels were strutting about but workers sat in pubs.

"Whatever ye say now most evrurry mon is worrking this time. Maybe thurrs waste here and there but we'll make a go of it."

★

WHICH DOESN'T MEAN the crew has much love for the Cunard Line. One waiter said it turns around too quickly. And it was he who observed that the line had made more than six million last year. The Irishman who all day runs one elevator out of the lowest deck, where the swimming pool is, to the promenade deck, doesn't hesitate to complain of the long hours and the heat, yet at the same time showing pride in his ship.

Said one American: "The elevators at the Empire State building run faster." Replied the elevator man: "Yes, but show me that Empire State can cross the Atlantic."

Perhaps a third of the cabin passengers are British, Scottish and French, returning homewards after vacations. The rest are Americans of every variety. Many are elderly women and they didn't appreciate one of the movies shown each afternoon which poked fun at mothers-in-law. Some are skilled workers and wives visiting old folks and relations on British Isle — a lace worker from Scranton, Penn. who says nobody knows how hard miners work, or a Bronx typographical worker, member of the Big Six, and proud of it.

And all are carrying trunks of food and grumbling that prices have doubled on London-Glasgow express since the old days.

Then there are people in groups attending innumerable European congresses. The most spectacular are the leaders of the Youth for Christ International. They hold services every night at 7:45 which begin with saxaphone blasts and include cowboys with rope tricks and meandering sermons. During one of these I learned that the bible is the absolute and authoritative word of the Lord, the anvil against which the hammers of evil have been beating in vain. Among the hammers of evil are Tom Paine, Robert Ingersoll and Communists it seems.

★

BUT THE DELEGATES to the World Council of Churches look askance at what they call "bible thumpers." I had a long talk with a noted Presbyterian educator from North Carolina who was somewhat surprised to find an American Communist aboard, and much interested in the relationship between Christian ethics and Communism. After a long discussion on Russia and the need for world peace, he said more ministers like himself might agree with my analysis if only it were "anchored to God."

With the astronomers en route to a congress in Zurich is witty, amiable Harlow Shapley who is in the first class zone but who had been visiting friends in the cabin class. We talked about the prospects of Henry Wallace and he said it was too bad I hadn't introduced myself sooner, in view of the

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Meet a CP Delegate

Nick Migas, Steelworker, Helped Union Win $135,000,000 Raise

By Al Richmond, Editor, Peoples World

Just look at him, you wouldn't think Nick Migas is the sort of fellow who helped knock over U. S. Steel and the other big steel corporations for $135,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1949.

But Migas, one of the delegates to the national convention of the Comunist Party, played no small part in making Big Steel, and then Little Steel say "Yes" in July, after they had said "No" in April.

Of middle height, seemingly slight in his brown suit, Migas talks softly, but with assurance. He's been a steel worker for 15 years, working in the same Inland Steel plant at Indiana Harbor, and a Communist for some three years longer than that.

Last May, Migas won national fame at a convention in Boston. He was dumped by some muscle men after he dared challenge the "no wage increase" policy of Philip Murray on the floor of the CIO Steelworkers Convention.

This past week, Migas won fame of a different sort, at a different convention. To the 250 delegates to the Communist Party's national convention, he was pointed out as a model of a Communist in a large industrial plant.

★

NICK JOINED the Communist movement "in '29 or '30," as he says, "just when the big crash came." There was a Young Communist League organization in his town of Hammond, Ind., and he gravitated toward it, partly through the influence of his father, an old-time steel worker, who took his turn in the coal mines of West Virginia after being blacklisted from the steel mills in the Pittsburgh area.

His father had been a Socialist, an IWW, a militant union man always.

Graduating from high school into the America of depression in 1929, Nick went to work as a section railroad hand. "Then things cracked down and you couldn't get a job no place," he said. "So, I finally got a job setting up pins in a bowling alley. The place folded up, and I worked on a farm a little bit."

★

IT WASN'T UNTIL 1933 that he finally landed a job as laborer at the No. 1 Open Hearth department of the Inland Steel plant. He still works at No. 1 Open Hearth, but now he is a charging crane operator, one of the top skilled jobs in the industry.

Nick loads stock (that's iron) and scrap metal into the huge furnaces. The steel that finally emerges is processed at the same plant, in other departments and mills, into rail, wire, pipe, sheet metal, tin plate and nuts and spikes and all the other steel products that bind and rivet America's economy into a unified whole.

Nick is the grievance committeeman for the 500 workers in his department, a recognized leader among the 10,000 men in the plant, and thanks to the strongarm men who tapped up on him in Boston, he is recognized throughout the steel industry, among close to a million workers, as a man with guts and program, which is another way of saying, a real Communist.

★

IN BOSTON, he was dumped for actually carrying out the mandate of his own Local 1100. The 12 delegates had been instructed to fight for wage increases, and against any salary increases for the officials as long as the workers received no raise.

"The workers were very mad about the whole deal," is the way he summarizes his reception upon his return home from Boston. "The response of the workers was wonderful . . . the rumor got around the mill I had been killed."

He hadn't been killed, of course, but then there was another rumor that at the first local meeting after the delegates returned, a move would be made to expel Migas.

The word got around, and from 600 to 750 workers turned up at the local meeting, ordinarily attended by some 100.

★

FOUR GERMANO MEN (followers of Joe Germano, the notorious district representative of the Steelworkers) among the 12 delegates signed a statement assailing Migas' behavior at the convention—"it was done with Communists"—and asked the membership to condemn him.

Archie Breen, who read the statement, was booed of fthe floor.

"He was booed even by his own people, from his own department," Migas said. "He's a blast furnace man, and there was a raft of them there."

The reports of other delegates, the majority critical of Murray and the convention, were interrupted by cries from the workers, "Let's hear from Migas! We wanna hear Migas!"

Last to report, Migas read the statement that brought down Murray's wrath at Boston. The workers reaced to the statement rather differently than Murray had. "That's

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Israel Won't Sell Sovereignty, Says Shertok

By A. B. Magil

TEL AVIV (By Cable).—The Government of Israel "will not buy loans at the expense of our sovereignty, economic and political," Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok said here.

In an interview with this correspondent, Shertok also declared that the American arms embargo had prolonged the war against Israel and resulted in unnecessary loss of life.

Though declining to express an opinion about the American presidential candidates and parties because this is an internal matter of the United States, Shertok emphasized his desire for help and understanding from any quarter: "we appreciate the value of a man of Henry Wallace's stature expressing sympathy for our cause." Among other points made by the Israeli Foreign Minister were:

• **The American trade union movement can help Israel's war of liberation "by bringing friendly influence to bear on the United States Government's policies to secure full-fledged recognition of the Jewish State and modification of the arms embargo so that it operates against the aggressors and in favor of the victim of aggression";**

• **The Government of Israel sees good prospects for the fruitful economic and political cooperation with the Soviet Union and people's democracies of east Europe;**

• **The Israeli Government will not recognize the Arab states as spokesmen for Palestine Arabs.**

Shertok received me in his office at the Foreign Ministry in the government quarter of Tel Aviv. In response to a question about the economic negotiations with the United States, he said: "There are soundings taking place about a loan and purchase of petrol. Of course purchases of other goods are always going on."

★

TO THE QUERY about what the attitude would be if Washington proposed including Israel in the Marshall Plan or some similar scheme, he replied: "We would definitely prefer arrangements between the United States and Israel to be 'ad hoc,' based on the specific merits and not forming part of the general scheme. We will judge every proposition on its merits, taking fully into account the economic merits and political implications. We would resist any attempt at interference in the internal life of Israel. We won't buy loans at the expense of the sovereignty — economic and political. We won't accept dictates as to what to do with money from the USA."

Shertok stated that the lack of de jure recognition by the USA doesn't impose any far reaching disabilities on Israel. **"It is being used as an excuse by other governments for not granting even de facto recognition and has had general delaying effect on the process of our integration into the family of nations. However, de facto recognition by the U.S.A. is very important."**

★

SHERTOK DECLARED that the attitude of the Soviet Union and of the eastern European countries "has been a source of consistent encouragement to us and opens good prospects for fruitful economic and political cooperation in the future."

One of the questions in which we are most vitally interested are the facilities for immigration of Jews from those countries — Jews who want to settle in Palestine. We are also interested in the facilities for training and preparation on the spot of would-be immigrants."

He said such facilities already exist in Rumania, Poland and a number of other countries. "There are good prospects for close trade relations with the USSR and countries of Eastern Europe" he continued. "An Israeli purchasing mission is now in Rumania. Each legation will have a commercial attache. We need food, timber and other things."

I asked Shertok about the speech he made June 19 at the Labor Party conference in which he was quoted as having affirmed "our tendency to the west." He said this had been torn from the context.

"What I said was we cannot accept merely eastern orientation but must have bilateral orientation. I hope to God the conflict between the east and west will be resolved."

★

THE ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER was critical of "the basic approach" of Count Bernadotte. I asked whether Bernadotte's proposals for the settlement of the war didn't constitute a reward for the aggressors.

"In effect the proposals rewarded the aggressors," he replied, "though I don't say this was the intention."

Shertok said the Israeli Government had made no specific protest to the UN about Bernadotte. "We have expressed opinions on specific points rather than sweeping generalizations about personalities." I asked Shertok to elucidate the recent statement he made to Cyrus Sulzberger of the New York Times about the readiness of Israel to grant bases to foreign powers provided this would be under UN sanction and part of a universal arrangement "with other states making similar sacrifices."

I made the point that since the UN is now dominated by the USA, such a decision on basis might mean an imperialist war measure.

Without agreeing or disagreeing with my characterization of the UN, he referred to the veto power in the Security Council as a safeguard. I don't believe it's stretching his meaning to interpret this as referring to the Soviet Union. As for the possibility that the veto power might be whittled down, he said: "My statement was based on the assumption that the veto is in force. We are not signing any indefinite contracts."



Members of Israeli Army moving along a damaged road in the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem sector

Gov't Breaks Faith With Vets

(Continued from Page 4)

ing to minority groups— especially Negroes—is even worse than others. In the South Negro veterans are not only cheated, but are often completely denied their rights. Many are not even permitted to apply for 52-20 benefits for fear that it may make more difficult for southern planters to recruit cheap labor.

Recently the Federal Reserve Board warned that growing numbers of persons were falling into the "dis-savers" category — those who were drawing on savings for current expenses. It is a safe bet that a great part of this group is composed of veterans.

★

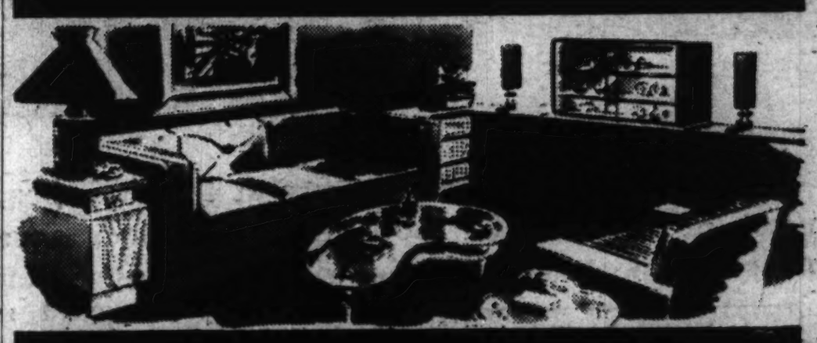
ABOUT ONE YEAR AGO Gen. Bradley warned the American Legion that a depression would "make economic DP's of millions of our veterans." Millions of German veterans following World War I found themselves in this kind of situation. Many of them, disillusioned, bitter, and lacking constructive leadership, were recruited into Hitler's SS and brownshirts.

There are American fascists who hope to build up mass goon squads on a similar basis. Their chances, however, are not as good as the demagogue days. A good many veterans are loyal union members who have fought it out on the picket lines.

Most of them have refused to be taken in by the fascist-like actions of the Catholic War Veterans and some American Legion figures. But the danger is still present that, with the country heading toward crisis, many veterans may find some glitter in the demagogy of our native democracy-baiters.

The Progressive Party has taken a long step forward in meeting this situation with its planks for answering the needs of the veterans and its program for work among ex-GI's directed by former servicemen. Most unions and other progressive organizations, however, have tended to let the question go by the wayside, falling for the illusory notion that the problem of "rehabilitation" has passed.

Fact is that, with the nation's economy distorted by war planning and with inflation impoverishing greater numbers and pushing toward crisis, the problem of "rehabilitation" may be just beginning.



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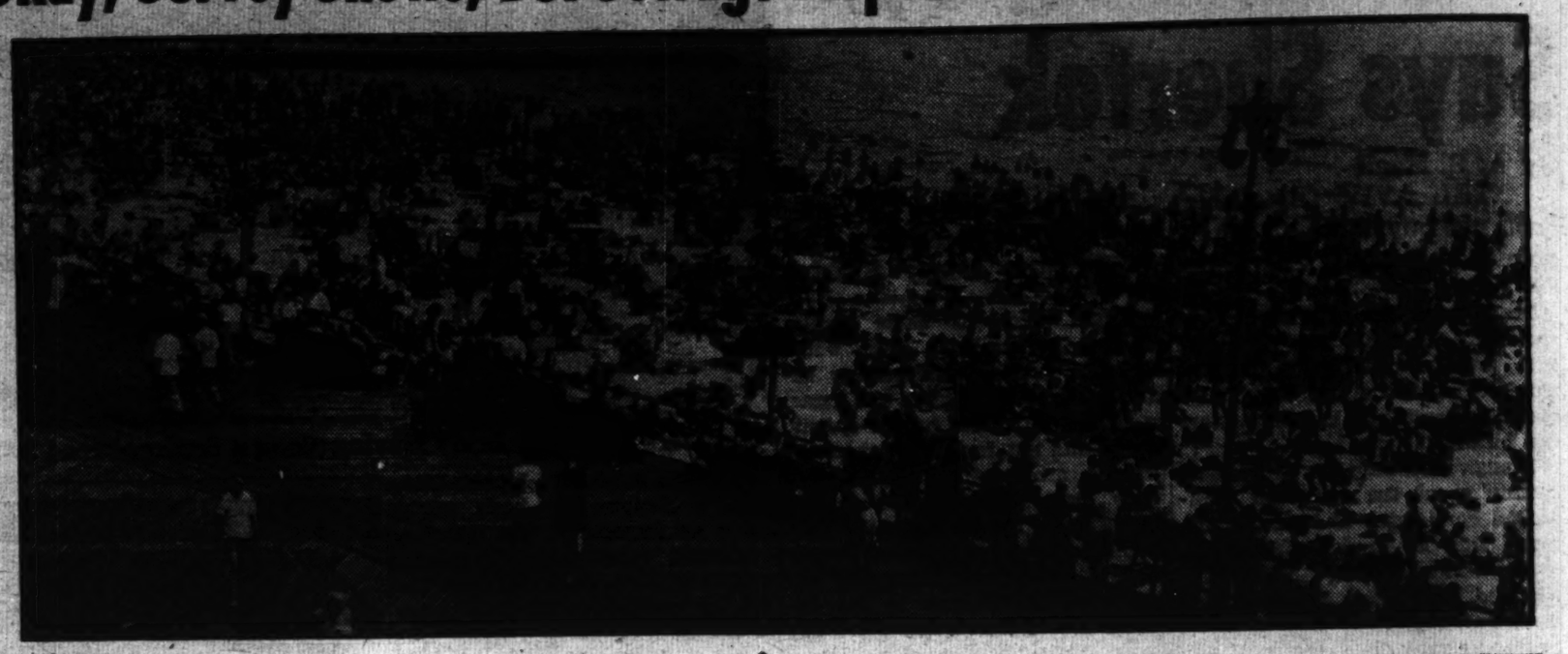
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How Safe Are the City Beaches?

Brighton Beach Okay, Survey Shows; But Sewage Disposal Plants Needed



Sunday Crowd At Brighton

Half a million people can and do fill the sand at Brighton Beach on a warm Sunday afternoon. Before the unofficial ban on bathing there was lifted on June 14, attendance dropped sharply.

The Worker Photo by Peter

By Michael Singer

The current pollution scare at the city's beach fronts has pulverized most of the popular poor men's summer resorts here. Plagued by miserable weather to begin with, the latest onslaught, led by the World-Telegram, has bankrupted scores of businessmen, deprived millions of their only hot weather retreat and created a mass fear psychosis.

The Departmen of Health has tried to hit back at the exaggerated and press circulation-inspired pollution stories. There is an increase in bacteria at the bathing beaches due to greater garbage flow into the ocean waters, the lack of city decontamination processes and the inept approach by the O'Dwyer Administration to sewage disposal plant construction. But Health Commissioner Harry S. Mustard has been taking consistent coliform counts of the bathing waters and in his latest classification of the beaches on June 14 provided bathers with a fairly decent gauge for safety.

★

A SURVEY OF BRIGHTON BEACH during the past week proved two points:

1—That the beaches there, classified as "A" or safe, are just as clean—by medical and pharmaceutical reports—as the chlorinated pool at the Brighton Beach Bath.

2—That unless the city quickly builds its projected sewage disposal plants, all beaches, including Brighton, will be closed down within three years at the latest.

These facts, while seemingly contradictory on the surface, reveal the "hysteria" behind the World-Telegram's stories and the imperative need by the city to act quickly against the mounting hazards of sewage in bathing areas.

Brighton Beach, perhaps more than other beaches, has been affected by the pollution scare. Extending from Corbin Place in Manhattan Beach to Ocean Parkway, Brighton is a dense community of more than 175,000 population.

During the summer it is a mecca for millions of residents from every borough and corner of the metropolis. On a single Saturday or Sunday more than 500,000 can and do fill every inch of sand along the Brighton waterfront.

Until June 14, when the Health Department listed Brighton as "Class A" and lifted the unofficial restriction on bathing there the beach was a deserted wasteland. Concessions closed, scores of hot dog stands shut down and beach paraphernalia shops and locker houses were foreclosed. While the temperature mounted into the high 80's, bathing suits hung dry in closets and children played in the hot streets under the panicky eyes of frightened parents.

★

THE POLLUTION STORIES had a terrific effect on the mental state even of non-bathers. Mothers called their physicians every time the baby sneezed. A community phobia developed over possible tonsillitis, infantile paralysis, dysentery and skin epidemics.

"Of course there is a danger of typhoid," said one doctor whom we interviewed. "I know of no case yet or of any ailment resulting from the water here. However, parents have ben frightened and the pollution headlines have created a form of premeditated illness among them. I get calls from parents who can ill afford such luxurious panic to treat imaginative ills, all ostensibly caused from the polluted beaches."

"Is there any sign of pollution?" we asked him.

"It would be stupid to say that the waters are absolutely clean. They are not. It would be just as stupid to say the beaches are so unclean as to make bathing dangerous. The fact is that sewage is flowing into Brighton at an increased tempo. Unless the sewage disposal plants are built soon the greatest danger we face is a sudden outbreak of typhoid."

Typhoid germs, he pointed out, live longer on the body than other forms of bacteria and "eventually a qualitative change in the situation will take place and we'll suddenly have an epidemic."

★

The situation at Brighton can best be defined as that of "cautious hopefulness." Everybody seems hopeful that the "Class A" classification will stick. Nobody is certain that the beaches are really safe. Children are still being deprived of the cool waters. Mothers still have the dial-jitters. Small businessmen are peering over their counters hoping that the pollution tide which nearly drowned them has passed.

★

BEFORE JUNE 14—the date of the Department of Health classification and as one storekeeper put it "our day of liberation"—business had dropped to a vanishing point. George Manos, a concessionnaire on Brighton Sixth St. and the Boardwalk, who has ben operating there for the last 13 years, told us that "the pollution stories caused a 50 percent drop in my business." Since June 14 his trade has increased by 10 percent "but it's still way off what it should be."

A mother filling her picnic lunch box with frankfurters, soda pop and french fried potatoes, said she was still afraid. "Now I let my older children in the water, but I won't let my little one bathe. I need more proof than what the Department of Health says is safe bathing here."

Pouring root beer into containers, Manos kept up an angry dialogue. "This pollution is no different than it has ben for the last 25 years. Every year the World-Telegram comes out with headlines and stories scaring hell out of the people. Every year people bathe, but there is no epidemic, no sickness. This year more people got scared than before. Maybe there is more sewage dumped in our ocean. But I think there's another reason for this phony scare."

"What's the reason?"

"I think it's a big business scheme to boost the Rockaways. People don't come here, so they go there. The building contractors want the city to build a subway to Rockaway. Its' all a political trick to boost the real estate interests. Maybe there's sewage contracts involved, too. Talk enough about bad sewerage here and somebody is going to get a nice, fat contract to build pipes."

★

AN AUTHORITY on the subject is Mrs. Lillian Swerdloff, who lives at 3038 Brighton Fifth St. and is vice-president of the Brighton Beach Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association. Like all the others we spoke to she said business had picked up since June 14. Mrs. Swerdloff, who rents rooms in her home and has lockers in the basement, said that people who had given deposits for the season "never even showed up anymore" after the pollution stories broke.

She blamed the city for failing to build disposal plants. **"When the city raised the fare it promised all kinds of civic and public improvements. So far it has done nothing. All it has done is raise the question of water use taxes which it claims may be necessary to get the money for sewage plant construction. Nonsense."**

The water use tax, already projected for Board of Estimate action in the near future, would levy an $8 a year tax on one-family homes and much higher taxes on larger homes. Water meters would be installed in each dwelling and the owner would pay for water consumption.

★

MRS. SWERDLOFF, a white-haired, keen-eyed, energetic woman, who used crisp gestures to emphasize her points, reflected a great anxiety among residents of Brighton. "This water tax," she said, slapping the table, "would probably be passed on to the tenant either in higher rents or some other form of increased living costs."

"The city has money to decontaminate the waters here and everywhere else in the city. The people shouldn't have to pay for that," she insisted.

She pointed to the house next door. "That house hasn't had a rental this summer yet. It's the first time since the war that this has happened. The pollution stories had a lot to do with that."

In the Chamber of Commerce, she asserted, there has been much activity on the issue. "I've tried to get the politicians to promise some definite action. We are against further taxes. Pollution or no pollution, the people won't take this new tax."

In the Seaside Cosmetic shop at 750 Brighton Beach Ave. and the Van Roon Specialty Shop next door, the proprietors were hopeful that the worst of the pollution scare was over.

"It could be the pollution, it could be the higher fare, but my business is worse than ever," the Van Roon shop owner told us. "Last Saturday was the only normal day we've had this year. There's just no people coming out here any more. It's never been like this in the 20 years I've been in business on this spot."

★

WHILE THE BUSINESSMEN and the do-gooders in Brighton were perturbed, it remained for the organized progressive groups to go into action. The American Labor Party, Tenants and Consumers Council, Wallace Committees and Brighton Communist Party are making pollution a major political ssue.

Disturbed by the World-Telegram reports and their effect on the community, the Women for Wallace last June sent a delegation to the Department of Health and conferred with consultants on the staff.

Told that sewage disposal plants were the only solution to the growing pollution hazard, the Women for Wallace Committee, headed by Mrs. Lottie Peres, issued leaflets calling on the community to act. The committee wired Mayor O'Dwyer requesting an appointment, but it was never acknowledged. On July 14 a community conference, sponsored by the Brighton Legislative Conference, hammered out a program to meet the menace.

★

DELEGATES from the Wallace groups, the American Labor Party, the Communist Party, the Parent-Teachers Association, the Brighton and Coney Island Chamber of Commerce and the American Veterans Committee heard Sen. William Rosenblatt, Labor Party-endorsed State Senator, and Simon W. Gerson, Communist and ALP designated Councilmanic candidate, oppose the water tax, demand immediate sewage plans and quick discontinuation of waters emptying into the ocean.

Some of the realty interests and business groups in the Chamber of Commerce sought to prevent the Communist Party from taking part in the conference and surreptitiously tried to prevent Gerson from being on the committee. These forces proposed that the conference seek advice and solution from Louis Cohen, the Mayor's red-baiting stooge for Boss Ed Flynn of the Bronx of

(Continued on Page 11)

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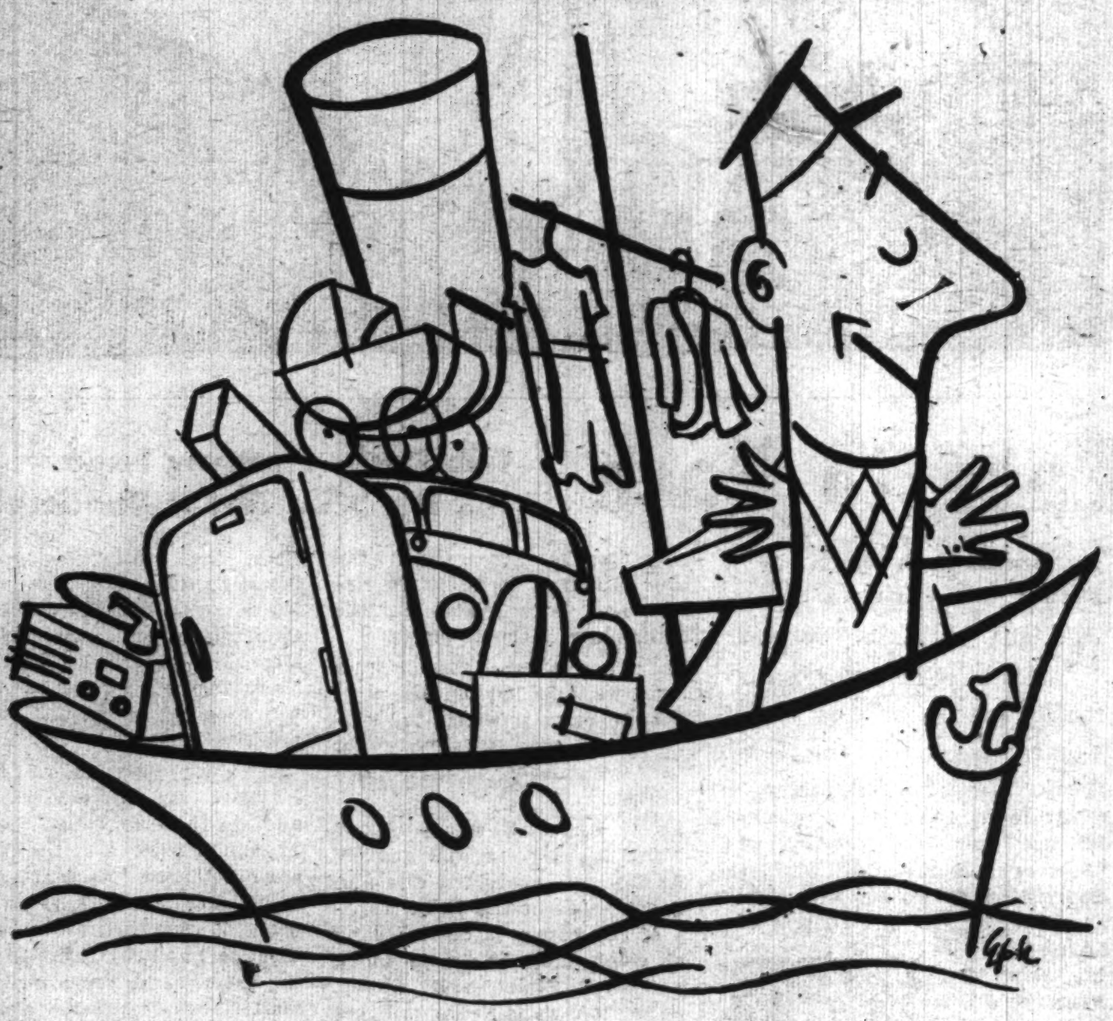
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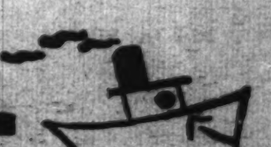
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1948

Clerical Reaction in AFL

THE foul reactionary character of the clique that dominates the New York State Federation of Labor revealed itself fully when that labor body's convention commended the New York Superintendent of Schools for banning the magazine **Nation** from reading rooms.

Liberals who have been trying to make red-baiting and liberalism square have something to think about. The same cesspool whence came the resolution on the **Nation** also came up with the constitutional amendment banning delegates who might be suspected of "Communism."

The same Vatican-inspired reactionary hand that blackmailed the school authorities to ban the **Nation** for a series of articles not to the liking of the Catholic hierarchy, pulled the strings at the AFL convention.

That the dominant clique in the Federation is at the service of clerical reaction is not news. But the shameful role of the supporters of the New York Liberal Party, especially the big delegation of the International Ladies Garment Workers, may be news to some. In fact Isadore Nagler, one of the ILGWU's top leaders, presided during the session when the resolutions including the one on the **Nation** were railroaded through "without opposition."

Now the members of the ILGWU can understand the meaning of last week's visit to the Pope of their president David Dubinsky, vice-president Luigi Antonini and their "international affairs" expert, Jay Lovestone.

Significantly, there were differences in the ruling clique of the Federation on presidential endorsement. But they agreed to refer such matters to the AFL's League for Political Education. However, on anti-Communism and in the service of clerical reaction, they had a united front.

The action of the Federation should also spotlight the "liberalism" of the Americans for Democratic Action crowd. That group was strongly represented there. But despite lip service its leaders gave to protests on the **Nation** ban, they would do nothing to embarrass their clerical reactionary allies.

Opera for the People

WE resent having our right to enjoy the opera dictated by a group of solid citizens set up as the arbiters of culture. We are especially resentful when it is known that the members of the Metropolitan Opera board are all in a position to enjoy their music whether the Met opens or not.

When the Met board announces that it will not open the opera this season because of labor costs, it is expressing an attitude befitting the age of the building that houses the opera. And when the board howls over going $200,000 in the red during a season of innovation and experiment, it is trying to equate culture with the counting house.

It would be a dark day for our culture if schools—public and private—would measure their success by the figures in the profits column. It is certain that our parks, zoos, museums and other cultural institutions would never think of taking such a view. And the people would not stand for such a view.

The opera in New York City is an institution of culture. With it the city attracts students of music from all parts of the country. The city's workers, drawn from many national cultures, find in the opera a relaxing and unifying experience.

Our musicians have shown a spirit of sacrifice in foregoing wage increases for their work in the opera.

We believe that the need of our city for opera dictates that it should be taken out of the hands of the present Met board. Let them fuss with their figures, and, if they wish, organize the opera for one night to satisfy the Diamond Horseshoe exhibitionists.

But for the masses of New Yorkers the city government should proceed forthwith to [illegible] city opera.

Let's keep culture alive.



Face to Face

Trib Ducks Jimcrow Issue But It's Wild About Randolph

By Benjamin J. Davis
Member N. Y. City Council

NEGRO rights is such an Achilles heel for both major parties in the election campaign that the New York Herald Tribune, recently found it necessary to editorialize upon the question of "Negroes and the Draft." The editorial underscored with full approval the tone and content of an article in the New York **Amsterdam News**, in which Dr. C.B. Powell, its publisher and owner, calls upon the Negro people to "Reject the Campaign of Civil Disobedience." The **Tribune** editorial conveniently omitted certain important facts. One is that the **Tribune** is the unofficial organ of the GOP and its candidate Dewey, and that the **Amsterdam News** and its publisher—a State Boxing Commission-appointee of Dewey—are the same. The second fact is that the **Tribune** is seeking to make election capital out of the blundering demagogy of Truman and the Democrats on the whole issue of segregation and Jimcrow. The **Amsterdam News** undoubtedly has the same purpose in mind. Both are interested in stopping the Negro's vote for Wallace.



The fundamental aspect of the **Tribune's** comment—and of the **Amsterdam News'**—is that neither proposes anything whatsoever for presently ridding the armed forces of Jimcrow, nor of tackling the immediate problem of increasing lynch terror and police brutality and discrimination against Negro citizens. The **Tribune** argues the trite nonsense that the way of the Negro is "through education, public opinion and the ballot," although education is itself inadequate and Jimcrow public opinion is thwarted as the poll tax filibusterers, with GOP connivance, are doing in the Senate, and the ballot is denied to 10,000,000 Negroes and poor whites in the South, where it counts most.

In other words, the Negroes should wait docilely for the next thousand years for their full citizenship, if only they vote for Dewey—or, maybe, for Truman—in 1948.

Dr. C. B. Powell, who is clearly putting his private and narrow class interests above the dire and broader needs of the Negro readers of his paper, is quite willing and comfortable in going along with Wall Street and Dewey. But he, too, as a Negro, will get a backfire in his face.

* * *

ANOTHER singular factor about the **Tribune** editorial is its lush praise of Randolph; it practically selects Randolph to lead the Negro people. True, it points out that Randolph's civil disobedience proposal is a "mistake," that it entails "explosive possibilities," etc. But then the **Tribune** goes on to eulogize Randolph and Reynolds for their "sincerity"; describes their proposal (which it mis-names a "movement") as "well-intentioned"; and eagerly heaps upon Randolph's head alone the crown of establishing the first FEPC, with the militant Negro people, labor and Roosevelt apparently having had nothing to do with this achievement. In such an atmosphere of mutual admiration (Randolph also wrote a reply highly complimentary to Dr. Powell), it is impossible to detect any substantial disagreement on fundamentals.

The main argument of the Powell article, which is accepted by the **Tribune**, is that Randolph's proposal might "weaken the defense of the nation" so that a "powerful totalitarian state" could step in and take over. That Randolph and Reynolds "'would not and could not want,' Dr. Powell continues, with his transparent, war-mongering slander against the Soviet Union.

And that is the fundamental of the matter. Both Randolph and Reynolds accept the Marshall Plan, the red-baiting and the Soviet-baiting, the war-mongering hysteria and persecution of Communists and other left-wing labor and progressive leaders—in short, they are for the bi-partisan war program of the Truman Administration.

The war question is the all-inclusive one of this campaign and, on this, Randolph, Reynolds, Truman, Dewey and the **Tribune** see eye to eye. As long as Randolph and Reynolds are troubadours of war, then the imperialist **Tribune** has an interest in building them up as Negro leaders, no matter what other "mistakes" they make from the **Tribune's** point of view. For the **Tribune** and its Wall Street allies know better than even the super-wise Randolph that any so-called struggle against Jimcrow or segregation, Army or otherwise, is completely ineffectual and headed for a blind alley unless that struggle is directed against Wall Street's program of war and fascism.

So what appears to be a disagreement over tactics against segregation between Randolph and Reynolds (another GOP Dewey appointee) on the one hand, and the monopoly **Tribune** on the other, is in effect a united front between both "sides" in support of Wall Street's war program, which is the fountain-head of increasing lynch terror, anti-labor reaction, and repression of civil liberties in the country. This is the crux of Randolph's position which he tries to hide behind a show of militant newspaper talk and synthetic martyrdom.

* * *

WHOSOEVER hits the Jimcrowers where it hurts—namely, on their war program—are today jailed, framed, denounced as so-called "Moscow agents," slandered and otherwise prosecuted. So it happens with the Wallace Progressive Party, with Communists, with militant labor leaders, with just about anyone who does not crawl before Wall Street's two rotten major parties.

(Continued on Page 11)

World of Labor

Who Really Aims For A Split in the CIO

By George Morris

ONE OF THE BIG LIES now being peddled is the one about progressive unions planning to quit the CIO. The Alsop brothers harped on the theme in their column last Sunday in the **Herald Tribune**, as have many other writers on labor and politics for weeks earlier.

I have not yet come across any "evidence" that might even give plausibility to the lie. The source is always some unnamed persons. The Alsops use the old reliable: "orders from the Cominform"—a "new line." They build this lie on another one, the allegation that Communist parties everywhere are dropping the Popular Front policy or collaboration with non-Communist forces.



The Alsops note that there is a bitter war raging in the CIO between the right and the left, with unions of the former raiding the latter. They rightly attribute this campaign of raiding and destruction of unions to Philip Murray's policy in support of the Marshall Plan and opposition to Wallace's candidacy.

They are equally right in observing that the campaign of raiding has "Murray's blessing." And they express the opinion that if the progressive unions would quit, "the CIO would immediately institute a no-holds-barred raiding campaign" and the "Communist influence would almost certainly be eliminated from the American labor movement."

•

WHAT WE HAVE, in effect, from the Alsops, who often tip off strategy for the CIO's right wing, is notice that with the expected endorsement of Truman by Murray, a drive is planned to dismember pro-Wallace unions on a much grander scale than has yet been seen. And this drive is to be explained to the public as a step to block "secession" by the progressives.

All the phony split stories we have been reading in recent weeks are a barrage of lies inspired by CIO top circles to prepare the public mind for their destructive strategy. The samples of such destruction we have cited in this column are only a bit of preliminary practice.

The technique of crying wolf is an old one. It has been crudely attempted in the splits in the Italian and French labor movement, both of which were cited by the Alsops as evidence of the "Cominform line."

Wasn't it the small right wing clique that left the CGT? They weren't expelled. Didn't their walkout occur immediately after their leaders conferred with John Foster Dulles and James B. Carey, who flew to Paris?

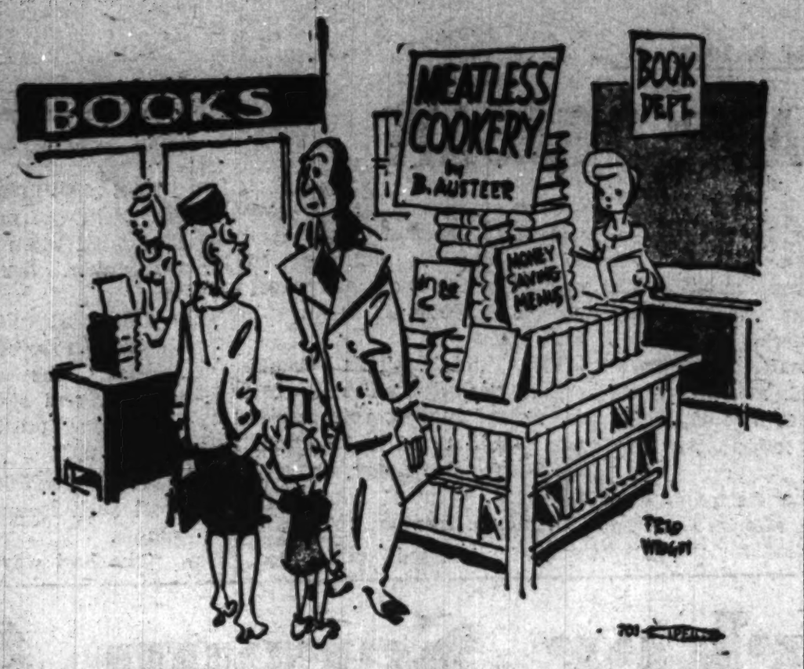
THE SO-CALLED split in Italy, which caused no greater defection than in France, came similarly on inspiration of visiting David Dubinsky and Luigi Antonini of the ILGWU and the Pope. **America**, magazine of U. S. Jesuits, gives us the background for the desertion of the right wingers in Italy. Its leading writer, Benjamin L. Masse, is happy over reports that the split has occurred and says, **"Should this come to pass, the Marshall Plan will have scored another bloodless victory."** The right wing Socialists had a hand in the split, writes Masse, but "chief credit must go to the Catholic Workers Association."

Masse blames the exodus of the Catholics upon the leaders of the Italian Confederation of Labor, on the claim that the basis upon which Catholics agreed to enter it was violated. He quotes a speech of the Pope before the CWA in 1945 in which he warned against any attempt by the Italian Confederation to exercise an **"influence on politics and on public opinion."** He further warned that unions **"could not exceed these limits without injury to themselves."** The Pope wants unions devoid of influence or ideology.

THE SAME SPEECH by the Pope called for a policy of labor-management "cooperation." But on June 29, 1948, when the Pope again addressed the CWA, **he told them that the supposed agreement which he permitted them to accept in 1945 had been violated.** He inferred as strongly as possible without seeming directly to suggest a split, that it is time to form a separate organization. The charge in the Italian labor press that the Pope was interfering in the affairs of unions was borne out some days later when the Catholic representatives in the Confederation announced secession.

The evidence points the other way. It is those who charge the left with a desire to quit who have been engaged in splitting activity both in Europe and here; it is the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, whose convention Murray greeted last month, that is carrying out the papal policy in this country; and it is Murray and associates, not the progressives, who seem to be inspired from a foreign source.

Benjamin L. Masse's informative article in the July 31 **America**, seems to indicate it, and it indicates how the Marshall Plan mught score "another bloodless victory" in America.



What I need is a cook book which explains how to cook without food...

—Fred Wright, in UE News (United Elect. Radio & Mach. Workers CIO)

Letters from Our Readers

Negro-White Unity Grows in Tennessee

Johnson City, Tenn.

Editor, The Worker:

Hell is popping here. Let me tell you the happenings in two CIO plants.

The General Shale strike is still on at Kingsport, Johnson City and Knoxville. For three weeks no bricks have been made and attempts to haul out the bricks made before the strike have been unsuccessful. Negro-white solidarity has been very good.

Last Friday in Knoxville a white man who has been the boss' messenger boy-chauffeur, came down with four scabs he had rounded up. They tried to sneak into the plant along the railroad tracks. Five pickets ran around and jumped on the scabs. During the fight, one Negro picket was knocked to the ground. While he was down, the white fink whipped out a gun and shot him. He is in the hospital, his condition serious.

This union man was very young and very intelligent. He had been elected by the members of his local to the company-wide negotiating committee and had conducted himself well in negotiations with the company as well as on the picket line. Now he cannot talk. He is unconscious about half the time. We are learning.

Incidentally, our brother has now five pints of white blood given him by his white fellow unionists. The wages of almost all the brick workers is 75 cents an hour; a few make 80 cents. They want a 10-cent raise.

★

THE BROOKSIDE MILL has been down for a week. The company insisted on adding another machine on the job of each of the fly frame tenders in the card room. The card room people have refused to work until they are given their jobs without the increase in work load. Without any roving coming from the card room, the rest of the mill cannot work.

Every day the workers go in on their regular shifts, punch their time cards, ask for their old machines, and then just sit until the shift is over. They sing, have preaching, play checkers and study union contracts.

The workers insist they are not on strike and that they are willing to work—on their old jobs, that is. Attendance has been better on all three shifts than anybody can ever remember. We have been having some really good meetings at the union hall. This is an "unauthorized" strike.

The CIO leaders insist that the people go back to work, but the people, as usual, know what's best for the people. They know that their exploiters, their fake "representatives" in Washington, their state government (that is now in the vest-pocket of Ed Crump, the Memphis dictator) will never get them anything but more and more fascism. They know that the class struggle is on, and will never cease until it is won by the workers.

G. K.

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Malaya: As an Ex-Airman Sees It

New York.

Editor, The Worker:

When the 20th Bomber Command (B-29) was stationed near Calcutta in India during the anti-fascist war, we used to run frequent bombing missions to Singapore, attempting to disable and destroy the important naval repair facilities in the giant harbor. At that time Lord Louis Mountbatten, was theatre commander and when we went on such a mission, his orders were to be sure **not** to hit the largest floating drydock in the harbor, capable of handling any battleship afloat.

Apparently the British imperialist were more interested in preserving the naval base for their colonial power after the war was won than they were in crippling Japanese naval power to guarantee that victory.

At the same time the heroic guerillas of the Malayan peninsula were busy harassing the Japanese forces near Singapore and Kuala Lumpur and acting as rescue squads for any of our fliers who were forced to bail out. Many an American flight crew was saved for tortured death by the bravery of these guerilla forces.

These are the same guerilla fighters who are now continuing their fight for their country's independence and calling for a Malayan republic free from British rule. These are the same British imperialist (although Lord Louis himself has now gone home) who have been conducting vicious attacks on the patriots of Malaya, culminating in the police assassination of Lau Yew, president of the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army, and 10 of his associates, including five women.

It is even more shameful to realize that our own government, with the full agreement of both Republican and Democratic leadership, is aiding and abetting the British with Marshall Plan money and arms.

That shame can we wiped out only by a fight here against the Marshall Planners, both Democrat and Republican, and in support of the democratic international policy of Wallace and the Progressive Party.

FORMER B-29 CREW MEMBER

As We See It

Nationalization of Industry— How to Judge It

By Milton Howard

AN INTERESTING and instructive communication has been received from a friend in England who describes the results of the so-called "nationalization" of the coal mines there.

The British Labor Party leaders contrasted their "painless" and "democratic" establishment of Socialism with the "Asiatic" and "totalitarian" socialist philosophy of Lenin and Stalin. Both Bevin and Attlee boasted of the superior "Anglo-Saxon" socialism as contrasted with the socialist philosophy of the Communists.



* * *

We can now study the blessings of the Bevin-Attlee type of socialism as compared with the Lenin-Stalin kind which is based upon the scientific socialism of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

* * *

WHAT the Bevin-Attlee type of "Socialist" accomplished in Britain by their kind of "nationalization" of the coal mines was this:

They took several hundred million dollars out of the national treasury (that is, out of the pockets of the working class through taxes) and turned this over to the handful of lords and ladies who had inherited the mines of England from their mommies and daddies. The price which they paid was vastly in excess of the real value of the mines, which had many times paid back their original investment to the private owners.

Why did the lords and ladies obligingly sell "their" mines, which most of them had never seen, and in which surely not one of them had ever done an hour's honest work? The reason is that the British mines had been permitted to become obsolete. The lords and ladies turned to the "Socialists" Bevins and Attlee for help just when their decrepit properties were becoming a losing proposition in the ruthless competition of the world market.

The nationalization of "their" mines under the conditions of Bevin-Attlee "Socialism" was a marvelous piece of business for them. It gave them a fat price for nearly worthless properties; it guaranteed that the Government would itself insure the collection of private profit, to be turned over to the lords and ladies holding in their dainty hands the Government bonds paid to them for the coal of England.

And that is why in the nationalized mines of Britain today, the workers have nothing to say about the finances or management of "their" newly-acquired mines. On the contrary, the miners are being whipped up by their own Labor Party leaders to work harder to pay for the huge debt which the Government now owes to the lords and ladies.

* * *

IN SHORT, experience shows that the nationalization of industry **must be accompanied by definite political conditions** if it is to benefit the working class and the nation and not turn into a form of state-monopoly capitalism. This is the system where the Government "owns" the industries on paper, but where the Government assumes the management of industry mainly to guarantee the profits of the private bondholders.

The demand for the nationalization of key industries is an old one in our USA. It arises every time the people begin to move ahead against the private owners and trusts. It is arising again today in the Progressive Party. This shows that the rule of the monopolies is hated by millions of our citizens.

There is every reason, of course, for the citizens who advocate the abolition of private ownership of the nation's industries—that is the Communists—to support the Progressive Party's plank on nationalization.

But we do so with the constant emphasis that such nationalization will help the country only if it is accompanied by a profound political change, only if a government is in power which is ready to challenge not only the "abuses" of the trusts, but their very existence, only if the workers have an active and leading part in the management of the nationalized industries, and private profit is on the way out.

With this understanding, the rising demand for the nationalization of steel, railroads, etc., can do much to defend and expand the democracy which monopoly is strangling in our country.

COMING NEXT WEEK—*A Jail Interview with Mrs. Ingram*—By Mrs. Amy Thaw

MEET A COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATE

(Continued from Page 4)

what we want," they shouted. "We want more money."

Migas summarized the response cryptically, "It was accepted very well by the membership."

★

AN INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE, Joe Jeneske ("He, by the wey, is a fellow I brought into the union"), tried to heckle Migas.

"Then the crowd got vicious," said Migas. "Dozens of guys wanted to throw him out."

Migas and the local president, however, claimed the irate men, told them they didn't want anything like Boston here, that everyone here could speak his piece.

When Jenske finally rose to speak he bumbled and his attempts to defend Germano were met with cries, "Germano is no good, anyhow. He's selling out."

The fury of the Germano gang then centered on efforts to defeat Migas in the election for the grievance committee. Money, propaganda, and international representatives poured into the mill, received the support of the company and the superintendents—all in an effort to beat Migas.

They didn't. This Communist worker was returned to his post with the second highest vote received by any candidate in the election. And the Progressive ticket, on which he appeared, swept 11 out of 13 posts.

What's it like now?

"So far, so good," said Migas. "We have the support of the membership."

★

THE SUPPORT Migas himself enjoys in the mill was graphically illustrated when a rumor swept his department once that he had been fired.

"Immediately, the charging cars—there are four of them on a shift—stopped," he said. "Production stopped, and stayed stopped for a half hour until the rumor was cleared up."

Migas' formula of success, like most such formulas, is surprisingly simple.

"The best way to get along with people is to involve people in their own problems," he says. "The best way is to work with them on things that bother them. The best way to settle a grievance is by involving the guy in settling it.

"I always take a guy along on a grievance, let him see the super, let him learn the company ♦ against him."

The company is doing pretty well, too, thank you. Inland netted $27 million in profits last year, the highest in history. There is a lot more good the workers could do with that money. And Nick Migas, Communist, is one good reason they might get a bigger chunk of that.

The Worker Screen Guide

•• Tops
• Good

If your local movie house is not listed here, please ask the Manager to mail us his advance listings.

First Run—Broadway

AMBASSADOR ●The Illegals
ASTOR The Babe Ruth Story
AVENUE PLAYHOUSE The Raven; Lovers Return
CAPITOL On An Island With You
CRITERION Abbott & Costello Meet Frankenstein
ELYSEE Piccadilly Incident
5TH AVENUE PLAYHOUSE Day of Wrath
55TH ST. PLAYHOUSE A Friend Will Come Tonight
GLOBE Four Faces West
GOTHAM Unavailable
LITTLE CARNEGIE ●I Know Where I'm Going; ●Seventh Veil
LITTLE MET Barber of Seville; Dream of Butterfly
LOEW'S STATE Easter Parade
MAYFAIR Return of the Badmen
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART Color (1905-1934)
NEW EUROPE Unavailable
NEW YORK Checkered Coat; Phantom Valley
PARAMOUNT Beyond Glory
PARK AVENUE Champagne Charlie
PIX Passionnelle ●Torment
RKO PALACE Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Drums; Feathers
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL A Date With Judy
RIALTO Gung Ho; Eagle Squadron
RIVOLI So Evil My Love
ROXY Walls of Jericho
STANLEY Ravaged Earth; ●No Greater Love
STRAND ●Key Largo
WINTER GARDEN Mr. Peabody and the Mermaid
WORLD ●●Paisan

MANHATTAN

East Side

ACADEMY OF MUSIC ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
ART Yourney Into Fear
ARCADIA Saigon; The Flame
BEVERLY Baker's Wife; Story of Texas
CITY Beauty and the Beach; Mr. Orchid
COLONY Saigon; The Flame
34TH ST. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
52ND ST. TRANS-LUX Sat. Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House Sun. Sleep My Love
86TH ST. PLAYHOUSE Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House
65TH ST. TRANS-LUX Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House
86TH ST. GRANDE Wing and a Prayer; Copacabana
GRACIE SQUARE Sat. I Wake Up Screaming; Shocking Mis Pilgrim Sun. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
GRAMERCY PARK CINEMA Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman Sun. Blood and Sand; I Wake Up Screaming
GRANADA Closed
IRVING PLACE Closed
LOEW'S CANAL ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S COMMODORE Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
LOEW'S 42ND ST. Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
LOEW'S 72ND ST. Up in Central Park
LOEW'S 86TH ST. Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S LEXINGTON Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S ORPHEUM Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
MONROE River Lady; Letter From an Unknown Woman
NORMANDIE This Is My Affair
PLAZA Big Clock
RKO JEFFERSON Sat. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne Sun. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
RKO PROCTORS 86TH ST. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
RKO PROCTORS 58TH ST. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Unavailable
SUTTON Mary of Scotland
TRIBUNE Sat. Buck Privates; South of Tahiti Sun. Sleep My Love; Big City
TUDOR Sat. Broadway; Flame of New Orleans Sun. River Lady; Letter From an Unknown Woman
YORK Sat. Life Boat; Last Days of Boot Hill Sun. Only Angels Have Wings; Coast Guard

West Side

ALDEN Sat. Junior Miss; Private Affairs of Bel Ami Sun. ●These Three; Murder on Diamond Row
APOLLO Naked Fury; Lady Is Fickle
ARDEN Sat. Panhandle; Tenth Avenue Angel Sun. Blood and Sand; I Wake Up Screaming
BEACON Weekend at the Waldorf; Something For the Boys
BELMONT Reveilon de los Fantasmas; Isola Una Vida
BRYANT Foreign Correspondent; I Married a Witch
CARLTON State of the Union; Red Stallion
COLUMBIA Sat. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne Sun. Sleep My Love; Big City
DELMAR La Malagueena; Alla En El Tropico
EDISON Possessed; Sky's the Limit
8TH ST. PLAYHOUSE This Happy Breed
ELGIN Sat. Flowing Gold; Background to Danger Sun. Saigon; The Flame
GREENWICH Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
LAFFMOVIE Young and Willing
LOEW'S 83RD ST. ●Another Part of the Forest; Up in Central Park
LOEW'S LINCOLN SQ. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S OLYMPIA Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S SHERIDAN Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
LYRIC Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
MIDTOWN River Lady; Letter From an Unknown Woman
NEMO ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
RIVERSIDE ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
RIVIERA French Leave; King of the Gamblers
RKO COLONIAL SAT. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Unavailable
RKO 81ST ST. Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
RKO NEW 23RD ST. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Unavailable
SAVOY Sat. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne Sun. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
SCHUYLER ●All My Sons; Are You With It
SELWYN Give My Regards to B'way; Green Grass of Wyo.
77TH ST. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne
SQUIRE ●The Invaders; ●Commandos Strike at Dawn
STODDARD Sat. ●●Baker's Wife; ●Doctor Knock Sun. ●Lady in the Lake; Secret Heart
STUDIO 65 Sat. Quiet's Reckless; Symphony Fantastique Sun. Une Glace en Hiver; Asambo Serenade
SYMPHONY Sat. Daisy; Romance Deadbeat Jim Tree Sun. ●Rope; Device; Woman in the Window
TERRACE Sat. Sleep My Love; Big City Sun. Black Cat; Black Friday
THALIA Beauty and the Beast
TIMES—●●Best Years of Our Lives
TIMES SQUARE King of the Gamblers; Texas Trail
TIVOLI Sat. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne Sun. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
TOWN Flowing Gold; Riders of the Deadline
WAVERLY Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House
YORKTOWN Sat. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne Sun. Saigon; Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back

Harlem

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Robin Hood; Possessed
LOEW'S APOLLO Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne
LOEW'S 116TH ST. Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
LOEW'S VICTORIA Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
RKO ALHAMBRA Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Drums; Four Feathers
RKO HAMILTON Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Drums; Four Feathers
RKO 125TH ST. Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Drums; Four Feathers
RKORegent Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Drums; Four Feathers

Washington Heights

ALPINE Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
DALE ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
DORSET Sleep My Love; Big City
EMPRESS Berlin Express; Wings of the Morning
GEM Goldwyn Follies; ●39 Steps
HEIGHTS Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Under California Stars
LANE Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S BYCKMAN Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne
LOEW'S INWOOD Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
LOEW'S RIO Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
LOEW'S 175TH ST. Up in Gamble Park; Another Part of the Forest
RKO COLISEUM Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Drums; Four Feathers
RKO MARBLE HILL Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Drums; Four Feathers
UPTOWN Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady

BRONX

ACE Sat. Homecoming; Close Up Sun. Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
ALLERTON Sat. Saigon; The Flame
ASCOT ●Confessions of a Rogue; Her First Affair
BEACH Unavailable
BEDFORD Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne
BURKE Sat. Blood and Sand; I Wake Up Screaming Sun. State of the Union; Red Stallion
CIRCLE Sat. State of the Union; Red Stallion Sun. Berlin Express; Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay
CONCOURSE State of the Union; Red Stallion
DE LUXE Sat. Silver River; Woman in White Sun. Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
EARL Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne
FENWAY Sat. Only Angels Have Wings; Coast Guard Sun. Burning Cross; Where North Begins
FREEMAN Sat. State of the Union; Red Stallion Sun. Berlin Express; Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay
GLOBE Sat. ●Sea Hawk; Killer Dill Sun. House Across the Bay; Stand In
LIDO Sat. Only Angels Have Wings; Coast Guard Sun. Berlin Express; Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay
LOEW'S AMERICAN ●Big Clock; Lone Wolf in London
LOEW'S BOSTON ROAD Sat. Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle Sun. Saigon; The Flame
LOEW'S BOULEVARD ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S BURNSIDE ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S BUSLAND ●Big Clock; Lone Wolf of London
LOEW'S ELSMERE Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady Sun. Sleep My Love; Big Sleep
LOEW'S FAIRMONT ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S GRAND ● Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S NATIONAL ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S 167TH ST. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S PARADISE Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S POST ROAD ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S SPOONER Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne
LOEW'S VICTORY Sleep My Love; Big City
MOSHOLU Saigon; The Flame
NEW RITZ Sat. My Favorite Brunette; Brasher Doubloon Sun. Laff Show
RKO ROYAL Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
PROSPECT Does not wish to be listed in Daily Worker
PARK PLAZA ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
RKO CASTLE HILL Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Drums; Four Feathers
RKO CHESTER Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Drums; Four Feathers
RKO FRANKLIN Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Drums; Four Feathers
RKO FORDHAM Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Drums; Four Feathers
RKO MARBLE HILL Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Drums; Four Feathers
RKO PELHAM Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Drums; Four Feathers
RKO ROYAL Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch Sun. Drums; Four Feathers
ROSEDALE Sat. Silver River; Woman in White Sun. Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
SQUARE Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
TUXEDO Sat. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne Sun. Johnny Apollo; This Is My Affair
UNIVERSITY Sat. Each Dawn I Die; Black Gold Sun. The Exile; King of Wild Horses
VALENTINE Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne
WARD Unavailable
ZENITH Sat. House Across the Bay; Stand In Sun. Alexander's Ragtime Band; Western Union

BROOKLYN—*Downtown*

CLINTON Unavailable
FOX Unavailable
LOEW'S MELBA ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S METROPOLITAN Unavailable
MAJESTIC Casanova; Heiress
MONART Framed; Rendezvous With Annie
PARAMOUNT Foreign Affair; Shaggy
RKO ALBEE Fort Apache; Checkered Coat
RKO ORPHEUM Green Grass of Wyoming; My Regards to Broadway
STRAND Unavailable
ST. GEORGE Unavailable
TERMINAL Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady Sun. Saigon; The Flame
TIVOLI Sat. Johnny Apollo; This Is My Affair Sun. Buck Privates; South of Tahiti

Park Slope

CARLETON Saigon; The Flame
ROK PROSPECT Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
SANDERS Saigon; The Flame

Bedford

BELL CINEMA Sat. Iron Curtain; Tender Years Sun. To the Ends of the Earth; Alias a Gentleman
LINCOLN Sat. Bowery to Broadway; Tampico Sun. Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
LOEW'S BEDFORD ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S BREVOORT Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
NATIONAL Sat. Homecoming; Close Up Sun: Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
SAVOY Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming

Brownsville

BILTMORE State of the Union; Red Stallion
LOEW'S PALACE Saigon; The Flame
LOEW'S PREMIER ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
STONE Give My Regard to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
SUPREME Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
SUTTER Sat. ●All My Sons Sun. Silver River; Woman in White

Crown Heights

CARROLL Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
CONGRESS Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne
CROWN Sat. Silver River; Woman in White Sun. Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
HOPKINSON Sat. Laff Show
LOEW'S KAMEO Lone Wolf in London; Big Clock
LOEW'S PITKIN Paradine CCase; Argyle Secrets
LOEW'S WARWICK Sleep My Love; Big City
RKO REPUBLIC Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
ROGERS Sat. Silver River; Woman in White Sun. Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
STADIUM Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming

Flatbush

ALBEMARLE Letter From an Unknown Woman; River River
ASTOR Angel; Cavalleria Rusticana
AVALON Saigon; The Flame
AVENUE D State of the Union; Red Stallion
AVENUE U Sat. Silver River; Woman in White Sun. State of the Union; Red Stallion
BEVERLY Homecoming; Close Up
CLARIDGE Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
GALLEGE Sat. Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle Sun. Homecoming; Close Up
ELM Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
FARRAGUT Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady Sun. Johnny Apollo; This Is My Affair
GRANADA Saigon; The Flame
JEWEL Sat. ●Top Hat; Eyes of the Underworld Sun. Shocking Mis Pilgrim; Come and Get It
KENT Sat. ●All My Sons; Are You With It Sun. Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
KINGSWAY Green Grass of Wyoming; Give My Regards to Broadway
LEADER Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady Sun. Blood and Sand; I Wake Up Screaming
LOEW'S KINGS Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
LINDEN Letter From man Unknown Woman; River Lady
MARINE Sleep My Love; Big City
MAYFAIR Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady Sun. Only Angels Have Wings; Coast Guard
MIDWOOD Saigon; The Flame
NOSTRAND Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
PARKSIDE ●●Open City; ●My Father's House
PATIO Saigon; The Flame
QUENTIN Flowing Gold; Background to Danger
RIALTO Saigon; The Flame
RKO KENMORE Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
RUGBY Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
TRAYMORE Sat. Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel Sun. Flowing Gold; Background to Danger
TRIANGLE Sat. Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel Sun: Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
VOGUE ●●Open City; ●My Father's House

Brighton—Coney Island

LOEW'S CONEY ISLAND ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
OCEANA Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
RKO TILYOU Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
SHEEPSHEAD Homecoming; Close Up
SURF Sat. State of the Union; Red Stallion Sun. Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
TUXEDO Homecoming; Close Up

Bay Ridge

BERKSHIRE Sat. Silver River; Woman in White Sun. Homecoming; Close Up
CENTER Sat. Monster Maker; Black Raven Sun. Jungle Book; Murder on Diamond Row
COLISEUM Sat. Jolson Story; Shootin' Irons Sun. Johnny Apollo; This Is My Affair
ELECTRA Sat. Wolf's Devils; Gangs Inc. Sun. And Then There Were None; Bull Fighters
FORTWAY Sat. Homecoming; Close Up Sun. Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
HARBOR Sat. State of the Union; Red Stallion Sun. Silver River; Woman in White
LOEW'S ALPINE ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S BAY RIDGE Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
FORTWAY House Across the Bay; Western Heritage
PARK Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
RITZ Sat. Homecoming; Close Up Sun. Silver River; Woman in White
RKO DYKER Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
RKO SHORE ROAD Saigon; The Flame
STANLEY Sat. Iron Curtain; Tender Years Sun. Love Affair; Marian Raiders

Boro Park—Bensonhurst

COLONY Sat. Thou Shalt Not Kill; I Stand Accused Sun. ●Yes, Sir, That's My Baby; Way Out West
LOEW'S ORIENTAL Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S 46TH ST. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
MARBORO Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne
WALKER Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne

Ridgewood—Bushwick

EMPIRE Sat. Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel Sun. Flowing Gold; Background to Danger
LOEW'S GATES ●Big Clock; Blondie Anniversary
RIDGEWOOD Saigon; The Flame
RIVOLI Sat. O.S.S.; Way Out West Sun. Rocky; Philo Vance
RKO BUSHWICK Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
RKO MADISON Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming

Williamsburg

ALBA Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
COMMODORE Saigon; The Flame
KISMET Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
LOEW'S BROADWAY ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
MARCY Letter to an Unknown Woman; River Lady
RAINBOW Unavailable
RKO REPUBLIC Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming

QUEENS—*Astoria*

ASTORIA Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
BROADWAY Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady Sun. Sleep My Love; Big City
GRAND Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
LOEW'S TRIBORO Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
STEINWAY Sat. Burning Cross; Hollywood Barn Dance Sun. Rocky Rhodes; Call of the Prarie
STRAND Sat. Miss Susie Slagle's; Deerslayer Sun. Prison Break; Eyes of the Underworld

Bayside

BAYSIDE State of the Union; Red Stallion
CORONA Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
LOEW'S PLAZA ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
VICTORY Sat. Flowing Gold; Background to Danger Sun. State of the Union; Red Stallion

Forest Hills

FOREST HILLS Under California Stars; The Flame
INWOOD Sat. State of the Union; Red Stallion Sun: Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
MIDWAY Give My Regards toBroadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
TRYLON Sat. Silver River; Woman in White Sun. State of the Union; Red Stallion

Flushing

LOEW'S PROSPECT ●Big Clock; Blondie Anniversary
MAYFAIR Sat. State of the Union; Red Stallion Sun. Silver River; Woman in White
ROOSEVELT Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
RKO KEITHS Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
TOWN Sat. Flowing Gold; Riders of the Deadline Sun. Will It Happen Again; Devil's Cargo
UTOPIA Sat. Berlin Express; Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay Sun. Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel

Jamaica

ARION Sat. Silver River; Woman in White Sun. Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
AUSTIN Sat. Silver River; Woman in White Sun. Homecoming; Close Up
BELLAIRE Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady Sun. Saigon; The Flame
CASINO Sat. Silver River; Woman in White Sun: Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
CARLTON Sat. Silver River; Woman in White Sun. Homecoming; Close Up
CAMBRIA Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady Sun. ●Naked City; Joe Palooka
COMMUNITY ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
CROSSBAY Saigon; The Flame
DRAKE Sat. Silver River; Woman in White Sun. State of the Union; Red Stallion
GARDEN Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
JAMAICA Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman Sun. Rolling Hejo; Phantom Valley
KEITHS Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
LAURELTON Sat. State of the Union; Red Stallion Sun. Iron Curtain; Tender Years
LEFFERTS Coast Guard; Only Angels Have Wings
LINDEN Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady Sun. ●Naked City; Joe Palooka
LITTLE NECK Sat. Silver River; Mysterious Doctor Sun. State of the Union; Red Stallion
LOEW'S HILLSIDE ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LOEW'S VALENCIA Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S WILLARD ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
MAIN ST. PLAYHOUSE Sat. State of the Union; Red Stallion Sun. Silver River; Woman in White
MERRICK Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
MESPETH OASIS Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
OASIS Sat. Letter From a Unknown Woman; River Lady Sun. State of the Union; Red Stallion
QUEENS Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
RICHMOND HILL-GARDEN Sat. Silver River; Woman in White Sun. Homecoming; Close Up
ROOSEVELT Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
RKO ALDEN Sat. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne Sun. Man Who Reclaimed His Head; Tower of London
ST. ALBANS Sat. ●Naked City; Joe Palooka Sun. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
SAVOY Sat. Flowing Gold; Background to Danger Sun. ●Tom, Dick and Harry; Ghost Ship

Rockaway

GEM Postman Always Rings Twice; French Leave
PARK Sat. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne Sun. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
RKO COLUMBIA ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
RKO STRAND Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass

Woodside

BLISS Saigon; The Flame
CENTER Sat. ●The Raider; They Met in the Dark Sun. Allegheny Uprisings; Sea Devils
43RD ST. Silver River; Woman in White
MONART Silver River; Woman in White
[illegible] Anniversary
SUNNYSIDE Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House Panhandle

How Safe Are City's Beaches?

(Continued from Page 6)

"paving block" fame.

However, the Brighton community was in no mood for such defeatist and evasive suggestions. The sewage problem in Brigton, the progressive groups contended, was not only a summer bathing hazard. It was an all-year problem, they said, pointing to the streets flooded after every heavy rain because of inadequate sewers and the flow-back into the homes of dirty, filthy waters from the pipes.

★

OVER-RIDING the "power politics" of Democratic leader Kenny Sutherland's crew, which is desperately attempting to brow-beat the Wallace sentiment in Coney Island and Brighton, the workers, small businessmen, housewives and progressive political groups tightened their committee.

They held a community rally last Wednesday and adopted a series of proposals for the anti-pollution campaign which will become major issues in the election.

The rally demanded that the city use its huge $75,000,000 surplus to build immediately a portion of its sewage disposal program to handle Brigton and Coney Island, denounced the proposed water tax, assailed exaggerated and profit-inspired press campaigns of pollution, and called for the widest community action to speed public works projects in the area.

The do-nothing O'Dwyer politicians were denounced as were the Republican Party mouthpieces for Big Business. It was a first step in the fight to make Brighton a fitting haven for the millions of New Yorkers who need it and cannot afford the luxury of swank summer resorts.

The Communist Party of Brighton, headed by Alan Rubinstein, is beating the drums for an all-out community push on the issue.

"This is a very important issue for the more than 100,000 people who live here all year around and the millions who use the beach during the summer," Rubinstein said. "It is a local issue, true, but, more so, a vital city issue. On this subject the people, keenly affected, can see through the hokum of political platitudes and the bunk of platform promises. Only the progressive forces can be counted on to really fight for clean, healthful bathing in Brighton and decent sewage treatment in the community."

The Communists, along with all other alert sections of the area, have made only a start, he stressed. "We are far from mobilizing the majority of this community. It will take hard work and an understanding by every Communist that here is an issue which is really 'at home.' We hope to keep things moving from here in."

Western Envoys

(Continued from Page 2)

expect to buy any U.S. equipment'."

Sik said Sawyer explained that the Commerce Department had 37,000 applications for export licenses wich still had not been answered and was receiving new applications at the rate of 50,000 a week.

This week, Sik said, the export license for the fire equipment was granted.

He smiled to indicate that was an example of how relations between the United States and Hungary can be improved.

"The United States is a most progressive country," he said. "No country wants to go along without relations with the United States."

Passengers

(Continued from Page 4)

big sessions upstairs on the subject "of saving the world" with such travelers as Ira Hirschman and others. First class is a fabulous world of its own, necessitating tuxedos at night. We have heard stories of a UN employe who guessed the distance the ship had travelled the night before and had won a $2,000 kitty.

There was plenty of good talk down below with UN staff members —mostly French. Nor should I forget my good companion Del Vayo, formerly foreign minister of the Spanish Republic, who is optimistic about the "truce" between America and Russia and shares the table with a Cuban heiress, the ship's best dancer. She believes Cuba needs a dictator like the late Machado, a much misunderstood man, in her opinion.

As for me, it has been a rich lazy vacation and I know only BBC news which says solemnly that the committee "for Un-American activities" is holding hearings again.

TRICK PENCILS

PORTALES, N. M. (UP).—Jack Patton, bursar of Eastern New Mexico College, has a collection of 675 mechanical pencils, all different. His prize is one from Germany, which is square and made in three sections. Pull it apart and it makes a ruler.

Picket Jamaica 'Y' To End Jimcrow Ban

By John Hudson Jones

A U. S. Army Lt. Colonel stood in the gutter with his foot on the running board of a police car several nights ago, and hurled filthy insults at a Negro and white picket line before the Jimcrow Jamaica YMCA, 89-25 Parsons Blvd. The Citizens Committee Against Discrimination was protesting the refusal of "Y" officials to let Negroes use its facilities or become members.

"If you like n . . . s so much why don't you marry one?" The Army officer shouted. "Why don't you go over to the YMHA and join?" he continued. The cops in the car liked this and loudly guffawed. The pickets kept marching, singing, and chanting. "Negroes fight, Negroes die, but Negroes cannot join the Y!" "The Bill of Rights was made for all, the Y's Jimcrow has got to fall!"

Just inside the entrance, two Y secretaries smiled approvingly when a big burly cop, lunged through the line, trying to provoke the pickets.

★

THE PICKETING BEGAN two months ago and has continued each Wednesday and Friday night since. Gradually community support is coming to the Committee and centering on the stubborn bigots on the Y's executive board, headed by James O. Arroll executive secretary.

On Wednesday eight American Labor Party candidates for public office in Queens joined the line. They were Mrs. Irma Lindheim, former natinal president of Hadassah, and Herbert Shingler, congressional candidates, Joseph Spencer, and Donald Smith candidates for the State Senate, Floyd Hasselriis, Theresa Miller, Edward N. Washington, and Albert Spivek, candidates for the State Assembly.

The picketing was originally initiated by the 11th A. D. South Jamaica ALP club. This action was taken after repeated attempts to contact Y officials were rebuffed. Arroll has absolutely refused to answer several registered letters from the committee or to speak with anyone by telephone. Assistant Secretary Frank Miller told The Worker last week "We have absolutely no comment to make."

★

LAST WEEK-END a mass line of over 75 pickets demonstrated, while a street meeting was in progress. Police threatened to hand out summonses because the Committee was using a loudspeaker without a police permit.

Committee leaders however told the cops they were standing on the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling that such permits are a violation of freedom of speech. The cops issued no summonses.

Speakers Tom McCabe, ALP congressional candidate from the 4th C. D., and Bernard Westover, of the 11th A. D. ALP continued to lambast the Y bigots before hundreds of homebound passersby.

The Committee is headed by Washington, who is also president of Local 1227, CIO United Electrical Workers. Affiliated with it are the Civil Rights Congress of Queens; a Jewish War Veterans post; the Wallace for President Club of South Jamaica; and the North Jamaica ALP.

Committee spokesmen declare "Our picket lines are going to increase in size and number, until the Jamaica Y officials realize that racial discrimination cannot be tolerated in our community."

Ben Davis

(Continued from Page 8)

who really fight for Negro rights are not treated so affectionately by the imperialist Herald Tribune. Such affection is a dubious honor, and may become a proverbial kiss of death.

The GOP has a plank in its platform against discrimination in the armed forces which it could fulfill at the special session. But the Tribune did not mention it in its editorial, proving once more that there isn't the slightest intention of doing anything about it. So the GOP's Dewey stands as fully exposed on this issue, as does Truman with his soi-called anti-bias executive order, which wasn't worth the paper it was written on.

Millions of Negroes recognize—if Randolph and Reynolds don't—that unless Wall Street's program of war and fascism is defeated now, there just won't be many people around alive or outside of concentration camps, to fight for anything. That's why the Wallace-Taylor Presidential ticket—which alone, in deeds, faces up to the towering issue of Negro rights—is finding such a wholesome, grass-roots response among Negro voters.

Women Who Work

Total number of women now gainfully employed in the U.S. is approximately 16,096,000.

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What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

N.Y.U. Student Section maintains its A Average in social activity. We're having another terrific party tonight at 269 W. 25 St. off 8th Ave, at 8:30 p.m. Dancing to the best bands. Entertainment. Refreshments. Subs. 65c. Eddie Halprin Club, N.Y.U.

WRITER MEETS THE READER . . . David Alman will lead critical discussion on his latest novel . . . readings . . . 9 p.m. Contemporary Writers, 37 E. 19 St. Subs. 75c. Refreshments.

DANCE under the stars. Hotel Diplomat Roof Terrace, 108 W. 43 St. Orchestra. $1.25 plus tax. Rain or shine. 8:30 p.m.

Bronx

WE'RE CELEBRATIN'—House and Lawn Party. Singin' by Gabby. Folk Dancin' on lawn. 24th C.D. Youth for Wallace, Bronx, at 742 Metcalf Ave. Take Olason Point Bus on Westchester and So. Blvd. to Lafayette Ave. Sub. 50c. 8:30 p.m.

Queens

IT'S A NATURAL. One of those parties Queens is famous for. Wait 'til you see the skit we've cooked up. Free refreshments. Ind. Sub. to Roosevelt Ave. IRT and BMT to 75 St., 34-46 37th Road, Jackson Heights, L.I. Subs. 75c. Queensbridge Young Progressives of America, 8 p.m.

Long Island

BIG PARTY by Students for Wallace, LIU. Easy to get there. 30 min. from Penn. Station. Take Long Island RR to Laurelton, L.I. Car will meet you. 143-12 232nd St., Rosedale, L.I. 8:30 p.m.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

"THE SECRET of Communist Strength"—First public review of Julius Fucik's "Notes from the Gallows," by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Board of the Communist Party. Chairman: Harold Collins. 8:45 p.m. 16th, Jefferson School, 16 St. and 6th Avenue.

DANCE under the stars. Hotel Diplomat Roof Terrace, 108 W. 43 St. Orchestra, $1.04 plus tax. Rain or shine.

Bronx

FILMTIME for Wallace. Featuring New Party campaign films, Paul Robeson in "Native Land"; New Party songs by prominent folk singer; dancing and refreshments. At cool Crotonere Mansion, 197 E. Burnside Ave. at 3:30 p.m. Subs. 60c. Medesky and Fordham Young Progressives.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Kc. WNBC—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—770 Kc. WNYC—830 Kc. WINS—1000 Kc. WEVD—1130 Kc. WCBS—880 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc. WQXR—1500 Kc.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WOR—Special Agent
WJZ—Don Gardiner
WCBS—Junior Miss
WNYC—P.A.L. Program
WQXR—UN Newsreel
11:45-WNYC—Chemistry Talk
WQXR—Along the Danube

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News, Bob Sherry
WOR—High Adventure
WJZ—Freedom Gardener
WCBS—Theatre of Today
WNYC—Midday Symphony
12:15-WNBC—The Kuhns, Comments
12:30-WNBC—Coffee with Congress
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—The American Farmer
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Maggi McNellis—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Grand Central Station
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—Edward Tomlinson
WOR—Movie Matinee
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
WCBS—Give and Take
1:45-WNBC—Public Affairs
1:55-WHN—Cincinnati vs. Brooklyn
2:00-WNBC—Vincent Lopez Orchestra
WOR—Tex Beneke
WJZ—Rhythm and Variety
WCBS—Bernie Cummins
WNYC—Great Operas
2:25-WMCA—Giants vs. Pittsburgh Pirates
WQXR—News; The Book Concert
3:00-WNBC—Down In the Valley
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News; Movie Music
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WCBS—Cross-Section U.S.A.
WQXR—Music of Our Times
4:00-WNBC—Whitey Berquist
WCBS—Elliott Lawrence Orchestra
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30-WNBC—Mind Your Manners
5:00-WNBC—Sports
WCBS—To Be Announced
WOR—Take a Number—Quiz
WQXR—News; Music
5:15-WNBC—Lassie Show
5:30-WNBC—Dr. I. Q. Jr.
WOR—True or False—Quiz
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WJZ—Dorothy Fuldheim

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Jack Costello
WJZ—News; Manhattan Close-Up
WCBS—Bob Hite
WNYC—Jazz Jubilee
WOR—Lyle Van
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—Art of Living
WOR—Hy Gardner
WJZ—Profits of Prayer
WCBS—To Be Announced
6:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony
WOR—Fred Vandeventer
WJZ—Harry Wismer
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WJZ—Jack Beall
WOR—Stan Lomax
WCBS—Larry LeSueur
WNYC—Weather, News
7:00-WOR—Guess Who
WJZ—Challenge of Yukon
WCBS—St. Louis Municipal Opera
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Curtain Time
WOR—Grandstand Managers
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WCBS—Saturday Serenade
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
WCBS—Hoagy Carmichael
8:00-WNBC—George Olsen
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—Ross Dolan
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Great Masters Music
8:30—WNBC—1948 Olympic Sports Program
WOR—Stop Me If You've Heard This One
WJZ—The Amazing Mr. Malone
WQXR—New York Times News
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Three for the Money
WJZ—Gangbusters
WCBS—Morey Amsterdam Show
WNYC—Gilbert-Sullivan Music
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Can You Top This?
WJZ—What's My Name
WCBS—It Pays to Be Ignorant
9:45-WNYC—Top Talk
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:30-WNBC—Radio City Playhouse
WQXR—Just Music
11:00-WOR—News—Music
WJZ—News; Music
WMCA—News; Mr. and Mrs. Music
WHN—America Back to God

SUNDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—News; Charles McCarthy
WJZ—Hour of Faith
WCBS—Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir and Organ
WHN—Calvary Baptist Church
WNEW—News; Bing Crosby Records
WLIB—Play House

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RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Saturday, Aug. 8

6:30 p.m. — NBC Symphony. WNBC.

7:00 p.m.—St. Louis Municipal Opera. WCBS.

9:00 p.m.—Hit Parade. WNBC.

9:00 p.m. — Morey Amsterdam show. WCBS.

Sunday, Aug. 9

12:00 m—Invitation to Learning.

12:30 p.m. — People's Platform. WCBS.

1:15 p.m.—William S. Gailmor. WHN.

2:00 p.m. — Brooklyn Museum Concert. WNYC.

2:45 p.m.—Elmo Roper. WCBS.

3:00 p.m. — Hollywood Bowl Orchestra. WCBS.

4:35 p.m.—Living, 1948. WNBC.

5:00 p.m. — Author Meets the Critic. WNBC.

6:00 p.m. — Oscar Brand, Song Festival. WNYC.

8:00 p.m.—Robert Shaw Chorale. WNBC.

11:30 p.m.—Chicago Round Table. WNBC.

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—Jinx and Tex
WOR—The Show Shop
WJZ—George Carson Putnam
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WINS—Recorded Music
WLIB—News; Sunday Salon
WQXR—New York Times News
12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—Foreign Reporters
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WHN—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—People's Platform
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WMCA—News Bulletins
WINS—Recorded Music
WHN—Hour of Champions
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Orchestra Melodies
12:45-WOR—Milton Rettenberg, Piano
WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Young People's Concert
1:00-WNBC—America United
WOR—Michael O'Duffy, Tenor
WJZ—Sam Pettengill
WCBS—Columbia Concert Orchestra
WMCA—Let's Talk Music
WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WHN—Yiddish Swing
WNEW—New Voices
WLIB—Keyboard Interludes
WQXR—New York Times News
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WOR—Your Hymnal
WHN—William S. Gailmor
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—You Are Not Alone
WOR—Contemporary Music
WJZ—National Vespers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WCBS—Tell It Again
WHN—Recorded Music
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
1:55-WMCA—Baseball, Giants vs. Pittsb'rg
2:00-WNBC—First Piano Quartet
WOR—The Five Mysteries
WJZ—Week Around the World
WCBS—Return Engagement
WHN—Baseball, Cincinnati vs. Bklyn.
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WNEW—Perfect Program
WLIB—Gypsy Music
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Footlight Echoes
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—Robert Merrill
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Joseph C. Harsch
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WLIB—World Observer Forum
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—Periscope
WCBS—Elmo Roper
2:55-WNYC—News
3:00-WNBC—Eddy Howard
WOR—What's the Name of that Song
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—Hollywood Bowl Symphony Orchestra
WNEW—Maxine Sullivan Show
WLIB—Church of Christ
3:15-WJZ—The Almanac
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WNYC—Choral Masterpieces
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WJZ—Treasury Bond
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Cal Tinney
WLIB—News; Music
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Bob Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Favorite Story
WCBS—Make Mine Music
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
4:35-WNBC—Living 1948
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—Author Meets Critics
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—Milton Cross' Opera Album
WCBS—Olympic Games Report
WNYC—Library Concert
WNEW—Hollywood Newsreel
WINS—Recorded Music
WLIB—News; Music Lounge
WQXR—News
5:05-WQXR—Melodies of Old Vienna
5:15-WCBS—Art Mooney
5:30-WOR—What Makes You Tick
WCBS—Sunday at the Chase
WJZ—David Harding
WNBC—Joseph Gallicchio Orchestra
WNYC—Chamber Music
WNEW—News; Music
WHN—Sports Gossip
5:45-WMCA—Cecil Brown
WHN—Recorded Music
5:55-WNYC—News

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Those Websters
WJZ—Al Capp
WCBS—Family Hour
WMCA—Bert Knapp, Sports
WHN—Recorded Music
WINS—Xavier Cugat
WNEW—Recorded Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theater
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Pause That Refreshes
WNYC—Letbetter, Songs
WINS—News; Meet Your Congress
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Let's Talk Hollywood
WOR—Mystery Playhouse
WJZ—Personal Autograph
WCBS—Gene Autry
WMCA—Showtime
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WHN—Today's Baseball
WINS—Bible Hour
WNEW—Hour of St. Francis
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Summer Theatre



WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Johnny Fletcher—Sketch
WCBS—Blondie
WMCA—Album of Favorites
WHN—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
7:45-WOR—Robert S. Allen
8:00-WNBC—Shaw Chorale
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMCA—News; My Best Records
WHN—Calvary Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WEVD—Irish Variety Show
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—RFD America
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—Man Called X
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
8:45-WOR—Melvin Elliott
WEVD—Alexander Gabriel
8:55-WCBS—Ned Calmer
9:00-WNBC—Merry-Go-Round
WOR—Secret Missions
WCBS—Winner Take All
WJZ—Jergen's Journal
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WEVD—Drama: In Your Name
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Melody Moments
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
Symphonette
WJZ—Superstition
WCBS—Strike It Rich
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
9:45-WNYC—News Reports
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WOR—Symphonette
WCBS—Mickey Rooney Showcase
WJZ—Comedy Writers Show
WMCA—News; Music
WINS—Message to Israel
WEVD—Melody Moments
WHN—Word of Life Program
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:15-WINS—Religious Program
WEVD—Michael Young
10:30-WNBC—Horace Heidt
WOR—Walker and Gardener
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WMCA—News Reports
WCBS—Escape
WEVD—Masterwork Music
WQXR—Just Music
10:45-WJZ—We Care
WOR—Fix It Yourself
WMCA—London Column
WEVD—Recorded Music
WQXR—News
WINS—Bethel Gospel Program
WNEW—News; Music Until Midnight

Midsummer Night's Hootenanny at Penthouse Tonight

Sonny Terry, star of Finian's Rainbow, Pete Seeger, Hally Wood and Woody Guthrie of People's Songs will present a Midsummer Night's Hootenanny at the air-conditioned Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Pl., N. Y. tonight (Sunday) at 8:30. Dancing to Sy Ovryn and his orchestra will follow.

Book Note

How To End the Cold War and Build the Peace, issued by the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, includes such documents as the Bedell Smith note to Molotov and the latter's reply; Truman's press statement on Soviet desire for peace talks; the Henry Wallace letter to Stalin and the latter's reply, etc.

Around the Dial

ABC's "Documentary on Communism—II

By Bob Lauter

AFTER lying about oaths, pledges, and distorting Lenin, Communism—U. S. Brand then attempts to offer us a sketch of a Communist who is supposed to be typical.

His name is Phil Blake. He is unemployed, demoralized. His father thinks he is a bum. He spends his time reading (vicious practice!) Someone gives him a Daily Worker to read. He becomes interested. He goes to Workers School.

Then what happened to Phil Blake? He "became a little less of an individual, a little harder to pick out in a crowd." Then Phil Blake receives instructions like a novitiate. The narrator quotes another section of Peters' **Manual of Organization.** "We do not question the correctness of the revolutionary theory of the class struggle laid down by Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin!"

What has our objective Mr. Wishengrad left out of this question? The preceding two paragraphs on the whole question of Party discussion and freedom of criticism!

* * *

Up comes the next lie. Phil Blake changes his name to Phil Johnson. Now there are Party members who have changed their names because they lack the freedom to maintain their political beliefs and their jobs at the same time. The program, however, presents this "Party name" business as standard practice. The strong implication is given that everyone who joins the Party, automatically changes his name, when the truth is that only a small minority of Party members have been forced to do so—and do so solely on their own initiative and never on instructions by the Party.

This is not ignorance on Wishengrad's part. It is calculated dishonesty. As part of this picture, we are presented with a club organizer who is known only by his first name—an ominous "Comrade Harry." It is Comrade Harry who proclaims, "I've been a member of the Communist Party since it was organized in 1919. I don't trust my own mother."

Propaganda can become cheap, but it is rare that a script writer has quite the flair for cheapness that Wishengrad exhibits in such quotations as the foregoing.

After Blake changes his name to Johnson, he is assigned to a chemical plant where his first job is to discredit the union leader and capture control of the union. We are told nothing about the union leader except that he was "respected."

Then there is a scene in which Blake-Johnson captures a vacant post on the union's executive, by contriving, with the Communist "fraction," to start the meeting early, disrupt it with endless questions, and hold the elections late when Communists are in the majority.

When it comes to describing a disruptive union meeting at which all elementary principles of democracy go by the board, Wishengrad is certainly an expert. And well he should be, after his service as David Dubinsky's educational director in the I.L.G.W.U. Listeners will be pardoned if they conclude that Wishengrad has drawn on his own experience rather than that of the Communist Party. Perhaps he would like a public discussion on trade union democracy as it exists in the Furriers Union, with a Communist leadership, as compared with the I.L.G.W.U. and David Dubinsky? Let's see if Wishengrad will prepare a network script for that debate.

(Concluded Monday)

(This is the second of a series of three articles on WJZ-ABC's program, "COMMUNISM - U. S. BRAND," broadcast last Monday, 9:00-10:00 p. m. The first article dealt with the program's use of alleged Communist oaths and pledges, and its hypocritical misuse of quotations).

Ballet Theatre



Ballet Theatre, founded in 1939, and which for the past two seasons has been under the administrative direction of Lucia Chase and Oliver Smith, announces regretfully its performances will not resume until the first of next year.

Letters of cancellation of its contracts for the first part of its tenth annual cross-country tour were sent to local managers, explaining that increased production and operating costs added to unsettled conditions in the theatre generally have influenced the management's decision. The directors of Ballet Theatre have decided that for the dance company to operate on a strong businesslike basis no performances should be given this season until a sum is raised in advance sufficient to meet all financial needs.

* * *

BALLET THEATRE'S tour for 1948-49 was to have commenced in early October, and to have seen the company play pre-Christmas engagements in such major cities as Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington.

Ballet Theatre was founded in 1939, its aim a theatre which could be a living museum of the dance, to collect and display masterpieces of the past and the present. Since its first public performance at New York's Center Theatre on January 11, 1940, Ballet Theatre has displayed more than 45 ballets, from the classics of Fokine, Balanchine, Massine, Lichine, to the lyrical and dramatic ballets of Antony Tudor. Ballet Theatre has brought to fulfillment important new choreographic talent in its modern ballets by Agnes de Mille, Jerome Robbins, Eugene Loring, Michael Kidd. It has encouraged collaboration with the dance of such musical, dramatic and scenic artists as Aaron Copland, Morton Gould, Leonard Bernstein, William Schuman, Eugene Berman, Jo Mielziner, Marcel Vertes.

Ballet Theatre has a complement of 40 dancers, headed by Igor Youskevitch, Nora Kaye, Alicia Alonso, Hugh Laing, John Kriza, Lucia Chase, Dimitri Romanoff, Muriel Bentley and Diana Adams.

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Between 12th & 13th Sts. Telephone GR 7-9444

Movies:

Garfield's 'Numbers Racket' Being Shot in New York

By Herb Tank

WITH the yen for real and documentary background in Hollywood pix it's not unusual to come across one of the West Coast units busily at work on our city streets. The latest Hollywood invasion of the big town is being led by Bob Roberts, John Garfield, and Abraham Polansky for Enterprise Studios, currently winding up shooting on **The Numbers Racket**, the screen adaption of Ira Wolfert's novel **Tucker's People.**

The past week has seen them set up shop down around Wall Street, in the Trinity Churchyard, under the George Washington Bridge, and along Riverside Drive. This weekend will find the unit back downtown shooting a scene against the background of the Treasury Building.

• • •

THIS DEPARTMENT caught them at work in and around Trinity Churchyard.

Wall Street, usually as deserted as a ghost town on Saturdays, suddenly came alive when the word spread that Johnny Garfield was making a movie. Kids and adults alike hung on the iron fence surrounding the old Trinity Church cemetery. When the kids spotted Garfield a chorus of them began singing **Body and Soul.** Garfield grinned. **Body and Soul** was his last film and the first production of the Garfield financed unit now working on **The Numbers Racket.**

Although the scenes were being shot silent the onlookers became respectfully quiet whenever director Polansky called for "action," the cameras started rolling and Garfield became Joe Morse, the lawyer for a numbers syndicate.

• • •

THE SEQUENCE being shot occurs near the film's wind-up. The lawyer, Joe Morse, his phone tapped, betrayed by his partner, stumbles out of his Wall Street office. His pockets stuffed full of money, dazed and embittered he wanders aimlessly along Wall Street into the Trinity Churchyard. He pauses, then passes slowly through the historic old cemetary. It is night time and Joe Morse's past is crowding in on him. He's looking for an escape, a way out.

The scenes were being shot out of continuity, in fact, backwards. The cameras set up first to catch Garfield as he wanders through the cemetery, then close-ups, approaching the cemetery, coming into the Churchyard, and finally walking along Wall Street and crossing Broadway to the Church.

Since it was broad daylight cameraman George Barnes used filters to get a night effect. The company had a laboratory unit with them on location, and each set-up was first "test shot," the film developed in a few minutes,



JOHN GARFIELD

and checked by cameraman and director.

• • •

SHOOTING went smoothly and easily until the long shot that catches Garfield as he walks along Wall Street, across Broadway and approaches the Church gates. A dozen policemen held back traffic and the crowds. Busses stopped. Cabs stopped. A test shot was made and okayed. Garfield took up position. Art director Richard Day made a final check. "Okay," shouted Polansky, "roll 'em." Garfield started up the street.

"Get out of there!" shouted Day. Somebody was standing in a doorway watching. The camera was catching him.

"Cut," said Polansky. "Go on back Julie."

The man disappeared from the doorway.

They started the scene again. Garfield got a little further this time. Day pointed to one of the windows in a huge Wall Street building. Two people had suddenly stuck their heads out trying to see what all the excitement was about.

"Go on back Julie," said Polansky.

They started again. The cameras rolled briefly, then stopped. The operator shook his head: "I'm catching that cop over there. He's right in the frame."

They waved the cop out of the way. He grinned foolishly, stepped back.

"The flatfoot thinks he's a movin' picture actor," one of the kids said.

"Phooey," mumbled another," he ain't no Garfield."

"Okay, lets go." This time it looked good. Garfield got to Broadway. Looked around. Crossed. The cameras were still rolling. The spectators looked hopefull. Garfield got to the gate. Suddenly a pigeon dropped down at his feet. The pigeon looked up curiously at Garfield's tense, emoting face.

"Do it again . . . do it again. And get that pigeon out of there!"

Everything went all right on the next shot.

• • •

"IT'S A GOOD SCRIPT, a fine script," said Garfield between takes. "You know Ira Wolfert worked with Polansky on the adaptation. It's different from the book. There were changes made. We doubled up on some of the characters. But the stuff is there."

Young people kept coming up asking Garfield for autographs.

"Hey Mary," shouted one girl running back to the others, "I got his autograph. I was right next to him. Why, I was just as close as I am to you right now."

Somebody pointed to Alexander Hamilton's grave in the Trinity Churchyard and said: "I bet old Alexander Hamilton is turning over in his grave."

"I wouldn't say that," one of the company mumbled grimly, "considering the old boy's politics he'd probably feel right at home the way things are going in the country now."

Movie Notes

THREE French films, none of which has yet been seen even in France, have been acquired for American distribution in the coming season by Vog Film Co., the American sponsor of Jenny Lamour.

One is **Eagle With Two Heads,** a Jean Cocteau play which established long run records on stages of European capitals.

Just completed in Paris is the second film, **Dedee D'Anvers,** a drama directed by Yves Allegret and including among its players Simon Signoret, Jane Marken, Bernard Blier, Marcel Pagliero and Dalio.

Timeliest of the three productions is **Manon,** virtually a "modern dress" version of the Abbe Prevost story **Manon Lescaut,** on which the opera of that name was based

Music:

Yiddish Folk Songs Woven Into Score of 'Illegals'

YIDDISH folk songs keyed with the action of the picture were woven into a special score by Miss Wally Karveno-Paquin, young Parisian composer, for **The Illegals,** the film of the Jewish exodus from Europe to Palestine, now at the Ambassador Theatre.

The songs express the struggles, the hopes, the courage of the travelers along the underground railway.

The opening song, **The Last Way,** goes in rough translation:

"Never say you are going on your last journey,
There will still be bright days for us,
The days we have longed for.
Never say the end has come, as long as we are still here."

When the group is preparing to start its long hazardous journey through Europe on the underground railway the chorus sings:

"If I don't do it, who will do it for me?
And if not now, then when?
The nation Israel lives.
The people Israel lives."

As the group makes its way through a forest across the frontier of Czechoslovakia, the choral group sings:

"All your life no matter where you are or what you are
Remember
The tragedy of Israel, of the ghetto.
When you eat, when you sleep,
Remember
When you plow a field or build a house,
Remember
Your brother and your sisters,
Remember."

A famed Palestinian resistance song is next heard. This song was put to music from a poem written by Hannah Senesch, the Palestinian girl parachutist who was dropped into Europe by the British during the war. Captured by the Nazis and confronted with her own mother, the girl refused to reveal any of the secrets of her mission. The Nazis later executed her. Her song says:

"Blessed is the match that serves to light the flame,
Blessed is the match that is consumed in bringing light to the world,
Blessed are those who like the match serve in lighting the flame of freedom
Blessed is the match."

When their ship is about to be seized by the British off the shores of Palestine, all the refugees who can gather on deck sing:

"The time that I longed and prayed for
Has not yet come
Our hope has not yet been fulfilled
Our hope undying
To return to our land, the land of our fathers
The land of David."

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DONNA REED
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BEYOND GLORY
In Paramount's
55th Week!
PARAMOUNT
IN PERSON
PEGGY LEE
DAVE BARBOUR and his Quintet
JAN MURRAY
RUDY CARDENAS
RAY EBERLE
and his orchestra
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THE STORY OF A WOMAN WHO FOUGHT AS ONLY A WOMAN CAN FOR HER HOME, HER LOVE, HER HAPPINESS

"A FILM TO BE SEEN—AND SEEN AGAIN!" —N. Y. Times
"ANOTHER GREAT FILM BY ROSSELLINI, DIRECTOR OF 'OPEN CITY'—YOU MUST SEE IT!" —Daily Worker
THE LIVES AND LOVES OF GI'S IN ITALY!
19th Week!
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Produced in the USSR
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Racing Results and Entries

Saratoga Results

FIRST—5½ furlongs; claiming; 2-year-olds; $3,000.

bTough	(Roselle)	6.10	3.90	4.10
Banovina	(Combest)		4.00	3.70
bLord Greville	(McPhee)			4.40

Also ran—Blackout Boy, aSickle Sue, aWestgate Blvd, Avona, Holly Star, Hiya-Sailor, Ginjo, Roy. AP. Godfrey entry. bWheatley-Blair stud. Time 1:07 4-5.

SECOND—6 furlongs; claiming; 3-year-olds.

Sunsation	(James)	3.50	2.70	2.50
Lenore	(Passmore)		3.70	3.10
Misabi	(Miller)			3.80

Also ran—Laurel Road, Bull Lead, Sleigh Ride.

THIRD—5½ furlongs; 2-year-olds; $3,500.

Undercurrent	(Mehrtens)	7.40	3.40	2.70
Ascona	(Guerin)		3.20	2.60
Ochita	(Dodson)			3.60

Also ran—Ellehcr, Fluid Drive, Blue Scene, Sunnyvale, Loyal Worker, Dark Favorite. Time, 1:07 2-5.

FOURTH—6 furlongs; allowances; 3-year-olds; $3,500.

M. Charger	(Mehrtens)	8.40	5.70	3.80
Dr. Reed	(McCreary)		4.80	3.40
W. of Honor	(Atkinson)			4.50

Also ran—Cougar, Sashay, Curtain Time, Dutel. Time 1:13 2-5.

FIFTH—About 1¾ miles; the National Hurdles; 3-year-olds and up; $5,000.

Lock and Key	(Jenson)	3.20	2.80	2.50
Tea-Maker	(Montiello)		3.50	2.70
Jordan	(WiWilliams)			2.80

Also ran—Fonda, Lochincha. Time 3:33 2-5.

SIXTH—7 furlongs; 3-year-old phillies; $7,500.

Alablue	(Zufelt)	8.40	4.30	3.70
Paddleduck	(Atkinson)		6.00	4.60
Mackinaw	(Clark)			5.70

Also ran—Grey Flight, Vaudeville, Miss Request, Allie's Pal, Sweet Dream, Mazarine. Time - 5 4-5.

SEVENTH—7 furlongs; claiming; $3,000.

Mattie Girl	(McPhee)	13.50	5.90	3.90
Mary Ann	(Passmore)		5.60	4.10
Mildred	(Atkinson)			3.30

Also ran—Tizzy, Little Minn, Sagittaire, Lord Quex. Time, 130 2-5.

EIGHTH—1⅛ miles; claiming; 3-year-olds and up; $3,000.

Vacance	(Arcaro)	8.80	4.40	3.40
Applause	(Passmore)		3.80	3.00
Darby Doodit	(Wilson)			3.30

Also ran—Goblin, Hip Hooray, Mr. Pleat, Gay Gasel, Picardy Bells. Time, 155 2-5.

Saratoga Entries

Saratoga entries for Saturday, Aug. 7. Clear and muddy. Post 2:30 p.m. EDT.

FIRST—$3,500; maiden 2 year-olds; 5½ furlongs.

*Unapproachable	111	Arnie	116
a-Roaming Fleet	116	Forker	116
Toe to Toe	116	Blue Regent	116
b-**Reynard	109	Blue Dart	116
b-Entrust	116	Slambang	116
Disconsolate	116	Feudal King	116
a-Princeling	116		

a-R. N. Ryan-Mill River Stable entry; b-W. Ziegler, Jr., entry.

SECOND—$3,500; claiming; 3 year-olds and up; 6 furlongs.

*Saint Lye	120	Useless	117
Lapacho	113	Thor	117
Lee Circle	117	Flaming Lady	101
Bright Kid	113	Sorisky	113

THIRD—$3,500; hurdles; 3-year-olds and up; about 1 3/4 miles.

Kordofan	133	Extra	136
a-Deep Seatale	130	/Many Flares	130
***Persepolis	141	Flying Dolphin	133
Deanslaw	151	a-Escarp	133

a-W. G. Jones-M. A. Cushman entry.

FOURTH—$3,500; maiden 3-year-olds and up; 1 mile.

Haberdasher	114	Green Knight	114
Deep Water	114	**Brass Band	107
Hals Pal	114	Radiate II	120
Witch Hunt	114	**Newspaper	113

FIFTH—$10,000 added; United States Hotel Stakes; 2-year-olds; 6 furlongs.

Shine On	114	Noble Impulse	118
Halt	114	The Admiral	118
Irish Wit	109	Prince Quest	118

SIXTH—$20,000 added; Whitney Stakes; 3-year-olds and up; 1¼ miles;

Alairne	103	Donor	117
Lucky Draw	112	Gallorette	115
a-Loyal Legion	112	a-Natchez	112
Harmonica	115	Miss Grillo	115
Khyber Pass	112	Looser Weeper	103

a-Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Jeffords entry.

SEVENTH—$4,000; Handicap; 3-year-olds and up; 7 furlongs.

Repand	106	Shivaree	113
Quarter Pole	113	Frozen Custard	109
Hyblaze	104	Gold Bull	114
Blunt Remark	112	Lord Grillo	122
Helioptic	105	Mityme	114
Bug Juice	119	Coincidence	114

EIGHTH—$3,000; claiming; 3-year-olds and up; 1¼ miles.

Uncle Sam	113	**Transhot	110
Marine Sweep	113	Tedwes	113
*Russian Action	107	Rose Canyon	113

*5, **7, ***10 lbs. AAC; listed according to post position.

AL'S SELECTIONS

1—Disconsolate, Blue Regent, Blue Dart.
2—Saint Lye, Flaming Lady, Sorisky.
3—Deanslaw, Deep Sea Tale, Flying Dolphin.
4—Green Knight, Witch Hunt, Brass Band.
5—Noble Impulse, Prince Quest, The Admiral.
6—Gallorette, Natchez, Lucky Draw.
7—Shivaree, Coincodence, Lord Grillo.
8—Russian Action, Transhot, Ted Wes.

Last Mile Hardest

COLUMBUS, O. (UP).—John A. Reichert, postman, was about to retire after 35 years service but found the last mile the toughest. Reichert was crossing the street near the end of his last day when he was struck by an automobile and slightly injured.

Dodgers Recall Snider, Whitman Goes; 20th Signs Ike-Flores

WITH THE STRETCH DRIVE on for sure, the Brooklyn Dodgers made another bid for extra base power by recalling slugging Duke Snider from Montreal Friday and sending Dick Whitman to the Royals on 24-hour option.

Snider played in 69 games for Montreal and hit .251, batting in 47 runs and collecting 32 extra base hits. Whitman, ousted from a Dodger outfield berth by the resurgent bat of Gene Hermanski, had hit .283 for the parent team in 58 games.

The real Dodger news this past week was Hermanski's three homers poled out in the Thursday game against Chicago. Gene has been phenomenal since taking up the slack created by Petey Reiser. The Blond Bomber has hit eight of his ten homers since replacing Reiser July 4th, and is also leading the club with a .316 average. Thirty-one of Gene's hits have been for extra bases. The newly confident gardener shapes up as the most improved player in the league.

★

20TH CENTURY Sporting Club finally made a match for the night of Sept. 22nd at Yankee Stadium, when lightweight champ Ike Williams signed to defend his title against clever Jesse Flores. The fight will take place the night before rival promoters from Tournament of Champions stage their twin title show at Ebbets Field, featuring Zale - Cerdan and Lesnevich - Mills.

★

BOB PORTERFIELD, the Newark pitching phenom just brought up by the Yankees, may see action this weekend in the vital series at Cleveland. Meantime, pilot Bucky Harris is worried about Phil Rizzuto. The peppery shortstop's throwing wing is ailing and while he'll probably stick it out to season's end, little Phil will undoubtedly undergo an opeartion after the race is over.

★

HERE'S THE LOCAL sports calendar for the weekend:

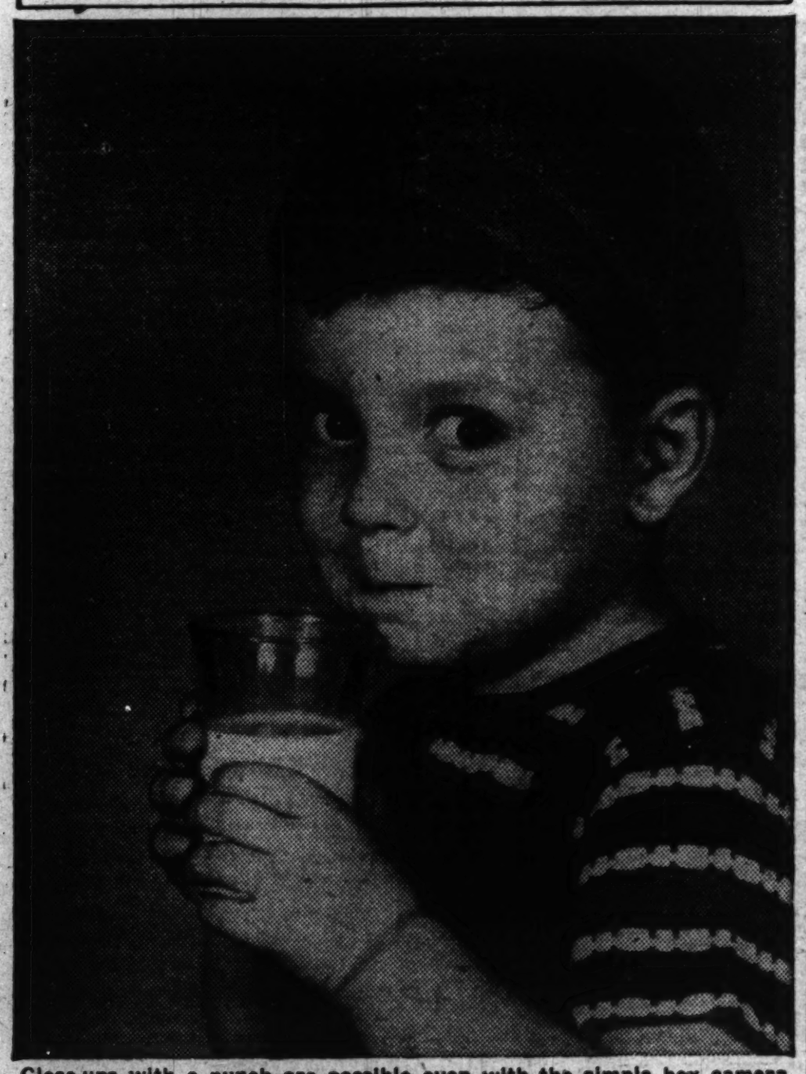
SATURDAY: Pittsburgh at New York, Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

SUNDAY: Pittsburgh at New York (2); Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

IN THE LABOR BASEBALL league, the Furriers Joint Council clashes with Local 6 Sunday in a Prospect Park twinbill at Diamond No. 7; while at Randalls Island Local 42 plays Local 65 Sunday afternoon at 3.

WEEKEND WASH

The SNAPSHOT GUILD



Close-ups with a punch are possible even with the simple box camera when a close-up attachment is used.

Closer Close-Ups

FROM time to time in these columns we've talked about the wisdom of taking close-ups, about the impact which a close-up picture often has. So it's no surprise that a reader raises the question of making close-ups with a box-type camera. "Sure, close-ups are fine," he chides us, "but my box camera manual says, 'Only subjects eight feet and farther from the camera are photographed sharply.'"

The best answer here is to use a device called a close-up attachment, an inexpensive supplementary lens which comes in several sizes and snaps in place on the front of the camera. With such a lens it's possible to use a box camera 3½ feet from your subject.

The use of such a lens will not affect exposure in any way. It merely permits you to focus close in, to get an image that fills your negative. The one important thing to remember here is: compose your picture carefully. For the viewfinder of a box camera shows the picture you get working at a greater distance. Consequently, when using a close-up attachment, it's necessary to tip the camera up so your subject will be centered on the negative. A few trial shots will show this.

Similar supplementary lenses are also available for folding cameras and for miniature cameras. These can be had in several different powers, the strongest of them making it possible to shoot from as close as ten inches.

One word of warning should be given, however, about the use of such attachments: always measure this lens-to-subject distance with a rule or tape; with the normal box camera, just as is, everything between eight feet and infinity will be in fairly sharp focus. But working close in with a close-up attachment, the depth-of-field is small. An error of six inches in your lens-to-subject distance may mean a fuzzy picture.

—John van Guilder

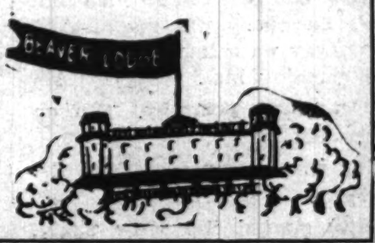
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Say You Saw It In The Daily Worker

CP PARLEY HIGHLIGHTS

(Continued from Page 3)

all political, social and economic inequalities practiced against women and demands the maintenance and extension of existing protective legislation.

Extend the suffrage! Remove the bars directed against minority parties! Lower the voting age to 18 years in every state.

•

The Communist Party, which has pioneered in fighting for full political, economic and social equality for the Negro people, calls for an end to the policies of the federal and state governments which give official sanction to the Jimcrow system in the United States.

We call upon all progressives, especially white progressives, to carry on an unceasing day-to-day struggle to outlaw the poll tax, lynchings, segregation, job discrimination and all other forms of Jimcrowism, official and unofficial.

We demand that the Ingram family be freed and adequately compensated for the ordeals to which they have been put.

We defend the right of the Negro people to full representation in government, and demand Federal enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, so that the Negro people can participate freely and fully in the 1948 elections, north and south.

We call for an agricultural program which will give land and other forms of assistance to millions of Negro and white tenants and sharecroppers in the South.

•

The Communist Party is not nominating a presidential ticket in the 1948 elections. In 1944 we Communists supported Roosevelt to help win the war. Similarly, in 1948 we Communists join with millions of other Americans to support the Progressive ticket to help win the peace. The Communist Party will enter its own candidates only in those districts where the people are offered no progressive alternatives to the twin parties of Wall Street.

The Progressive Party is by its very nature a great coalition of labor, farmers, the Negro people, professional and small business people. It is anti-monopoly, anti-fascist, anti-war. By its very nature it is not an anti-capitalist party. It is not a socialist or Communist party and we are not seeking to make it one.

There is only one Marxist Party in America, one party dedicated to replacing the capitalist system with socialism—and that is the Communist Party.

Forrestal Yanks Foot Out of Mouth

WASHINGTON, (UP).—Defense Secretary James Forrestal suddenly recalled all copies of a report which recommends federalization of the National Guard. Officials who saw it said it was "political dynamite" and would arouse a storm among state governors and National Guard officers.

Public relations officers snatched copies off reporters' desks and explained that Forrestal ordered the report recalled.



SHOWING the form that enabled him to capture first place in the men's Olympic tower diving contest in London, Lt. Sammy Lee of Los Angeles hits the water feet first during completion of the first round. Scoring 51.51 points, Lee led his teammate, Bruce Harlan of Ohio State, the runner up with 48.94 points.

Rap Oppenheim Picket Curb

The CIO Department Store Workers local 1250 on Friday declared the injunction order limiting picketlines at Oppenheim Collins to 15 strikers a deliberate effort to keep the critical wage issues from the public.

The injunction order, handed down by Judge Gavegan, also defied the State anti-injunction law, the local's officials pointed out.

"This law," they declared, has protected labor for 13 years. It is now discarded by judges who are affected by today's anti-labor hysteria.

The law requires that applications for injunctions be filed with notice and the taking of testimony, and forbids action upon affidavits. Thursday's injunction violated the law on all three counts, the union charged.

The union announced picketing has begun at Oppenheim Collins in Buffalo, and is scheduled to start Monday in front of O. C. stores in Philadelphia, Morristown and East Orange, N. J., and Garden City, Nassu County.

Plans for mass demonstrations have not changed because of the injunction.

Charges of simple assault brought Wednesday by a scab customer against a picket at the 34th St. store, and the pickets countercharges, were both withdrawn in Magistrate's Court Friday morning. The picket, Irving Rosenstein, had charged the customer hit him with his umbrella.

Child Spends Night Trapped in Cornfield

ZANESVILLE, O. (UP). — A three-year-old boy, trapped all night without clothes in barbed wire and vines in a cornfield, was reported in good condition following his rescue early Friday.

A pet collie led searchers to the shivering youngster, Jerry Lee Huffman.

10 Killed on Navy Transport Plane

HOLLYWOOD, Fla. (UP).—The Navy announced that 10 persons were killed when an R4D transport plane collided with a small civilian trainer and crashed in the South Florida mucklands near here Thursday night.

The two occupants of the small plane — John Hackett, a student pilot, and his instructor, Thomas M. Poe, Jr., parachuted to safety.

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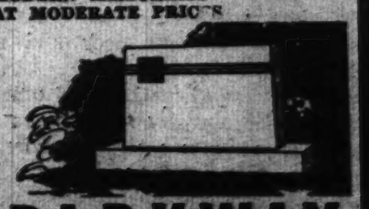
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Say You Saw It In The Worker

State AFL Produced Only Red Herring

By Bernard Burton

New York State's 1,500,000 AFL members looked last week for a program that would help bring cheaper meat, housing, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and a basis for judging presidential candidates. The 85 th convention of the New York State Federation of Labor met for four days at New York City's swanky Commodore Hotel and chalked up these "accomplishments":

- It unseated 20 delegates on charges of "Communism."
- It adopted a constitutional amendment barring "Communists" as convention delegates or Federation officers.
- It praised the New York City Board of Education for barring the **Nation** from school libraries.
- It referred all other questions of importance to the national AFL or to the Federation's Executive Council.
- It did a fine job of entertaining nearly 1,200 delegates with a boat ride, big league ball game and several large and small dinners, including drinks.

When the convention ended, after re-electing President Thomas Murray and Secretary-treasurer Harold C. Hanover to their $12,000-a-year posts, the price of meat went up another notch, housing was still scarce and expensive and Taft-Hartley was still going full blast. Veteran labor leaders put it mildly when they said this was the "least constructive" convention since 1864, when the Federation was founded.

RED-BAITERS AIM

There was a reason, however, for the concern with "communism" at this time by the Federation's controlling clique. Communists, admittedly, had never exerted any strong influence on Federation policy; they, certainly, had never pierced the formidable wall encircling the top bureaucracy.

The reason was the same as that which motivated the congressional witch-hunters in Washington. It was an attempt to wave the red-herring so as to avoid discussion on the real issues facing labor.

Some of the delegates noted, for example, that the only pro-Wallace resolutions were submitted by Bakers Locals 1 and 3. The Delegates from these locals were not even admitted to the convention. The resolutions, therefore, could not be reported out.

The hatchet job against the delegates who might disagree with a completely reactionary and do-nothing policy was done by an unholy alliance of officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Joseph ("King") Ryan, lifetime president of the International Longshoremen's Association, and the Federation's top leadership which is tied to Gov. Dewey.

This "united front" agreed on such questions as the resolution upholding the ban on the **Nation** because it carried articles criticizing some of the political, economic and social policies of the Roman Catholic church. This passed without a word of dissent although such ILGWU stalwarts as Isidore Nagler and Joseph Tuvim, former Socialist, were very much in evidence both on the convention floor and rostrum.

So far had these ILGWU officials retreated from any pretense as defenders of elementary democratic processes that they even went along with a section of this resolution which urged the Board of Education to take "similar actions" against other publications.

BARRED APPEAL

Tuvim headed the five-man credentials committee which gave each of the challenged delegates an average of 10 minutes behind closed doors. These delegates, representing more than 55,000 workers, were barred from appealing their case to the convention floor.

Among the barred delegates was Charles A. Collins, Negro vice-president of Hotel and Club Local 6. Collins had announced his candidacy as vice-president at the opening of the convention. Barring him, naturally, prevented him from entering the race. Last year Collins had chalked up a surprising 161 votes against the administration slate.

Last year most of these delegates had led a successful fight for a constitutional amendment providing for a Negro vice-president. One of those opposing that fight was Thomas G. Young, a Negro official from Building Service Employes Local 32-B.

Young, a Dewey man, was designated to be the Negro vice-president this year.

REICH BARRED

Another delegate barred was Harry Reich, president of Cooks Local 89. Reich is a member of national labor committee of the Progressive Party.

Tuvim and the credentials committee secretary, Moe Rosen of the Sheet Metal Workers, reported to the convention, which had been hopped up to a near-lynch atmosphere by a steady stream of fantastic red-baiting. Prior to the report, all delegates were rounded out of bars, rooms and corridors. They were herded into the hall and all doors were barred.

A courageous handful, however, led by Joseph Cohn, president of Amalgamated Meat Cutters Local 400, defied the howls and cries of "throw 'em out."

"Booing does not phase me one bit," Cohn shouted above the din. "We speak of democracy from one side of our mouths—and on the other side we deny others the right to be heard."

It was certain, however, that the courageous minority at the convention spoke for the vast majority of the Federation's members who wanted lower prices and more homes — and got a red herring.

Correction

Friday's **Daily Worker** reported that the 85th convention of the New York State Federation of Labor condemned the ban on the **Nation** in New York City schools. Actually, the convention commended the Board of Education for banning the magazine.

We regret the error.

Senate Votes Housing Bill to Aid Realtors

WASHINGTON.—A housing bill to benefit only builders was passed by the Senate as Congress prepared to quit by Saturday night. The Senate also passed what it called an anti-inflation bill, which is nothing but a bill calling for controls on instalment buying and curbing "easy money" loans by banks.

The housing bill ditched all public housing and slum clearance proposals, and merely provided for Government guarantees on private housing loans, and RFC subsidies to assure private builders a profit of at least 2¾ percent on low-rent housing.

Senator Alben Barkley declared this bill would not give veterans even a "dugout or pillbox," and Senator Charles W. Tobey declared it would benefit only the builders and "the wealthy people able to build their own homes."

All proposals on civil rights and price control were chucked out of the window.

Orders Serri's Name on Ballot

Justice Meier Steinbrink, sitting in State Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday ordered the Board of Elections to place the name of Frank Serri on the Democratic Party ballot in the Aug. 24 primary. Serri is opposing the incumbant, Rep. James J. Heffernan, for the Democratic designation in the 11th Congressional District.

The board originally invalidated almost 2,000 of the 3,000 nominating signatures submitted by Serri.

Serri stated that he intended to press for a return to the "policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The issues facing the real Democrats," he said, "are peace, housing and price controls."

Find Wreckage of French Airliner

The Coast Guard announced that there appeared little doubt that the Air France flying boat which disappeared last Sunday, had exploded and burned with 52 persons aboard.

It said the Coast Guard cutter Campbell, sailing through a sea of charred wreckage 1,200 miles from Dakar, Africa, radioed it had picked up three leather-covered plane seats.



Here for Girl Scout Parley: Arriving in New York to attend the world conference of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, at Cooperstown, N. Y., four Brazilian Girl Scouts twang out a serenade on their guitars for the benefit of one of the American Girl Scouts who greeted them.

CP PARLEY ADOPTS PLATFORM OF PEACE AND FREEDOM

(Continued from Page 3)

crimination against the Negro people be ended, and the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution fully enforced.

Both major parties were condemned in the platform as responsible for present evils, and the new party is hailed as an "inescapable historic necessity for millions who want a real choice between peace and war, democracy and fascism, security and poverty."

The platform declares the Communist Party has fundamental differences with Henry Wallace and related new party forces, but will support the Progressive Party ticket because its platform is one on which all forward-looking people can unite.

"We seek no special position in this movement and will, of course, oppose any special disabilities because of our socialist views," the platform states.

"Communists will offer their own congressional candidates only where there is no progressive alternative."

The party constitution, adopted July 28, 1945, was amended Friday morning in accordance with recommendations submitted for the constitution committee by Carl Winter of Detroit, chairman. Most of the changes were minor ones.

Delegates voted to include by specific wording the obligation of Communists to fight against "national chauvinism" as well as against "white supremacy," anti-Semitism, and all forms of national oppression.

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the main line of the draft resolution. Dr. James E. Jackson of Detroit, reporting for the resolutions committee, said the committee had examined hundreds of resclutions from clubs and county and state organizations as well as letters from individual Communists. Of these, only two letters expressed any opposition to the basic policy outlined, he said.

It was also agreed to instruct the incoming national committee to prepare for the observance of the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party in September, 1949. After hearing a report by Alexander Bittelman of New York for the resolutions committee, the delegates ordered the preparation and publication of a book on the history of the party.

Election of the national committee came late Thursday night. It is composed of the following: William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis Jr., Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, John Gates, Gilberto Green, Gus Hall, Irving Potash, Jack Stachel, Robert Thompson, John Williamson, Carl Winter and Henry Winston.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn then nominated Foster and Dennis for the party's top posts.

"These comrades have well served our party, the working class of America and the world, in the struggle for peace and the cause of socialism," she said. "Their selfless devotion, untiring efforts and tremendous ability, have inspired all of us to ever greater efforts. These comrades are tried in working class struggles, steeled by the attacks of the enemies of the people, trained in Marxist-Leninist theory, loved and respected by our entire membership, known and honored by all progressive workers."

Foster and Dennis were elected by acclamation. In response to the demand of the delegates, the two leaders came to the platform and received an ovation.

Earlier, Robert Thompson of New York reported for the panel on youth work.

Unless the working class enlists decisive sections of the youth, it will not be able to check fascism and block war, he said. Thompson was critical of the progressives, including the Communists, for not fully mobilizing in the batle to win the youth.

Thompson noted the youthful character of the third party and the fine response to the convention of the Young Progressives of America at Philadelphia. He characterized the dissolution of the Young Communist League in 1943 as a harmful example of the Browder revisionist line, and called for the establishment of an independent Marxist youth organization.

The convention appeals committee rejected a letter from Max Bedacht, former leading Communist now living in New Jersey, attacking party policy. It concurred with a decision of the New Jersey Communist Party convention which unseated Bedacht and called him "politically dishonest." The convention referred the matter to the New Jersey state organization for further action.

Puerto Rico Held Key Base in Wall St. Plans

CONTROL of the Western Hemisphere is "the principal reserve of United States imperialism in its drive for world domination," Cesar Andreu, general secretary of the Puerto Rican Communist Party, told delegates to the American Communist Party convention yesterday.

The youthful Latin-American Communist leader was a fraternal delegate to the convention.

Andreu said that Puerto Rico was "in the heart of" the American colonial empire in Latin-America, describing it as an "outright colony . . . which has been transformed into a vital military fortress. This fortress, he declared, menaces the sovereignty of 20 Latin-American republics.

"The Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan," he declared, "are carrying out on a world scale the policies practiced toward Latin-America for half a century.

Andreu urged the American workers and the Communist Party to join with the Puerto Rican masses in the fight for Puerto Rican independence.

Fighting against the Wall Street program in Latin America, he pointed out, is the "six million strong" Confederation of Latin-American Workers which repudiated all efforts to divide its ranks.

The Puerto Rican people, Andreu told the delegates, now has a new party fighting for independence. Formed on July 25, last, he said, the convention was attended by 15,000 persons with delegates from 77 cities and 700 rural areas.

He reported the Puerto Rican Communists had helped build a 60,000-member union movement.

Ford Boosts Prices 5%

DETROIT (UP).—The Ford Motor Company increased its car prices $75, an average of 5 percent, on all but one model, for the second boost in two months.

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY AUGUST 8, 1948 SECTION 2

Two Million Call It Home



ONE NEW YORK . . .

A housewife shops the pushcarts on the curb of a New York street in search of cheaper food.



. . . AND ANOTHER

A reserved table at the Met on an opening night at the Opera. Monocled males and jeweled women.

The city of superlatives and contrasts has a rich history and a bright future—when its advantages are utilized for the benefit of all

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

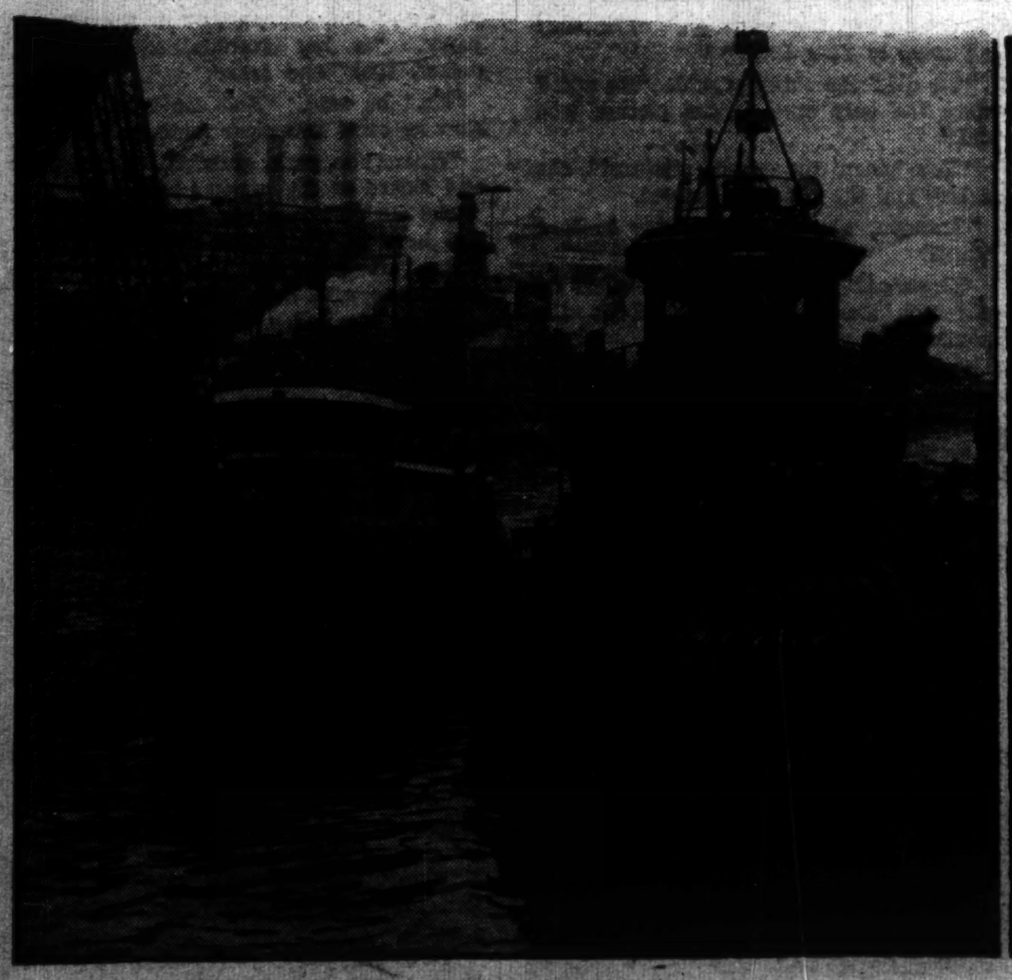
COMING BACK to Manhattan, where I live, I always feel "there is no place like home!" There is nothing like it, anywhere in the world. "Mannahatta," the Indians called their beautiful, quiet island at the mouth of the Hudson River. The smallest of three, which includes Staten and Long Islands, it is 2½ miles wide at 14th Street—its broadest point.

The Dutch first settled this green, water-lapped isle in 1623. Some of their houses, I do believe, are still used for dwellings. Three years later the first historic act of double-dealing occurred on Bowling Green in the area destined to be the heart of a greedy financial octopus, grasping out to rule the world. Governor Peter Minuit bought the whole island from the trusting Indians for 60 guilders ($24) worth of shiny trinkets and gaudy cloth. Today its real estate values run into fabulous billions. All that remains of the Indians and their happy hunting ground is the "aboriginal name," as Walt Whitman called it, now abbreviated to Manhattan.

It was the capital of the nation from 1785 to 1790. George Washington was first inaugurated on Wall Street, which has managed to remain the real capital ever since. Up to 1874 (forgive us, Brooklyn and Bronx!) it was all there was of New York City. In 1790, its population was 33,000. Today this tightly packed little island contains nearly 2,000,000 people—and the insanity of capitalism. Seven Congressmen, as many as Arkansas and Mississippi have, are elected here (which burns up Rankin)—more than the representation from 24 states.

There are over 60 nationalities living and working here. There are scores of vital industries located in this biggest commercial and transportation center in the world. There is also a Communist Party, with 10,120 members, in 403 clubs

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MILE OF DOCKS FOR SHIPS . . .

A tugboat docks at one of the piers which skirt the miles of waterfront of New York City and its Boroughs.



. . . TOO FEW BEACHES FOR ITS PEOPLE

Coney Island on a Fourth of July. Space is at a premium. On a summer holiday as many as a million people will crowd the beaches.



"Tell me about it, grandpa," she said. "How come you worked in so many cigar factories."

a short story by

JOSE YGLESIAS

★

To a little girl in Ybor City nothing could be more exciting than living in or even visiting New York. And so the nostalgic reminiscing of her grandfather who lived and worked as a cigar maker up north a half century ago brought the great city to a little town in Florida. . . .

The Picnic Picture

LITTLE MINA thought constantly of the day when she would no longer live in Ybor City but in a big exciting place like New York. She felt it most urgently on the afternoons that she sat on the porch with her grandfather. When he came home from the cigar factory he stretched out on the porch swing and, while he read the paper, answered her questions and told her stories. Sometimes he put the paper aside and taught her songs like "Yankee Doodle" and "Strawberry Blonde" that he had learned when he was a young man in New York.

Little Mina was certain that New York was a magically pleasurable place. First of all her grandfather never sang unless it was when he recalled his days in New York, and that was the only time, too, that he spoke English. He did not speak the soft, southern English of the Americans in Tampa. He had a sharp, loud ring that she felt was part of New York and good times. He shook his head and grinned at her when she sang, and tapped the floor with one foot.

Little Mina sat on the steps and looked up at him on the swing and when they finished a song she threw her head back and laughed and laughed. There just wasn't another grandfather in Ybor City who was so much fun. None of the kids on the block had fathers or grandfathers who had lived in New York and none of them knew, like her grandfather did, that tarara-boom-ti-ay was the chorus of a song.

There was not much that she did not know about the time he spent in New York and she found it difficult to get a new excuse to start him off.

* * *

SHE was tapping her foot on the step softly, hoping that he would take it up, when he looked at her from his paper. "See that girl?" he said to her in Spanish and pointed to a picture in the paper. "I knew her grandfather in New York."

"Did he live in the boarding house, too, grandpa?" she asked happy.

"Yes, and he worked at the same factory for a while," he said.

"Did you work at a lot of factories, grandpa?" she asked.

The old man nodded and looked at the paper again.

"Tell me about it, grandpa," she said. "How come you worked in so many cigar factories?"

"Well," he said, keeping the newspaper open at the picture of the girl on his lap, "we were a lot of young fellows and we only cared about having a good time. So every once in a while we got fired."

"You did, grandpa!" It was always a surprise to her.

"Yes," he said and smiled at her alarm. "But there were so many jobs we could always get another."

She thought it over.

"And did that girl's grandfather lose his job, too?" she asked before he could get back to his paper.

"Him?" the old man paused. "No, he was serious." His face became serious, too. "He saved his money."

"Didn't he have a good time, grandpa?"

"Well, sure, I guess so." He looked at the picture of the girl in the newspaper and read what it said about her. "His granddaughter is going to get married," he told her, although she did not ask. Then he smiled again. "Some day you will get married, too."

"Oh, grandpa!"

"Doesn't look very much like him."

"Are you sure, grandpa?"

"That you're going to get married?" he asked.

"Oh, grandpa!" she protested again. "I mean are you sure it's the same man?"

"Grandpa?" she went on. "Did they all come to Ybor City?"

"He did," the old man said. "He and I were the only ones in the picture who did."

"You mean the picnic picture?" she asked, and the old man nodded.

"Grandpa, why didn't you stay in New York?"

"Grandpa," she started again when he did not answer, "tell me about the picnic."

"Well," the old man looked at her and smiled, "we used to take the trolley on Sunday from where we lived——"

"Where did you live?" she interrupted. "Tell me where you lived."

"The Bowery," he said.

"The Bowery," she repeated. "The Bowery."

"And we would go all the way uptown to the country," he went on with the old story. "Our landlady made the lunch baskets." He stopped to smile widely. "She was German and they like to have a lot to eat, and have a good time. We used to eat all day—big sausages—and drink beer."

"The Bowery, the Bowery," Little Mina repeated and tapped her foot at the step.

"That's when we took the picture," the grandfather said. "All those fellows lived in the boarding house and that German woman took good care of us. She liked us Spanish fellows."

"And what happened to all those men, grandpa?" she asked.

"They stayed in New York," the old man said.

"And they all lived happily ever after," Little Mina said and laughed. She went up to the old man and looked at the picture of the smiling girl in the newspaper. "Is her grandfather a cigarmaker, too?" she asked.

"No," he said. "No. He used to be. Now he owns two cigar factories."

"Where you work, grandpa?" she asked and looked at the newspaper again.

The old man nodded. "And he doesn't live here in Ybor City. He has a big house on Bayshore Drive where the Americans with money live."

"I saw him today," he added.

"Did he see you, grandpa?"

"As a matter of fact, he said he was going to look me up," the old man said. "He said, 'look me up'—just like an American."

"Oh, grandpa, he's going to invite you to the wedding, like the time Isabel got married and her father and mother went visiting to ask people to come."

The old man looked at her a moment and then went back to his paper.

"Let me see," she said, taking the newspaper from his hand. "My! She is going to marry an American. His name," she pointed to the newsprint, "is Ingram."

* * *

A SHINY car stopped in front of the house. They looked up from the newspaper and saw a well-dressed man get out and smile at them.

"Here," the old man said to Little Mina, handing her the paper. "Take it away."

"How are you?" the man greeted in Spanish. He looked at her grandfather.

(Continued on Page 10)

They CAN'T read your mind

The 'mental telepathists' put on a good show for a good price—but every single trick has an explanation and a materialist method. . . .

By HARRY RAYMOND

THE GREAT MAN standing on the platform has just finished delivering a short lecture on his remarkable psychic and clairvoyant powers which, he says, permit him to perceive mentally events which cannot be seen by the eyes or noted by the other senses.

"I receive the impression that a lady in the audience is thinking of a number," he says, gazing upward as though in deep and difficult thought. "The number is . . . the number is. . . . It is 2436. Who is concentrating on 2436"

A woman raises her hand. "I am thinking of that number," she says nervously.

"Thank you," replies the man on the platform. "That is the street number of your home, is it not? You live at 2436 Bushwick Ave. You are thinking about your home. You have some problems there. You are having financial difficulties and would like to know how to clean up in Wall Street. That is the question you are mentally projecting to me."

"Yes," the woman replies. "That is correct. That is the question I have been concentrating on."

"My answer to that question," says the great man, "is that you should be careful and buy the best stocks. And now, madam, I want you to tell this audience if I ever met you before. Was there anything pre-arranged between us? Was there any possible way, except through telepathy, that I could have secured the information which you had on your mind?"

The woman rises and in bewilderment says: "No." The audience applauds. And the great man goes on to "read the mind" of another person.

"Someone in the audience is thinking about a very serious matter," he continues with a sugary voice. "It is a man. His first name is John. His second name is Adamson. He wants to know if the world crisis will lead us to war. Is that right? Where is John Adamson?"

Adamson raises his hand and says: "That's right."

The clairvoyant says: "I see everything coming out all right for the good old USA. Just keep your fingers crossed and leave world matters to the men down in Washington who know how to handle them. We've got a great army and air force and navy—a bunch of wonderful boys. There's a group of them sitting right up front here. Nobody can lick boys like these. They're real Americans."

What Validity In Telepathy?

Applause greets the answer. The telepathist continues to demonstrate his "psychic" powers. Superstitious folks in the audience and large numbers listening to the performance at home on their radios are actually convinced the fellow answering all those questions is endowed with a supernatural power which enables him not only to read the very thoughts in people's minds, but to look into the future.

This assumption has been strengthened by some scientists, who have been tricked into the false belief by some clever psychic fraud or by a chance coincidence of thought and events.

There are thousands of so-called telepathists, second sight demonstrators and X-ray eye fakers operating in every densely populated section of the country today. Many of them, like Joseph Dunninger, command high fees as entertainers. Many more dupe the gullible folks with "psychological readings" and take their money in incense-drenched apartments. Still others cash in on the horoscope and astrological racket, some of them selling their fake wares over the counters of the nation's largest department stores.

Most popular of the telepathic demonstrators today are the so-called one-man shows like the one described at the beginning of this article. This is the Dunninger-style show. Then there are the two-person telepathy tests as performed by the Zanzigs, Mercedes and in the 19th century by the Frenchman Robert-Houdin.

During the two-person tests the medium sits on a platform generally blindfolded while her partner walks around the audience touching articles which the medium instantly describes. In these tests questions are sometimes whispered into the ear of the medium's partner. The questions and some form of answers are then delivered by the blindfolded medium.

Chiefly a Matter Of Preparation

Harry Houdini made a world-wide investigation of demonstrations of the so-called mind readers. And in his famous book, **The Unmasking of Robert-Houdin**, a biographical work on the life of the French conjurer from whom he took his stage name, declared he could find no evidence to prove the supernatural claims of the telepathists.

"Second sight," wrote Houdini describing the two-person psychic tests popular during his day, "is and always has been a matter of well-drilled phrases or signals, pre-arranged rotation of articles, well-built apparatus or well-trained confederates, but never a feat of actual thought transference."

First of the modern psychic charlatans was Louis Gordon M'Kean, who, according to Houdini, performed second sight in 1831 in Egyptian Hall Bazaar, Piccadilly, London, 15 years before Robert-Houdin (1805-1871) presented a similar demonstration in his own theatre, Feb. 12, 1846.

Writing of Robert-Houdin's performances, Houdini said: "This was the trick that carried him into the solons of fashion and royalty."

Later, in 1850 and 1851, Robert Heller (William Henry Palmer) reproduced second-sight by electric signals to a medium on a sofa. I later inspected this ingenious sofa, with its hidden electrical signaling device, among the collection of the late Francis J. Martinka, manufacturer of stage properties for professional magicians.

Whether the telepathist works alone or with assistants, there are three main operations which he must master:

- He must have a secret means of gaining information about the so-called thought that he claims is being mentally transferred.
- He must be able to retain the information.
- He must be able to present it to the customers in a convincing and mysterious manner.

In the two-person telepathy tests, clever-spoken codes, short-wave wireless sets, direct telephones and visual codes are used.

To produce one-man tests, the telepathist or his assistant has the customers write their questions and sign their names and addresses to slips of paper which the customers retain themselves and which the telepathist never sees. But the specially designed clip-boards and tables on which the customers write their thoughts and questions later deliver into the hands of the telepathist accurate carbon copies of everything written by members of the audience.

The telepathist then stands on a platform before a pulpit on which the carbon-

(Continued on Page 10)

Always Proven a Fake

From earliest days of recorded history men have professed a knowledge of magic. In earlier days their magic has been crude; but always they played upon the belief in the supernatural. Here are some samples of fakes of past ages.



"Drawing Down the Moon" (from a Greek vase, 200 B.C.).



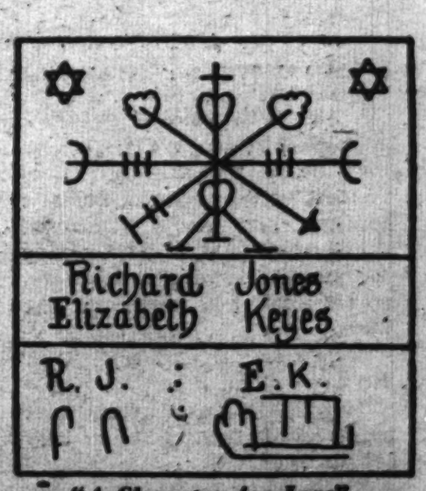
Magic seals to be used against disease: (1) for head pains; (2) for catarrhs; (3) against heart trembling. These signs were to be made on a lead plate with the brain of a hog (from a 15th century manuscript).



A magician standing in a magic circle invoking spirits (from a 14th century manuscript in the British Museum).



A magic circle and pentacle "for all experiments" (from a 16th century manuscript).



"A Character for Love" (from a 17th century manuscript)

"Write these characters on virgin parchment with the blood of bats and hold it in the left hand and show it to her and without doubt she will come to thee," the main was told. But he was cautioned: "Take heed that thou showest to none but she who thou desirest for if thou do she will go mad and die."

Song for a Deluded Land

By AARON KRAMER

No conquering hordes, with blood on their swords,
have driven us down on our knees.
No foreigner's axe is fixed at our backs:
no stranger makes light of our pleas.

The lords of our land, whose wish is command,
come not from a far-away shore.
The flag that they fly: so proud and so high,
our fathers were massacred for.

The songs that they sing once toppled a king:
the word on their tongues is our own.
The names they extoll send flames to the soul:
their smiling could soften a stone.

They stuff up the ears with drumbeats and cheers,
to flatter the fire of our veins.
They paste up the eyes with lullaby lies
to keep us from seeing our chains.

And those who would shake our senses awake
are hounded, or hanged from a tree:
for well the lords know what vengeance we'll show
if ever we waken and see!

Two Million Call It Home

(Continued from Page 1)

of six community regions.

Of this super-city of sky-writing dirigibles, mammoth electric signs, big league baseball teams, one is expected to speak in superlatives—"the biggest harbor," "the tallest buildings," "the longest bridges." . . . But it is a city of terrible contrasts, especially Manhattan Island. In her "Memoirs of Lenin," his wife, N. Krupskaya, tells how they went sightseeing in London. The bus took them through the rich, clean, pleasant sections. But they had to walk to see the "dark little streets inhabited by the poor." Observing these howling contrasts in richness and poverty, Ilyich would mutter through clenched teeth in English: "Two nations."

Two Manhattans— Wealth and Poverty

There are two Manhattans—one of the rich, where luxury and extravagance abound—the Manhattan of Wall Street, of Park Avenue, of the magnificent hotels where workers go only to serve the rich, of night clubs and theatres, which workers only read about. The swank center of Manhattan is "theirs," the idlers', the parasites'. They have encroached on the mid-East Side, as the highway eliminated railroads and factories and the modern river boats are less smoky. They are back where once their forebears built great estates with wide lawns down to the river bank. Everything material to boast of on the incredible island of glittering skylines is "theirs." Everything that we possess in the Manhattan of myriads of workers is nothing to boast of, nor will it be until "theirs" becomes ours.

Within a stone's throw of excessive wealth is dire poverty and misery. The meanest street in Manhattan is the Bowery, where worn-out husks of workers and other victims of capitalism's excesses are thrown aside to die. In working class districts—the lower East Side, Harlem, the West Side, houses are old, full of rats, cockroaches, bedbugs. Visitors who never saw such pests in their home towns get well acquainted with them in the wonder city of the world.

These overcrowded houses are fire-traps, many ready to fall down, with inadequate toilets, heating, lighting, ventilation, repairs. The back yards and empty lots are filthy with the foul debris of years. Nothing reveals the greed and senselessness of private enterprise more than the boarded-up little squares of back yards behind the houses in poor districts. They could be made into safe recreational spots by knocking down the fences, cleaning up, placing swings, sand piles, shower sprinklers for children and seats for mothers.

The children of the poor play on the hot pavements of Manhattan, constantly menaced by traffic. Local parks are too few and too small. Is there a "private park" anywhere else in the heart of a big city, like Gramercy Park in Manhattan? Only those with keys are allowed in. In summer, when these well-to-dos depart for seashore or country, it is practically empty, while children pant for air a few blocks away. If a poor Manhattan mother collects her few dimes (while she curses Mike Quill!) and takes her brood to a nearby beach, it is polluted with garbage and sewerage. Even the sea has not escaped corruption.

The schools of Manhattan are mostly old and dilapidated. Some were built before the Civil War. One in Harlem was once a jail and the bars remain on the windows. They are terribly overcrowded, classes are too big, teachers are too few and over-worked, the books are tattered and old. In some high schools the students' organization pays for towels, soap and toilet paper.

Island of Incredible Contrasts

It's a noisy, dirty, dusty, nerve-racking place to live. Pity the poor night worker who tries to sleep daytimes in the din of auto horns, children's shouts, peddlers' cries, the roar of fire engines, the siren of ambulances, the "El" rushing by, the fog horns from the river and the sullen murmur of the miscellaneous noises of the big city that one escapes only in a pent-house. It is hard enough to sleep at night, for the noises ebb but never cease.

In summer, workers swelter in hot kitchens, laundries, factories, to which they travel in airless, overpacked subways. Industries, like the needle trades, are jammed into the heart of the city, in old firetrap lofts. Traffic, as a consequence, is a constant snarl and confusion.

Wave after wave of immigrants landed at Ellis Island to be swallowed up in sweatshops. Negro people come from the South, as Puerto Ricans come today, to find themselves in slums. **Planned socialist living would partially depopulate this island. It would move industries away, not to flee from unions as some companies do today, but to put the good earth under the feet of tired workers, to surround well-lighted, airy factories with trees and flowers, to give children a normal, happy life in wide open spaces.**

There is "juvenile delinquency," as it is erroneously called. The system, not the child, is delinquent. There are organized vice, rackets, graft—to rent an apartment, buy a car, get a railroad or theatre ticket. There are numbers chances and betting on the horses, even among the poorest. There is an underworld, with fingers in all this, which will kill for a price.

Communism—A Creed for Living

There is plenty to agitate about on this island of incredible contrasts. There is a ghetto in Harlem. When you pass certain streets it is as if there were a barring wall to Negroes and Puerto Ricans. There is lily-white Stuyvesant Town on the lower East Side. There is shameful police brutality against picket lines and against innumerable helpless Negro men and women. High prices, high rents harass the housewives. Working mothers are deprived of needed nurseries.

Life is hard in this city. People hurry along intent and unsmiling. Neighborliness is a lost art, except among the very poor, in our suspicious city. There is terrible loneliness here, of strangers, the aged, the sick.

But we, who are Communists, must never forget that like the solid rock base of this Manhattan Island upon which her great skyscrapers are safely anchored, there is the lasting, durable, dependable working class. Outnumbering all others, exceeding them in importance, honesty, decency and character, it is the rock upon which our party is anchored.

Some, not excluding ourselves, are affected by the pressures and influences of this contradictory place. We need to guard ourselves against its super-sophistication, the "wise guy" attitude of one who knows all the answers. Our sun does not rise from the East River and set in the Hudson. Our kinship reaches out upstate and across 3,000 miles of America—to coal miners, steel, auto and rubber workers, farmers and the sharecroppers of the deep South. We need to overcome the unsociability and indifference of the city, to be comradely one with another, to know each other and each other's families, to help each other in sickness and trouble, to set an example of Communist living, of "the dear love of comrades," as Whitman called it.

We are Communists, first, last and all the time, everywhere. Our faith in our cause is not like a coat, to take off or put on at will. To the best of our ability even here in this complicated city, we must live our faith as well as teach it. Ten thousand one hundred and twenty Communists is a living force capable of multiplying itself many-fold in the stirring times ahead. Let us divorce ourselves from all the cramping influences, the crass standards, the cynicism of the ruling class and their hirelings on this island. Let us identify ourselves in all ways with the workers, their daily lives and their struggles.

Manhattan Island has a rich and inspiring labor history, from the early revolts of indentured slaves.

In 1864, truckmen struck for more pay per load of dirt from the streets here.

In 1805, the first union was formed by shoemakers. In 1823, the first all women's strike of tailoresses occurred here.

For 150 years not a month has passed without some manifestation by Manhattan's workers—for public schools, the right to vote, against slavery, for the right to organize, to form political parties and as unemployed for jobs. International solidarity with the peoples of Germany, Ireland, Russia, Italy, France was demonstrated on many occasions.

Manhattan Is Our Town, Too

The first Communist club in the U.S.A. met here in 1857, very likely in one of the old halls we use today on the East Side.

For the past 29 years our Communist Party has been in the forefront of great struggles—to organize the unorganized; to fight for the unemployed; to secure the democratic rights of the Negro people; to defeat fascism in all its forms; to win the people for socialism. We have prestige and influence here far beyond our numbers.

Our Manhattan is the Manhattan of the street corner meetings, Garden rallies, May Day parades, picket lines, meat strikes, rent strikes, the Daily Worker on the streets at midnight, the local club where the neighborhood folks feel free to bring their troubles.

Our Manhattan is the waterfront, the great docks, the railroad yards, the car barns, the "market" where the needle trades workers gather, the tiny parks where weary mothers bring their babies, the tenement house steps, the roofs where people catch a breath of air on a hot night.

Our Manhattan is the hot, stifling shop, the hurried lunch counters, the union halls, the shop meetings, the language groups, the GI students of our city's colleges.

Where there are men, women, children of the people—there is our Manhattan.

"Theirs" is the Manhattan of capitalist exploitation, of cheating, chicanery, excesses, demoralization, race hatreds, stoolpigeons, sycophants, a bought press, corrupt politics.

Ours is the Manhattan of work, struggle, class consciousness, decent living, life with a purpose.

Ours is a Manhattan without distinction of race, creed, color, from the Battery to Spuyten-Duyvil.

We scorn "their" Manhattan.

We love and honor our Manhattan.

As the hot waves are swept away by the strong, cool breezes from the sea, "their" Manhattan will disappear.

Manhattan of the future, under socialism, will be as different as today's Manhattan is from the primitive little Dutch colony of three centuries ago. It will be an island of peace, culture, normal living. Its great advantages will be utilized for the benefit of all, its abnormalities will be studied by future generations as horrible examples of what capitalism spawned and what we, their ancestors, endured for a while.

Adventures of Richard

By Michael Singer

THE KIDS were sitting on the ledge leading into the back yard when they heard the argument from the first floor apartment. She was berating him as a "stubborn, stupid idiot" and he kept saying "I don't like your family and nobody's going to make me like them."

"come fight," Menash said. "Wonder what round it is."

"Why is it," Flekel asked, "that people start fighting after they get married?"

"Because they live together," No-Nose said. "When people live together they fight."

"That's not true," Richard declared. "People fight because of other reasons. Money reasons, sometimes it's on account of health, sometimes its because of jobs, it could be for a lot of things. But not because they're married."

"Uh, here comes the Marxist answers again. Two people have an argument and we get a summary of the Daily Worker for the last five years," Menash quipped.

"Well, if you want to know that's the truth," Richard insisted.

"Do married people fight in the Soviet Union?" No-Nose asked.

"Maybe. But not for the same reasons they fight here," Richard replied.

Jimmy, The Brain, had joined the debate. "What Richard means," he said, "is that under socialism the reasons, personal reasons, for acrimonious living is removed. They have security, they have housing, they have opportunity. It's easier to live together and be happy. That right, Richard?"

"Keep going," Richard urged.

"Never mind, never mind," No-Nose interjected. "I believe you. It's easier to believe you than understand you."

From the window came a cry. "You dope," the woman shouted.

"No matter who says it, it always sounds like it was meant for me," No-Nose said.



Peter Trainin at his tank during the war.



The same Peter Trainin during peace, standing before a tractor.

From Tank Hero to Tractor Wiz

Men and women are not always born genuises. Talent and will may lay hidden for years — till it is sparked into action by a cause. . . .

By SERGEI KOURNAKOFF

MOSCOW

PETER TRAININ, former tank driver, is now head of the garage and mechanical shops of the Gallya-Aral Sovkhoz (State Farm) in Uzbekistan.

Driving a tractor on the farm taught Trainin to drive a tank, and driving a tank taught him to drive a tractor better. It appears that "something new has been added" as Trainin came back from the wars, rolled up his sleeves and started working for peace again.

Last year the farm gathered in an excellent crop. To this Trainin made no mean contribution. He had whipped the machinery into such tip-top shape that the harvesting ran like a parade in which everything clicks with the utmost precision. Nothing seemed ever to break down when Trainin was around. The farmers used to say that it is enough for him to stare at finicky magneto hard and the spark plugs come to life.

When everything was said and done, Peter Trainin was awarded the gold star of Hero of Socialist Labor. His old army tunic now had twin stars (and a number of assorted ribbons and wound stripes).

• • •

THE tide of the Soviet offensive had reached the Dnieper in 1943. The Red Army was gathering its strength for the leap across the great river.

The right bank was dotted with German pill-boxes and guns. The enemy was set to prevent the Soviet troops from gaining a bridgehead on the western bank.

Peter Trainin's tank was ferried across the river under heavy fire. It crawled up the bank and began to fight. The Germans retreated and then counter-attacked. Trainin's tank was dug in and formed a pill-box. Soon a shell set it ablaze and Trainin jumped out and shifted to another machine which had its crew knocked out, but which, as Trainin soon found out, was still able to crawl around. Training took it into battle and crushed several German anti-tank guns under its treads.

This was the battle for which he got the gold star of Hero of the Soviet Union.

• • •

TRAININ, of course, was no professional soldier. What made him one was the deadly threat to the country he loved beyond everything else. He loved it as a whole, as a living body. The sandy slope he defended so staunchly on the bank of the Dnieper was just as dear to him as the wide fields of his farm near Samarkand.

Trainin was a hard working, honest and energetic, disciplined garage manager and mechanic on the farm. In the war he became a soldier with the same qualities, with "something new added." And that "something" was heroism.

ON A TERRIBLE day, depressing with heat and something verging on despair, back in 1942, when the Germans were streaming toward the Volga, Trainin fought it out with five German anti-tank guns. Careening wildly and thinking that he would have reprimanded any tractor driver who would have dared to put his machine to such a strain, he crushed four of the guns under his treads and made for the fifth. But its gunner was quick and put a shell into Trainin's tank. It became a fiery inferno in a matter of seconds. But Trainin never let the controls go until the enemy gun looked as if it had been just taken out of a hydraulic press processing scrap.

Both Trainin's arms were wounded, he was scorched and almost asphyxiated. The tank commander was dead and the gunner badly wounded. Trainin loaded the gunner on his back and started back to his own lines. Luckily, there was a westward eddy in the tide of battle and the lines were close by.

After a long period of convalescence, Trainin returned to the front to take part in the victorious sweep that finished the German army.

CAME Victory Day and the man who had loved growing and repairing things and whom fate had forced to bury the wreck for almost four years, instantly became the peaceful tractor and combine mechanic of yore.

Trainin returned to his family and farm in Gallya-Aral wearing the single gold star on his tunic.

At first he thought that it was enough to shed his uniform and breathe deeply of the fragrant air of the fields, clear of the smell of burned cordite and decaying flesh, in order to slip back into the old groove. War was just a tragic accident of fate which had interrupted something important and beautiful, and that important and beautiful thing would go on just as before.

Well, it was partly so, but only partly. Soon Trainin realized how much he had changed during the war. He looked at his job and at people with different eyes. There was much of the soldier left in him. It stuck like an indelible stamp etched in steel.

Trainin was given the job of chief mechanic of the farm. He had now charge of all the machines. Many of them were broken down and stood sadly in sheds and sometimes in the open. Others were much the worse for wear.

Trainin looked them over and frowned. Some claim that he swore under his breath, which is more than probable.

The job before the former tankman was huge. The problems were many and would have seemed insurmountable to many of a different mettle. But Trainin had learned quickly to size up a situation and to find the true tactical key to it.

For one thing, there were not enough people around and those who were available were tired. The seasoned soldier found that there was not enough sense of duty in some of the people. He, who had fought and risked his life on a small patch of land for one-sixth of the earth, thought that some people could not take a large enough view of things.

But Trainin, the soldier who had led men into battle, knew that at this point he could not demand of people more than they were doing. He understood that discipline on the farm required special methods. The thing was to gain the people's confidence and to win their hearts, mostly by one's own example.

• • • •

MEN and women are not always born Stakhanovites. Talent and will may lay hidden for years before it is sparked into action.

And just as before the war he could spark a magneto into action, Trainin now, with his added experience, found that he could spark people into heroic deeds.

Productivity per tractor on Trainin's farm doubled between 1945 and 1947. All the machines were put into perfect running order. The people worked with enthusiasm, as never before. Last year there was not a single breakdown. And after the harvest was all in and all grain deliveries made and overfulfilled, a second gold star joined the first one on Trainin's coat.

• • • •

THERE are millions of men and thousands of women like Trainin in the country. Some of them have earned the gold star, others have not, but most of them have learned something during the war. They hate it, but they don't shrug off its memories and experience. But they are not a "lost generation" bred by the war. It brought them suffering and untold hardships, but it did not leave them frustrated and disillusioned. They came back and started to work better than they did before.

You will ask—why? Because of them the war was a fight against the evil of fascism. They won that fight. They see that the war slogans were not merely slogans and that the ideals propounded in the orders-of-the-day have not been discarded. This is why many Traininis, minus the twin stars, are about.



A harvester combine on the "Gallya-Aral" state farm of which Peter Trainin is head of the garage and shops. —Soviots

THE MAN WHO'LL DRAFT PENNSYLVANIA'S BOYS

BILLIONAIRE MELLON, NEPHEW OF HOOVER'S TREASURER, HAS A PERSONAL STAKE IN WAR

By WALTER LOWENFELS

MAN, the chemists say, is composed largely of water. But what is one to say of the new Executive Officer of the National Guard staff, overseer of the draft in Pennsylvania—Brig. Gen. Richard King Mellon

Surely this lord of the incredibly huge Mellon empire contains at the age of 48 a goodly assortment of basic elements. There is the hoard of gold, upward of three billions, the Mellon clan rules.

There are the bauxite fields, essential to the aluminum monopoly which the Mellons still dominate.

There is carbon in vast quantities which the Mellons possess through the Gulf Oil Co., one of the prime deposits, and through the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co., largest soft coal producer in the land.

In the vast future which the body of man shares in death with nature, Gen. Mellon may not differ from common man. But in the here and now he is a man of many metals—steels, rails, airplanes, trolley cars, gas and electric lines, and perhaps above all—stocks and shares and bonds and banks.

The young men of Pennsylvania will be drafted for armed service by a man of parts. Withal, a modest man, and a man of deeds rather than words.

"We are going to work again," this billionaire disclosed to reporters on one of the rare occasions when he has said anything at all for publication. That was two years a go. He was explaining the formation of a holding company, T. Mellon and Sons, to consolidate, expand, and direct the huge interests of the four Mellon descendants. These interests they have not only inherited but greatly enlarged under Richard King Mellon's guidance.

"The pace of the world today," he declared, "demands immediate actions and decisions."

It is thus as a man of action that Mellon appears on the historic scene in his General's uniform. This nephew of the late Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, on whom the Mellon mantle of greatness has fallen, did not rest his support of the Marshall Plan solely on words.

Once the first billion for it passed the 80th Congress, along with the draft, young Mellon presented himself for service to one of his warmest admirers, Gov. James Duff. He was instantly commissioned a Brigadier General and slated for President Truman's approval as Selective Service Director of the state.

Did the announcement strike the President's other banking advisors, or perhaps Mellon's own wisdom, as too raw? At any rate, the title of Draft Director was left at the last moment to a junior officer, Lt. Col. Henry McCormick Gross, a mere stock broker who will carry out the orders of the Executive Officer of the State Staff, Gen. Mellon.

To recommend him for this responsible post, Gen. Mellon had a record as Colonel, and State Director of Selective Service in the last years of the late war.

But what better recommendation could he have than the one detailed in the U. S. Senate Document 206? It shows how the Mellons, along with the Morgans, Rockefellers, du Ponts, head the eight interest groups "which have come to dominate our entire economy." (Economic Concentration and World War II, 79th Congress, 1946).

Thus, in the feudal days of King Richard of England, Richard King Mellon will, in a manner of speaking, recruit his own army for his own Marshall Plan which he and his friends love so well.

Could there be any more concrete tribute to the unity of word and deed? Only those who do no realize the power that the head of the Mellon estate wields can fail to appreciate the sacrifice entailed in accepting "armed" service in what is relatively speaking a minor capacity for such a great lord.



RICHARD KING MELLON

Consider the immense responsibilities in directing the Mellon activities in so many diverse fields. These include, besides oil and coal, and Aluminum deposits, Jones & Laughlin steel, General Motors, Pennsylvania Railroad, Koppers Coke, Pan-American Airways, First Boston Corporation, the country's largest investment brokers, Westinghouse, the Mellon bank, fifth largest in the world, etc.

Does anyone doubt the patriotism of expanding these vast interests still further, until they encircle and rule the entire globe? Then let him gaze with humility on the readiness of Gen. Mellon to take his place in the ranks.

And what if, at home, the National Guard is called on once more to quiet the restless coal miners of the Allegheny hills? Will Gen. Mellon quail before the duty which his rank demands? Will he hesitate to shoot down miners because they are of his own mines? Or steelworkers because they are of his own mills?

Those who study the Mellon tradition have confidence that Richard King Mellon will do his duty, no matter what lives it costs at home, or in the Gulf Oil fields of Persia or Venezuela.

The more limited vision of Gen. Mellon's father was expressed in the classic phrase: "You can't run a coal mine without machine guns."

Now Gen. Mellon seems to say, "you can't run a world without an army." But, he not only says it, he does it, as draft overseer and General in the National Guard.

His Grandfather Advises Him

The founder of the Mellon fortune, grandfather Judge Thomas Mellon, wrote his children back in the Civil War days: **"You can learn nothing useful in the Army. . . A man may be patriotic without risking his own life, or sacrificing his health. There are plenty of other lives less valuable, or others ready to serve for the love of serving."**

However, it took grandson Gen. Mellon to define more exactly the relation between armed service and wealth and health. And once again, he did it by deeds, not words.

Perhaps General Mellon has found it unnecessary to appear much in public print, because the philosophy of his family was so aptly put in a book his grandfather, old Judge Mellon published in 1885. Speaking of the "hopeless workers," grandfather Mellon wrote:

"The opportunities to work up and out and better their condition is rendered so remote as to appear to them hopeless. . . . The vicious classes seem to be greatly on the increase, or at least show more boldness than ever before. It indicates a demoralized condition of public sentiment which may require blood to purify."

Here we see Gen. Mellon at his purest in transforming the words of grandfather Mellon into deeds. For as draft overseer, is not Richard King Mellon completing if he can the unification of gold banker into blood banker from grandfather to grandson?



The Mellon Bank and Trust Company in Pittsburgh

HOW WORK

Deputies to t out of Congr status as De

BUCHAREST (Telepress).

WHEN the first Grand National Assembly of the Rumanian People's Republic first met a few weeks ago, deputies and observers were struck by two facts. Compared to former Romanian parliaments the present House is a workshop instead of a talking shop, and its members consider their office not as a sinecure but as a full-time job requiring the exercise of all their energies.

The new Grand National Assembly stood its first test by elaborating in record time the new constitution—which is generally regarded as one of the most progressive in the world today outside of the Soviet Union. Its articles dealing with the nation's social and economic structure carry wide implications which will be the subject of new laws when the House meets again in a few weeks' time.

Meanwhile the parliamentary "holidays provide new aspects of the changed role of Romanian parliamentarism. Parliament is in recess but the deputies of the Grand National Assembly are by no means on holiday. Most of them have returned to their civilian jobs and the rest are fulfilling their duties in the civil service, the army, the courts of law and universities.

Many Deputies Are Master Workers

Nor does the deputies' return to their everyday jobs mean that they have ceased to be the people's representatives until the Grand National Assembly meets again. On the contrary: their status as deputies gives them added responsibilities.

The press cites many examples of deputies who organize production competitions where they are employed. A good number of them are shockworkers themselves and others have distinguished themselves as innovators and organizers of exemplary teamwork. Peasant members of the House have taken a leading part in successfully completing the spring sowing campaign. Thus each in his



LAUNDRY WOMEN

A CONGRESS
S IN RUMANIA

**Rumanian Parliament have work to do in and
s: mobilizing the people for production. Their
uties increases their responsibilities. . . .**

By CHARLES KORMOS

sphere is mobilizing the people for increased production and productivity and it is done under the motto—"education by example."

The new deputies also fulfil the role of agents of administrative de-centralization which is to be carried still further when the Administrative Reform is passed by the House. Deputies are held partly responsible for the efficient running of the administrative machinery in their districts and are required to fight ruthlessly against every manifestation of bureaucracy. They are in close contact with all the local authorities and see to it that administrative measures are carried out in the spirit of the laws which they themselves have elaborated and passed.

Every small aspect of this daily activity makes for more popular government. Formerly Bucharest made laws and most of them remained on paper. They did not correspond to realities outside the capital, and the local authorities usually ignored them—except for those provisions which gave them a legal mantle for more or less undisguised plunder. Members of Parliament used to spend their time in various coffee houses and deigned to visit their electoral fiefs only a few days before elections.

Now the great majority of electoral districts are represented by local people who are well acquainted with all local problems. This brings a gust of reality into daily administrative and law-making work at the center. Bucharest is beginning to "discover" the country over which it used to rule so badly in the past.

Deputies Must Prove Merit by Deeds

One of the new deputies' most important tasks is the popularization of measures taken at the center. A good part of the success of the spring sowing campaign is undoubtedly due to the good work done by deputies in cooeration with local party organizations in explaining the general plan to the peasants in their districts. Conversely, the general plan itself was one based on real data supplied by the deputies and the local authorities.

Romania's main task now, in the words of Finance Minister Vasile Luca, who is also the General Secretary of the Front of People's Democracy, "is to transform this economically and agriculturally backward country into a powerful and economically advanced land." In the fulfilment of this task the members of the Grand National Assembly are already playing an important part.

As **Scanteia**, the central organ of the Romanian Workers' Party, put it, "our deputies must see how the specific problems of their districts merge with those of the whole country. They must recognize the most important tasks of the moment and see to it that the local population joins the leading ranks of those struggling for the raising of the country's economic and cultural level."

The deputy is required to initiate the elaboration of local development plans based on existing productive capacity and on unexploited natural wealth in conformity with local interests. These plans will then be coordinated and become the component parts of one general national plan for the whole country.

Its eventual execution will be carried out by regional, county, town, village and local councils which will exercise the same powers and have the same responsibilities in their respective area as has the Grand National Assembly with regard to the national territory. Here again the role of the deputy will be one of contact, advice, inquiry and active initiative.

Thus the most distinguishing feature in the life of the member of the Grand National Assembly is activity, ceaseless activity in the service of government of the people, for the people and by the people.

Scanteia puts it this way: "The deputies, elected by the working people, must prove by their activities that they are capable of managing the nation's affairs, and must give life to the principle written into the Constitution that 'in the Romanian People's Republic all state-power comes from the people and belongs to the people.'"



—an ink drawing by the modern Rumanian artist Ligia Macovei

A NEW JEWISH LIFE IN RUMANIA

A NEW Jewish life is springing from the ashes of pogroms and the rubble of Fascist terror in the Republic of Romania. Despite the extent of the ruin, the cuts in Joint Distribution Committee funds and the chronic shortages of materials, almost unbelievable strides have been made, according to the eye-witness report of Max Steinberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Jewish Labor Council, who recently completed a three-week tour of the Jewish communities of Romania. "Everybody," he writes, "is putting all his life to the work, everything is done with great care and with all the love and affection that human beings can muster."



The ruins of the Sephardic Jewish synagogue of Bucharest show the barbarism of the fascists and the immensity of the tasks facing the Jews of Romania in building a life hitherto unknown to them.

IN ORDER to integrate the Jews of Romania into the industrial life special training is needed, since for centuries they have been barred from the skilled trades. In the orphanage and trade school of Ciocanul 300 Jewish children and 150 adults are learning to be skilled locksmiths, mechanics, radiomen, lathe operators, tool and die makers, electricians. The young people also receive general education, and the 200 orphans among them are lodged, fed and clothed at the school.



A future Jewish mechanic learns to wire a motor in the machine shop at Ciocanul.

THE revival of Jewish agricultural life in Romania is well exemplified by the activities of the Jewish Experimental Station of Srhipa. Here, assisted by the Government and the Jewish community, Jewish scientists and agronomists carry on research to increase productivity.



A new pump is installed at the Srhipa Experimental Farm.

JUST FOR US

Try this one

CLAM HUNTING

DID YOU ever dig in squishy mud to find a clam? If you haven't yet, you might sometime. It's wonderful fun when your hand closes around a nice, hard clam, after you have been searching around in soft mud or sand for a while. The hard shell clams you dig for in the shallow water of bays are known as quahogs (pronounce ko-hogs). These clams are good to eat raw. They are also used to make clam chowders, clam pie, stuffed clams and lots of other dishes.

Another clam that's good to eat is the soft shelled clam. Its shell really is soft. You can crack it with your fingers. These clams have what looks like long necks. They can stick them out of their shells just the way turtles stick



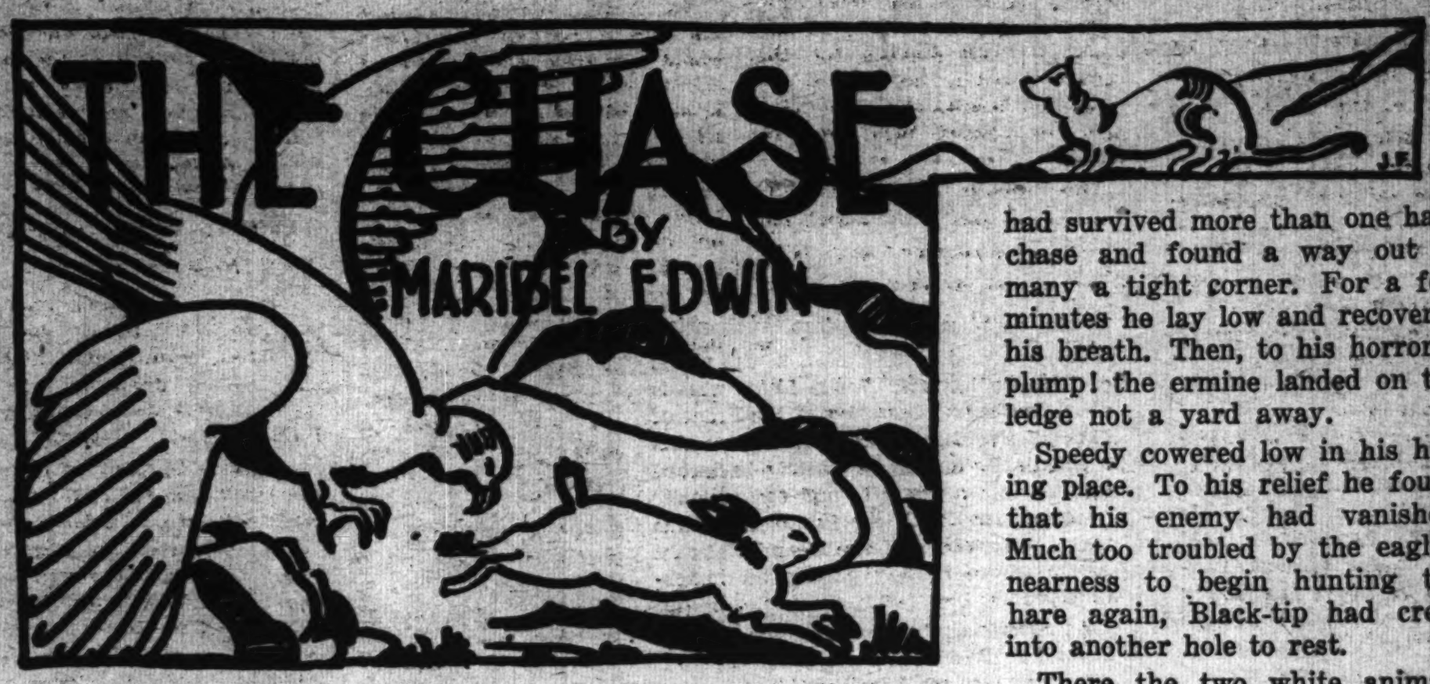
their heads out of their shells. These long "necks" are really tubes through which the clams get their food and water. These clams can give you a good chase when you go after them. They live in the sand on the shores of bays. If you see big holes in the sand—step on them hard. If water squirts out, then you know that a soft-shell clam is down under the hand right there. You start to dig, and he starts to dig too—to get away. It doesn't take too long though for you to catch up with him. When you do, you've got a clam that is delicious when steamed.

RHYMES FOR SKIP ROPE

Down by the meadow
Where the green grass grows
There stood Mary
Sweet as a rose.
She sang, she sang,
She sang so sweet.
'Along came Peter
'And kissed her on the cheek.
How many kisses did he give her?
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 (until you miss).

THE CHASE

BY MARIBEL EDWIN



(Condensed from the version in "Martin's Annual," with the permission of International Publishers.)

ONE DAY in December, Speedy, a mountain hare of the highlands of Scotland, was nibbling a sprig of heather when something low and yellowish-white slipped silently between two big stones and out into the open. The hare sat up, shivering with fear. It was Black-tip, the ermine, his deadly enemy. Unable to decide which way to run, Speedy leaped straight up in the air. The ermine shot forward, ready to spring at his throat, but Speedy lunged out with a strong hind leg, gave him a kick and bounded up the slope towards the crags.

Like all hares, Speedy ran best uphill, and always tried to turn towards the mountain-top when in danger. This time he hadn't gone far when he suddenly swerved and came running back. A big shadow had dropped from the topmost crag. Speedy's deadliest enemy, the golden eagle, had caught sight of the two animals racing up the slope and was coming to join the chase. Speedy dared not go on towards the mighty bird already flying low over the ground between him and the rocks. Midway between two foes, the hare changed his coures again and made off at a slant for the edge of the precipice.

The eagle swept lower; the ermine broke into a gallop, but Speedy kept ahead. On and on he ran, his big eyes staring, his ears pressed back towards his woolly blob of a tail, his long legs at full stretch. Again and again he broke the thin ice-crust, so that the powdery snow beneath flew up in little clouds; but he never faltered, even when he reached the top. Out over the edge he shot, and fell out of sight.

Black-tip pulled up short. Swift though he was, he was not such a jumper as the hare, and he was too cautious to dash blindly into space. He might have given up the chase and gone away to the pinewood in the valley where he often went to hunt small birds, but now he was being hunted. Hares, not ermines, were the golden eagle's usual prey, when it was tired of grouse. Now the big bird was exceedingly hungry, for many of the wild creatures were hiding in little caves in the snow.

As the eagle swooped, talons ready to grip its prey, Black-tip turned and leaped, boldly attacking the enemy. He missed the bird's throat, but closed his sharp teeth on its leg. The eagle rose a little, carrying the ermine with it. Very soon Black-tip realized what was happening. He let go and dropped back to earth. Again the eagle spread its claws wide. Black-tip backed to avoid the deadly pounce, farther and farther, till he felt his feet slip and found himself falling.

Having driven the ermine over the edge, the eagle didn't seem to know what to do next. It soared into the air, and for a few minutes wheeled slowly over the precipice, searching the grim rock-face with keen eyes.

If the face of the cliff had been smooth, both Speedy and Black-tip would have been killed. As it was, their lives were saved by a ledge some way below the top. Speedy has no sooner reached the ledge than he bolted into a deep crack in the cliff-face. There he crouched, safe from the eagle, but not from the ermine.

Speedy was a big, strong animal, and though many mountain-hares are as foolish as rabbits, he was not easily daunted. Already he had survived more than one hard chase and found a way out of many a tight corner. For a few minutes he lay low and recovered his breath. Then, to his horror—plump! the ermine landed on the ledge not a yard away.

Speedy cowered low in his hiding place. To his relief he found that his enemy had vanished. Much too troubled by the eagle's nearness to begin hunting the hare again, Black-tip had crept into another hole to rest.

There the two white animals stayed, each in his own hiding-hole, only a few yards apart on the same ledge, until at last the golden eagle grew tired of waiting, and wheeling in wider and wider circles, finally flew away to hunt elsewhere.

Black-tip's nose began to twitch. He knew that smell—hare! Once again his blood was up. He was ready to hunt again.

Some slight movement warned Speedy of the danger, and he jumped on to the open ledge. For an instant the enemies faced each other. Then Speedy leaped as daringly as before. There was no chance of a swift uphill run here, so down he went, bounding from ledge to ledge, from crag to tussock, finding a foothold where only a mountain-hare would dare to go.

Black-tip looked down, but he didn't like the look of that rocky wall. Slowly he began to pick his way along narrow ledges and through tiny tunnels up to the top. Far, far below Speedy had reached the gentler lopes and was bounding lightly across the snow, saved again by the wonderful powers of running and jumping that gave him his chance against the hunters of the wild.



"You're the apple of my eye"

Riddles

QUESTIONS

1. No matter who asks it, there is one question for which the only answer is "yes." What is it?
2. What may go up a chimney down, or down a chimney down, but may not go up a chimney up, or down a chimney up?
3. Why are some children like flannel?
4. What has only one leg, no head or body, and yet wears a hat?

ANSWERS

1. "What word is spelled Y-E-S?"
2. An umbrella.
3. Because they shrink from washing.
4. A mushroom.

How To Fight For Women's Rights

By Margaret Krumbein

RECENTLY a new crop of books and articles in magazines have appeared on the woman question, which point to the existing inequalities in the social position of women in the United States. Whether deliberately or otherwise, these writings hide the true cause of these inequalities. One cannot find the correct path towards ameliorating or abolishing these inequalities without knowing their basic source.

While equality of women can be achieved only under socialism, the fight for it begins to form in the framework of capitalism in the struggle around a program of demands. The struggle of women in the United States for their rights, which started as a struggle for democracy in general, has netted some gains in the social position of women.

Woman's Economic Dependence on Man

However, this struggle has abated in recent years and consequently, the premise for a new advance in the social position of women, namely the economic gains made by millions of women in our country during the last world war, is being undermined. Large numbers of women who have acquired new skills in industry and thereby have elevated themselves to higher economic levels, have been cast out of social production and forced back upon economic dependence of the man.

Negro women have suffered most. For the first time, numbers of Negro women lifted themselves out of the servant level. Now, monopoly capitalism to them, means going backwards, not forward in their economic position. The struggle of the workers for economic demands fortifies their position politically and organizationally against the exploiting class, for women this struggle has a double meaning, for the very premise why there is a woman question, rests upon the economic dependence of women upon men. Without this there is no woman question. This premise for the woman question has been established by Engels and elaborated upon by August Bebel and by Lenin.

This situation affects not only unemployed women. It reaches out to employed women, who, compared to men workers, are doubly exploited and doubly insecure in their jobs. The possibilities of marriage and motherhood hang as a threat over her job. Inequal pay for equal work results in a lower economic level than that of men workers. If it means an added difficulty for white women to get jobs, to hold on to jobs, it is trebly so for Negro women. The right of women to work should be included in the tasks of trade unions.

The absence of concrete conditions that would allow housewives to earn their living independent of the man and at the same time to care decently for their home and family, bind millions of women in the United States to a position, first, of economic dependence on monopoly capitalism, which controls the economic life of the masses; and secondly, to economic dependence upon the man.

The main obstacles which prevent millions of women from earning their living independent of the man include the drudgery of housework. Crowded living conditions resulting from lack of housing make it necessary to give more time to odious, unproductive housework. The capitalist state is indifferent to the needs of the woman in relation to her family. It is her private affair. Instead of helping women to become a dignified personality in her own right through earning her own living, the government gives very little aid to establishing day nurseries and child care centers.

The Dewey administration and the New York City government would leave this whole matter to charity, which is repulsive to most women. Witness the refusal of the Dewey administration to grant government aid to child-care centers in New York City. Lack of space does not permit details to show that professional women and middle class women too are affected by the economic dependence of women upon men. Communists do not propose that all women must leave their homes to work for pay in order that attitudes regarding women should change. Even under Socialism in the Soviet Union, where women have complete equality, this is not the case.

We must strive to establish the conditions for women to work, if they so desire. This can be achieved partially under capitalism, and continuous struggle is necessary to maintain the achievement.

Under capitalism women are kept in a doubly economic position of servitude. That is possible because the principal foundation of a capitalist society is the social division into classes which rests upon the exploitation of man by man.

Women as Leaders Of the People

In the pamphlet "Woman Against Myth" the correct Marxian approach is given. However, the pamphlet does not follow throughout a consistent working-class line on the woman question. This writer subscribes to the criticism of the pamphlet by Milton Howard in The Worker for June 20th, where he refers to the election of women to government office, based on abilities. This departure from the working-class basis is repeated in several places in the pamphlet. "We cannot wait until all women candidates acquire an advanced political outlook before demanding that they be nominated and elected on an equal basis with men." (p. 17) This is feminism. And feminism confuses and divides the forces in the struggle against the imperialists.

White or Negro women workers to whom capitalist conditions have denied the opportunity to develop their abilities **can come forward as leaders of the people only in activity in the progressive movement and especially in the Communist Party.** The answer is to the middle classes, wives of working farmers, to leadership in the movement of the people including the women's mass movement, against the imperialist forces, and from these to choose the candidates.

While Lenin warned against the harmful policy of bourgeois feminism, he always cautioned against what the French term feminism "a la rebours"—that is feminism upside down. In plain words it means male superiority. Lenin called it "master right."

And when time demands that the democratic forces move quickly, even in the Communist Party the voice of a man is heard demanding that the wife stay at home to administer to his needs. He objects to some of the "unpleasant chores" being shifted to him. What is good for one housewife, should be good for the more than 30 million housewives in the United States.

What more could American monopoly capitalism ask for than the lulling into inactivity of millions of voters, especially in 1948? Who does not know about the unprecedented rise of prices on all necessities, the deteriorating quality of goods, with the constant attempt to undermine the wage structure, and this comrade charges the housewife to be a good home manager! And while he insists that the housewife stay at home, not go out to fight back the ravages upon the home and family by monopoly capitalism, he places upon the shoulders of the housewife the responsibility for the security of the marriage relationship which this monopoly capitalism is attempting to wreck in a thousand ways.

Theory of Male Superiority Must Be Combatted

Ideas of male superiority are rampant in the trade unions and the Party. An example of this is the recent discussion in the Sunday Worker, as expressed by the male reader. J. Gerard.

While the thinking of J Gerard (letter of June 17 in The Worker) about the role of women has nothing in common with a working-class viewpoint, and must be combatted as harmful to the entire progressive movement, yet he has performed a service in putting his thoughts down on paper.

This male superiority, this "master right" idea is an obstacle in releasing women to take their proper place in the progressive movement and in the work of our Party.

There can be no separation of the struggle against male superiority from the struggle to free women from the drudgery of housework.

The first strike struggles of the auto workers in 1936-37 were sit-in strikes. The CIO in the auto industry would not have been organized without the work of the women, who not only brought food to the strikers, but helped to defeat the court-injunction against the serikers. During the course of this very intense activity of the women in support of the strike, one of the outstanding features was the concrete fight against male superiority on the part of the auto men workers. The men were bitterly opposed to the women doing the things they did in the strike movement. This attitude was broken down considerably. Space does not allow to give details of how this was done. This is a lesson that should not be lost to the workingclass movement.

There was a similar situation in Detroit when the tobacco workers —all women—staged a sit-in strike. Their husbands formed a picket line around the plant insisting that the women come home. Here, too, this "master right" attitude had to be combatted and was broken down considerably.

We Must Help Women To Become Politically Active

In Brooklyn, the Party organized day-time classes for housewives in several sections. Along with the classes, day-nurseries were organized. These nurseries continue after the class is ended. The Party had to provide a budget for this work. The activity of the Communist women in the community where these day-nurseries exist has increased and along with it the activity of other women in the community around such issues as consumers and tenants issues, etc. Other organizations in the community are now organizing day-nurseries so as to give time to women to set up Women for Wallace committees.

It will be impossible to extend these activities around a demand for government aid for more child-care centers and government aid to lighten women's household chores. Women in these communities are being mobilized around the support of candidates who came out against the draft, and are for peace. Here, it was necessary for the Party also to combat male superiority, to convince the husband in a number of instances that the housewife too is a very important cog in the wheel of the progressive movement. We succeeded, because our men comrades want to carry out the Party policies to their full extent.

While Communist husbands and wives must plan together the division of their time between their activities and their home, the Party branch must help in this. In some instances, day-nurseries may be needed. In other cases the branch should provide for sitters for women comrades in important activities. There must be more education by the Party on Marxism and the Woman Question not only for our women members but for our men comrades as well. This education should include Communist Ethics.

It was none other than Lenin who called upon the men Communists to fulfill their task of breaking down male superiority.

"So few men," Lenin continues, "even among the proletariat—realize how much effort and trouble they could save women, even quite do away with, if they were to lend a hand in 'woman's work.' But no, that is contrary to the 'right and the dignity of a man.' They want their peace and comfort. The home life of the woman is a daily sacrifice to a thousand unimportant trivialities. The old master right of the man still lives in secret. His slave takes her revenge, also secretly. The backwardness of women, their lack of understanding for the revolutionary ideals of the man decrease his joy and determination in fighting.

To those who refuse to see the damage of male superiority to the progressive movement, and put the blame upon the bourgeois system (see Letters in Daily Worker, June 17th) for their own failure to fight it, this Lenin's teaching fits: "Thanks for such Marxism which directly and immediately attributes all phenomena and changes in the ideological superstructure of society to its economic basis." And further Lenin says: "It is rationalism, and not Marxism, to want to trace changes in these relations directly, and dissociated from their connections with ideology as a whole, to the economic foundation of society." (Lenin—On The Women Question, p. 11.)

Bourgeois society produces a class ideology—the ideology of the ruling class which today is decadent, immoral, ignoble and dangerously drunk with ideas of world domination, fascism and war. It is from this cesspool of bourgeois ideology that the foul thinking about women emanates. This is the source of male superiority. Communist men know this and must do everything to combat it. No matter where they work, Communist men are obligated to help bring women forward into leadership (and that includes the Communist Party) through the activity of the women. This includes also the wife of the comrade. By example communist men will demonstrate the human attitude to the family that is the policy of the Communist Party. This is the way to encourage the awakening social life and activity of the women, so that they can discard the limitations of their individual psychology created by the narrow environment in which they are forced by capitalism to live.

The Party branches cannot successfully carry out their vanguard role without the women. The Party, and especially the branch must combat all obstacles—and a major one is male superiority—that stand in the way of mobilizing the masses into the people's and workingclass movements.

FOR A COLLEGE WARDROBE



Now's the time to plan on a well rounded wardrobe for campus days ahead, illustrated above are two good-looking frocks for juniors who like to sew—at left, a crisp yoked dress with tiny collar. At right, a dress-up frock with scallops edging the contrasting yoke.

• • •

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1803 is designed for sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 18. Size 12 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch; ¼ yard contrast for collar.

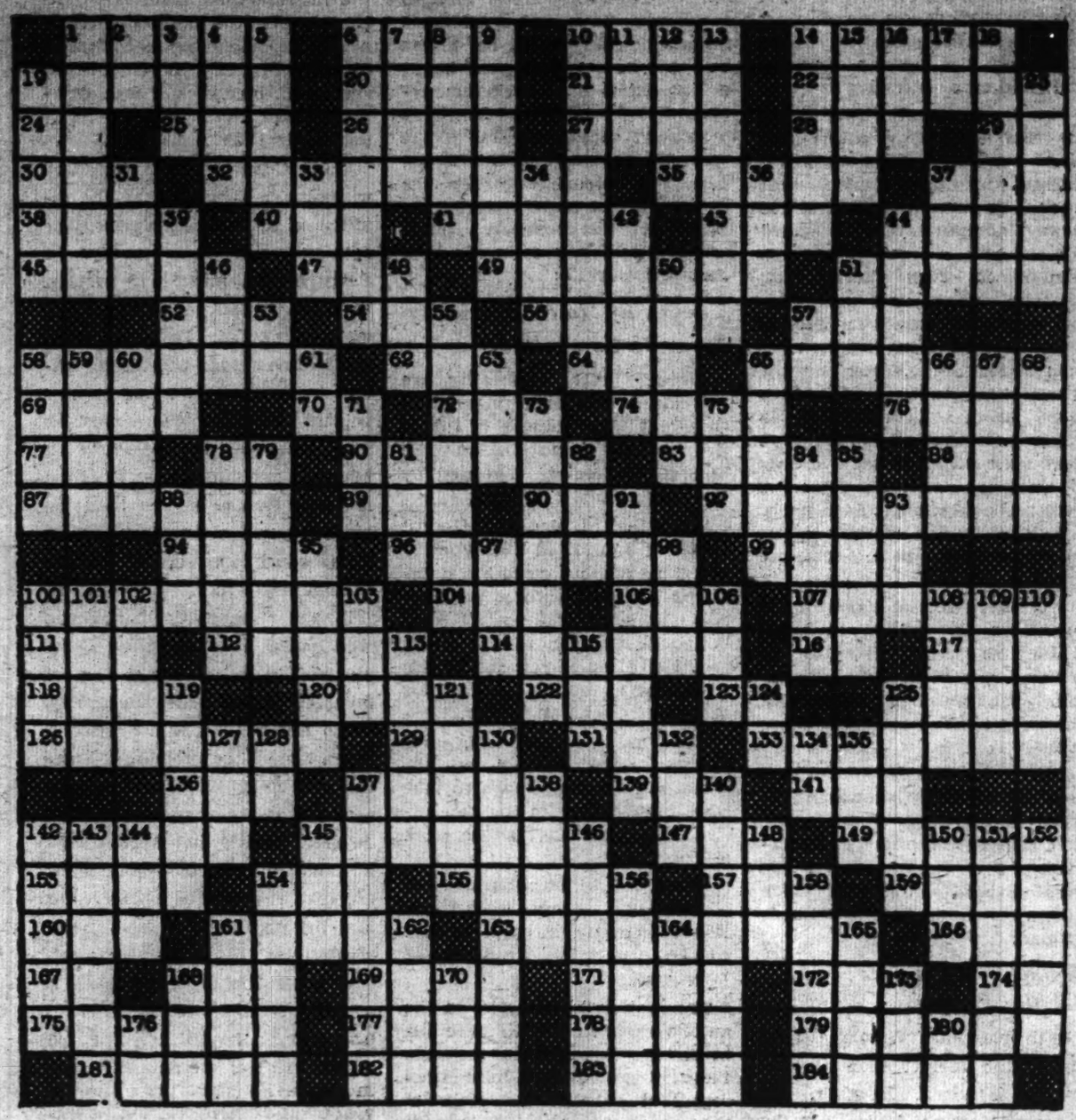
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Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1796 is designed for sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 18. Size 12 requires 4⅝ yards of 39-inch fabric; 1½ yard for yoke and sleeve trim.

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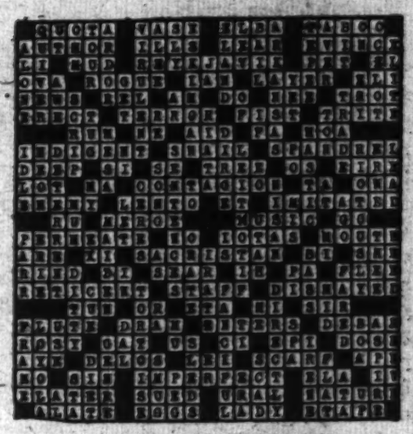
For these patterns, send 25 cents, for each in coins, your name, address, pattern number and size wanted to Barbara Bell, The Worker, 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

The Worker Crossword Puzzle



HORIZONTAL
1-Sweets
6-Girl
10-Luck
14-Middle part
19-Reserved
20-Dye plant
21-Curved molding
22-Building used for drilling troops
24-Upon
25-Sheep's cry
26-Former
27-Outer Japanese admiral
29-Garment
32-Hiatus
33-Butterfly
35-Shoshonean Indian
36-Gullible person
38-Rich man
37-Conjunction
38-To burn
39-To burn
40-And not
41-Missile weapon
43-Silver-white metal
44-Wings
45-Blunder
47-To sleep
49-Patagonian deity
51-To express
52-Sticky substance on stamps
54-Base
56-To prolong
57-Mire
58-Cordial
62-Water barrier
64-Tennis score
65-Cooperation between military units
69-Chills and fever
70-About
72-Maxim
74-To depend
76-Roman cloak
77-Cow's cry
78-While
80-Stem used in basketry
83-Sizeable
86-Son-in-law of Mohammed
87-Eager
89-Atmosphere
90-Female ruff
92-Blackface comedian
94-Complete electric circuit
96-To dispirit
99-Animal shelter
100-Large kettle
104-Garland
105-Hint
107-Breed of sheep
111-Girl's name
112-Weird
114-Confusion
116-Comparative suffix
117-Head covering
118-Bristle
120-To form figures on metal with acid
122-Fish eggs
123-Prefix: former
125-Stupor
126-Double
128-Legal science
131-Wise bird
132-Army officer
136-Reception
137-Sword
139-To taste
141-Fowl
142-Thin cake
145-Withdraws
147-Silkworm
148-Child's marble
153-A great distance
154-To permit
155-Moveable shelters
157-Room in a harem
159-To encourage
160-Crafty
161-Alluvial deposit
163-Lines with panelwork
166-Literary scraps
167-Stop!
168-Forever
169-Reverberation
171-Tardy
172-Poetic: to unclose
174-Aloft
175-Colloquial chatter
177-Epochal
178-God of love
179-Normal disposition
181-Sycophant
182-Individuality of a person
183-Oceans
184-To expunge

VERTICAL
1-Football player
2-Part of "to be"
3-Lump
4-To pull
5-To long
6-On the side
7-Soon
8-Grieves
9-One-masted sailing vessels
10-Blood relations
11-Supercilliousness
12-Joined by stitches
13-Congressman
14-Large cart
15-Gamin
16-Devilkin
17-Thus
18-Triple
19-To immerse
23-To warble
31-Hearing organ
33-Vast age
34-Tall grass
36-Encore!
37-Malt beverage
38-Knave
42-To allude
44-Examination of accounts
46-To regret
48-Legume
50-Climbing pepper plant
51-In so far as
53-Greek letter
55-Squanderer
57-Note of scale
58-Tibetan priest
59-"Prince ....." by Borodin
60-Slang: prison
61-Artificial language
63-Carpet
65-Musical
66-To fly upward
67-Amorous look
68-Metal spicule
71-Monk's title
73-Soldier
75-Slang: to flee
78-Positive pole
79-Abundant supply
81-Help
82-Born
84-Goblin
85-Chemical compound
88-Cloth measure
91-Shuns
93-Music: three
95-Looked attentively
97-Energy
98-To petition
100-To hurl
101-Again
102-Biblical preposition
103-Insect egg
106-Safety
108-Image
109-Title
110-Precious stone
113-Notoriety
115-Also
119-Subsequent to
121-Custom
124-Ninety
125-South American dance
127-Poetic: above
128-Note of scale
130-Lycanthrope
132-Falsehood
134-Exclamation of surprise
135-Meadow
137-Sofas
138-California rockfish
140-Operation
142-Worthless
143-Adrift
144-Fairy
145-Unit of reluctance
146-Door-frame uprights
148-Form of Esperanto
150-Arabian garment
151-Act of holding
152-Halting place
154-Cautious
156-Trap
158-To make amends
161-Colored
162-Land measure
164-Portico
165-To box
168-Chalice
170-Short for "Henry"
173-Greek letter
176-Volume
180-You and me



(Last week's solution)

They Can't Read Minds

(Continued from Page 3)

copies of the papers lie before him, but out of sight to the audience. He merely glances at each carbon-copy question and proceeds to "read the minds" of the audience and cook up phony answers to the questions. This type of performance is especially baffling to persons listening to it when broadcast as a radio show. The radio listener has no way of knowing the questions have first been written by members of the studio audience. Indeed, it is baffling enough for intelligent persons in the studio audience, for they never suspect that the telepathist has secured accurate copies of their questions.

It was Richard Himber, the noted orchestra leader who is also one of the nation's cleverest sleight-of-hand performers, that angered Dunninger by asking publicly why Dunninger always had to put on his reading glasses when he was reading minds. Himber lampooned Dunninger by having a 12-year-old boy demonstrate one of Dunninger's most famous "brain-busters" after only a 15-minute rehearsal.

Dunninger, in order to circumvent the laws against fortune telling, always announces during his radio shows that he cannot foretell the future. But in his book, What's on Your Mind, he does lay claim to supernatural powers. In one chapter he tells the phony story of how he passed his mathematics examinations in school by reading the teacher's mind.

Lee Gleason, former publisher of Scope Magazine, believed this story and printed it as gospel truth.

Quicker Than Eye

There are hundreds of slick methods used by telepathists to read secret questions written by persons before whom they are demonstrating. One of the most popular is to have the customers write their secret thoughts or questions on cards and place them in sealed envelopes. The sealed envelopes are collected in a basket and placed on a stand before the mind reader. He picks them up one at a time, places the envelopes to his forehead and accurately repeats the question or thought and supplies an answer.

What the audience does not know is that the mind reader has concealed in his hand a small alcohol drenched pad which he wipes across the back of each envelope as he picks it up. The alcohol makes the envelope transparent for a moment, just long enough for the telepathist to read the question. Try it yourself by putting some alcohol on a sponge of cotton and rubbing it over an envelope containing a written message. You will be able to read the message until the alcohol evaporates.

The codes generally used by two-person telepathy teams are ingenious and hard to detect. The most popular system is the alphabet code in which a common word designates a letter in the alphabet. It runs something like this: "Try" means A; "Say" means B; "This time" means C; "Please" means D, etc. Then there are key words for "Repeat the letter.".

"All right (repeat the letter) this time (C) describe this," says the performer.

"It is a cigarette case," replies the blindfolded medium.

"Say (B), fast (L), all right (repeat the letter) name (E) the color," continues the performer.

"It is a Black Leather case, professor," the medium replies.

Hundreds of articles are thus described accurately by the blindfolded medium.

There is also a simple two-person system in which the performer never varies his question. He merely says: "What's this." And the medium, with her eyes bound tight, replies: "It is a handkerchief, etc."

Performing under this system, the pair of telepathists memorize a list of 15 items generally worn or in possession of persons in an audience.

They memorize the articles in order: 1, ring, 2, blue suit; 3, watch; 4, handkerchief; 5, cigarette case, etc. One member of the team goes through the audience touching objects in the order that they have been memorized. The blindfolded medium on the platform repeats the names of the articles. There is often a special code word like "careful" or "good" which cues the medium to skip the next object.

One of the most financially successful of the fake psychics touring the country is a fellow who announces himself as Sir Edwards, "the man who sees tomorrow," an astrologer who performs fake telepathy in department stores throughout the land. His chief business is spreading superstition by peddling useless horoscopes in the Green, Murphy, McCrory, Neiser and McClellan department stores. He boasts of "reading the future" of 36,000 persons in one year. Everyone of these persons paid a good price for the reading.

It is a phony racket—this mind-reading business. They can't read your mind.

The Picnic Picture

(Continued from Page 2)

"I found the place." Little Mina went in with the paper, surprised that he was Spanish. He wore such nice clothes.

When she came out, the man asked who she was. "My granddaughter," the old man said.

"Ah," the visitor said. "You've done well." He took out a cigar with a cellophane wrapper and offered it to her grandfather, but the old man refused it and lighted a long big one he made for himself at the factory.

"Mina," her grandfather said, "bring us some cold water."

"Oh, no, thank you," the visitor said. But Little Mina knew you were always supposed to refuse, so she went in to get it, anyway.

"I remembered that you had a picture of the group of us," the man was saying when she came out with the water. "It was a picnic picture." He laughed and she stood there watching him. It made her feel good that he should remember the picnic and laugh.

• • •

THE visitor made no move to take the glass of cold water from her until she went directly to him. "Well, all right," he said to her. "Thank you, my girl." He looked at the glass a moment and held it away from him.

"My granddaughter wanted it," he said to the old man. "She says there is no picture of me of that period." He laughed drily and looked at the old man. "You know how it is. I would be very obliged." He coughed and stared at the glass a moment.

"Well," the old man said. "I'll look around and see if I have it."

"That's fine, that's fine," he said. "I'd like to get my hands on it."

"I don't know if I have it," the old man said looking at the fine creases in the other's trousers. "That was a long time ago. I had forgotten about it. It is a surprise you remember."

"Forget?" the visitor asked incredulously. "Why of course not!" He looked at Little Mina and when she smiled at him he stopped laughing.

"I did not even remember that you used to come to the picnics with us," the old man said evenly. "I will just have to look around for it. Strange, isn't it?"

"Well, look around for it and if you find it bring it to the office at the factory when I am there," he said getting up carefully. He handed Little Mina the glass of water untouched. She smiled at him but he did not seem to notice. "And——" he interrupted himself with a smile, "don't show it to the people at the factory."

• • •

HE laughed some more, a deep bass laugh that startled Little Mina, and looked quickly at the old man. "You know how cigarmakers joke about everything." Little Mina was puzzled and forgot to smile, so that the visitor laughed alone.

"Well," he said when the grandfather said nothing. "I'll see you, then." He stretched out his hand and added, "At the factory." He laughed again as they shook hands.

"Maybe I do have a picture of you and me at a picnic," the old man said. "It might be." The old man opened his mouth and Little Mina waited for the laugh. But he shut it again.

They watched the car go up the street. "Why does he want the picture, grandpa?" Little Mina asked. "To remember the picnics?"

The old man sat on the swing again, quiet, thinking it over.

"Did he invite you to the wedding?" she asked. "Grandpa," she tried again, "are you going to take the picture off the wall for him?"

The old man leaned over, took her face between his hands and laughed. He rocked her head slowly from side to side and shook his own in rhythm. "No," he said smiling, "that's for you when you get married."

"Oh, grandpa!" Little Mina protested and slapped his knee. She looked up at him smiling and asked again, "Really?"

"Because you'll remember our good times," he said.

A Wrong Turn on 'Road To Survival'

ROAD TO SURVIVAL. By William Vogt. 335 pp. New York. Sloane Associates. (Book of the Month Club Selection) $4.

By DAVID CARPENTER

WILLIAM VOGT's **Road to Survival** demonstrates anew the futility, inhumanity, and pessimism of science without the historical perspective of Marxism.

Vogt is an authority on conservation and land usage, now chief of the conservation section of the Pan-American Union. He claims the land resources of the world are shrinking, while human populations are increasing. He blames the human race for plundering the land resources of the earth. The main cause for this plunder, he believes, is the pressure of over-population of the human race.

His solution therefore is that the human race must adapt itself to its shrinking land resources by controlling population, even by decimating itself.

Vogt's science is like that of the medievalists, who placed a piece of cheese in a box and left it over night. In the morning the cheese was gone, but a rat was there. Therefore, they reasoned, the cheese had generated a rat.

* * *

ACCORDING to Vogt, the worst disaster that has ever occurred to the human race has been the halt to disease, because it has interfered with the "natural" population checks. He writes:

"The modern medical profession, still framing its ethics on the dubious statements of an ignorant man who lived more than two thousand years ago—ignorant, that is, in terms of the modern world—continues to believe it has a duty to keep alive as many people as possible. . . . Through medical care and improved sanitation they are responsible for more millions living more years in increasing misery."

While professing humanitarian motives, Vogt even suggests famine and disease are necessary human population checks until we have worked out means of checking human fertilization.

"There is little hope," Vogt declares, "that the world will escape horror of extensive famines in China within the next few years. But, from the world point of view, these may be not only desirable but indispensable."

What Vogt is really worried about can be seen in his discussion of Europe. "Our own living standard," he writes, "was substantially lowered as we fought, provisioned and armed Europe's war. It has been further lowered since the war, as we have tried to maintain a sort of international WPA. . . . We literally have no choice but to accede to the blackmail."

But Vogt wants the United States to demand in return for the "aid" it gives that Europe check, limit and decimate its population.

* * *

WHAT IS WRONG with Vogt's science?"

In the first place he assumes nature was in balance before the human race interfered. Nature's laws, however, do not operate in an up-and-down movement on a scale until they achieve balance. There are constant conflicts, developments, cataclysms. Land resources have been destroyed by other than human intervention. New resources have been achieved by cataclysm, as in the formation of coal and oil deposits.

Secondly, Vogt's "science" seeks to transplant Darwin's theory about the struggle for existence to human society and to that society's relationship to the rest of nature. Vogt measures the land resources, counts the animals and plants. Then he balances them against the number of human stomachs, and declares that there are too many people on earth already to maintain the struggle for existence against the other elements of nature.

Since this is already true, he claims, and the human population is increasing rapidly, the future is gloomy unless the human race checks its fertility, according to Vogt.

* * *

VOGT takes over uncritically the theory popularized by Thomas Malthus in 1798 that the human population increases at a rate greater than the growth of food resources. To Vogt's view may be applied Marx's criticism of a German scientist, F. A. Lange, in 1870:

"Mr. Lange, you see, has made a great discovery. The whole of history can be subsumed under a single great natural law. This natural law is the **phrase** (in this application Darwin's expression becomes nothing but a phrase) 'the struggle for life,' and the content of the phrase is the Malthusian law of population or rather over-population. So, instead of analyzing the struggle for life as represented historically in different definite forms of society, all that has to be done is to translate every concrete struggle into the phrase 'struggle for life,' and this phrase itself into the Malthusian fantasy."

The biological laws of the animal and plant world do not apply mechanically to human society. The human race does not live by adapting itself (in the same sense as animals and plant) to the rest of nature. It uses tools, knowledge, to produce its means of existence. And therefore the natural resources available to it are never limited in the same way that an animal's resources are limited.

* * *

BUT the great mistake Vogt makes in his "scientific" reasoning is his failure to place his facts within the fabric of human society during a particular historical period and to explain them in relationship to human development.

Vogt admits the great plunder of land resources began with the 16th century. But he blames it on the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. He fails to recognize that this plunder developed as the result of the death of feudalism and the birth and growth of capitalism, with its constant quest for profits through exploitation of human and "natural" resources.

Let us take as an example the famines in Ireland. Vogt claims these were due to over-population. But the facts about the Irish famine of 1846-47 are as follows: The potato crop failed as it did in all of Europe. But only in Ireland was there famine, because there alone was the peasant population dependent on the potato crop. During these years, however, Ireland produced an abundance of grain, cattle and dairy products. The amount of corn, cattle and other food exported from Ireland during those years was enough to feed the starving twice over.

But the foodstuffs had to be exported to pay the landlords and English tax collectors.

* * *

AN INTERESTING commentary on that famine is the fact that Irish grain bought in England by relief committees was shipped by relief committees to Ireland where it was resold at half its cost. But the peasants could not buy it, so it was grabbed up by speculators, who reshipped it to England, to go through the same process.

The basic problem facing human society today is not that there are too many people, but, as Engels wrote:

"Too little is produced, that is the cause of the whole thing. But **why** is too little produced? Not because the limits of production—even today and with present-day means—are exhausted. No, but because the limits of production are determined not by the number of hungry bellies but by the number of **purses** able to buy and to pay. Bourgeois society does not and cannot wish to produce any more. The moneyless bellies, the labor which cannot be utilized for **profit** and therefore cannot buy is left to the death-rate."

It is only when one assumes, as Vogt does, the permanence of capitalism with its inhuman exploitation, that one comes to the conclusion that starvation and famine are necessary and that there aer too many people for our food resources. And the only "constructive" proposal that Vogt can make is the imposition of effective contraceptive upon the human race along with American imperialism and the atom bomb.

* * *

HOW different from Vogt's pessimism is the viewpoint of Marxism!

". . . science multiplies itself at least as much as population: population increases in relation to the number of the last generation; advances in relation to the total amount of knowledge bequeathed to it by the last generation, and therefore under the most ordinary conditions in geometrical progression too—and what is impossible for science?"

The solution is to free science and the productive forces of human society from the shackles of capitalism.

Vogt and the other "scientists" who agree with him might well cry out with Herzen: "We are not the doctors; we are the disease."

Migration to the 'Negro Ghetto'

THE NEGRO GHETTO. By Robert C. Weaver. Harcourt, Brace, New York. 404 pp. $3.

By ABNER W. BERRY

THREE waves of Negro migration northward toward the "promised land" since the end of the Civil War have burst the bounds of the heretofore flexible city "Black Belts." The United States Supreme Court has registered this fact in its recent decision limiting the enforcement of restrictive covenants to the voluntary actions of their signers.

Robert C. Weaver, the distinguished Negro economist, sociologist and author, in **The Negro Ghetto**, assembles the facts and dynamics of the Negro migrations and argues for the introduction of democracy in the field of housing.

* * *

"Each time we establish new segregated areas," he writes, "we are increasing the opposition to any future expansion of living space available to minorities. Sooner or later the concept of separate areas for racial groups in America must give way if we want to make a rational approach to our housing problem and avoid the constant threat of racial conflict over space and facilities."

* * *

WITH maps, tables, graphs and a book full of meticulously collected detail the author proves the point that in most cities private and public authorities have blocked additional Negro housing because laws or Jimcrow custom makes re-location during building difficult if not impossible. Detroit, Chicago, Philadelphia and Indianapolis are some of the cities mentioned in this regard. The Jimcrow barriers to re-locating Negroes, now living in blighted areas, also act as obstacles to the development of housing and city planning for whole communities.

Financial organizations, real estate boards and every level of government (in addition to courts), Weaver shows, act in unity to prevent the breakup of the Negro ghetto. A cooperative housing development in California was refused mortgage financing by the banks and government agencies when it was learned that the project was inter-racial.

Defense housing projects for Negroes in Detroit had to be placed in the blighted areas on strips of vacant land. And both local and state governments refused to authorize a private project in Philadelphia when it was learned that the land it was to occupy was outside the Negro community.



Slum yards are play yards in Harlem. Will these kids finally succumb to the filth they have to play in?

In some areas where Federal Public Housing Authority regional directors fought for a democratic policy Negroes and whites were integrated in the projects. This was true on the West Coast, in Pittsburgh, New York City and to a lesser degree in Philadelphia. In most cases, however, these projects were colated in new territories and the projects themselves were new communities.

"The classical example of the use of financial controls to perpetuate residential segregation is the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.'s 'Stuyvesant Town, in New York City," writes Weaver. And he goes on to argue that the practice of building the "exclusive" subdivision and the one-class, one-race neighborhoods spells the doom of democracy and democratic thought and practice.

* * *

THE method used by Weaver is a part of the new trend in Negro scholarship. The Negro and housing are discussed as they relate to the economy, history, politics and culture of America. Weaver recognizes the Negro proletariat as being different from those classes which reflect the "values and manners of the rich or middle class employers." He also recognizes that for a section of the propertied Negro classes, segregation "developed in them a vested interest in "the institution, "since it was in the ghetto that most of their clients were concentrated."

Weaver proves that the slander, "Negroes bring property values down," is only a dodge for the privilege of squeezing profits from the ghetto dwellers. Using official figures he shows that in Chicago during the depression all-white, restricted properties dropped lower in value than did Negro-occupied properties adjacent to them. On the other hand Negro-occupied properties rental properties brought more money to investors, and banks realized fat mortgage profits in financing quick-turnover ghetto rent gougers.

During the war—and before—vacancies just outside the Negro-white dividing line in cities were offered to Negroes at greatly inflated prices. This method of ghetto expansion is now coming to an end with the housing crisis hitting all income groups, Negro and white, alike.

DR. WEAVER will be remembered as wartime director of Negro Manpower Service on the War Manpower Commission. He also served, in 1946, as Reports Officer on the UNRRA Mission to the Ukraine. His **Negro Labor; a National Problem** was published in 1945. Parts of his present work were used in preparing the Supreme Court case against restrictive covenants.

"The Negro ghetto" is a valuable reference work—in a sense a monumental work — on the crimes committed against the Negro and democracy in the field of housing. If Dr. Weaver had the eloquence, say, of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, added to his research and analysis, the book's value would be increased. But I predict that this work will be the basis for many reports and programs. No leaders in groups interested in housing can afford to be without it.

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REG'LAR FELLERS—Fuel Up! By Gene Byrnes



Chess Chatter

By Jesse

ONE OF THE surprises of the recent world championship was the play of Vassily Smyslov. The youngest of the masters, he gained most in stature in this tournament and showed it was no accident that he finished second. The list of his accomplishments shows that he fully deserved it. In the first place, he made the best score against Botvinnik — four draws and one loss. In the last two round robins he scored more points than any other player, which might have been due to the stamina of youth.

Smylov's style is complicated and enterprising, yet deep and very steady. More than anyone's it resembled Botvinnik's, which may indicate that the Russians, in their intensive study of the game, are developing a class of players with a distinctive style.

More surprising even than Smyslov's fine showing was the Dutch champion, Dr. Max Euwe's poor play. No former World Champion has ever done so badly in any contest. Many are asking if, in these modern, high pressure times, 47 is too old for a chess champion. What else can explain the complete outclassing of Dr. Euwe by all the other players?

Today's game is a battle of Youth versus Age. Smyslov burns the midnight oil and comes up with a move that speels the crack of doom for Dr. Euwe. The annotations are by I. A. Horowitz of the Chess Review.

RUY LOPEZ

	V. Smyslov WHITE	Dr. M. Euwe BLACK
1	P-K4	P-K4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3
3	B-N5	P-QR3
4	B-R4	N-B3
5	O-O	NxP
6	P-Q4	P-QN4
7	B-N3	P-Q4
8	PxP	B-K3
9	Q-K2	. . . .

This little known line has gained favor and is presently going through a process of evolution.

White's plan is to utilize the Queen file for pressure against Black's Queen Pawn. White, however, must part with his King Bishop in the proceedings, and the issue is whether the loss of the minor exchange (Bishop for Knight) is compensation for the pressure.

9	. . . .	N-B4
10	R-Q	NxB

Smyslov-Reshevsky, 21st round, continued with 10 . . ., P-N5. Black achieved a creditable defense. The test move, on the other hand, leaves Black in a bad way after only a few moves.

11	RPxN	Q-B
12	P-B4!	. . . .

Keres-Reshevsky, 18th round, continued with 12 B-N5. The text is superior to Keres' move.

12	. . . .	QPxP
13	PxP	BxP
14	Q-K4	. . . .

The poont of the Pawn sacrifice. Smyslov exploits the weakness of Black's white squares.

14	. . . .	N-K2

Oddly enough, there is no good defense. For instance, if 14 . . . QN2; 15 N-Q4, N-Q; 16 QxQ, NxQ; 17 P-QN3; 18 NxP. White recovers his Pawn and maintains serious threats not only against Black's Pawn structure, but also against Black's monarch. Or 14 . . . N-Q; 15 B-N5, B-K2; 16 BxB, KxB; 17 N-R3, B-K3; 18 NxP and White should win. Or 14 . . . N-N5; 15 B-N5, B-K2; 16 BxB, KxB; 17 P-QN3 and Black's piece goes by the wayside.

15	N-R3	P-QB3

For after 15 . . . B-K3; 16 NxP (threatening 17 QxR) decides.

16	NxB	PxN
17	QxP/4	Q-N2
18	P-K6!	P-B3

If 18...PxP; 19 QxKP and Black is just about in zugzwang.

19	R-Q7	Q-N4
20	QxQ	BPxQ
21	N-Q4	R-B
22	B-K3	N-N3
23	RxBP	N-K4
24	R-N7	B-B4
25	N-B5	O-O

Better to have castled and lost! If 25...BxB; 26 N-Q6ch is curtains.

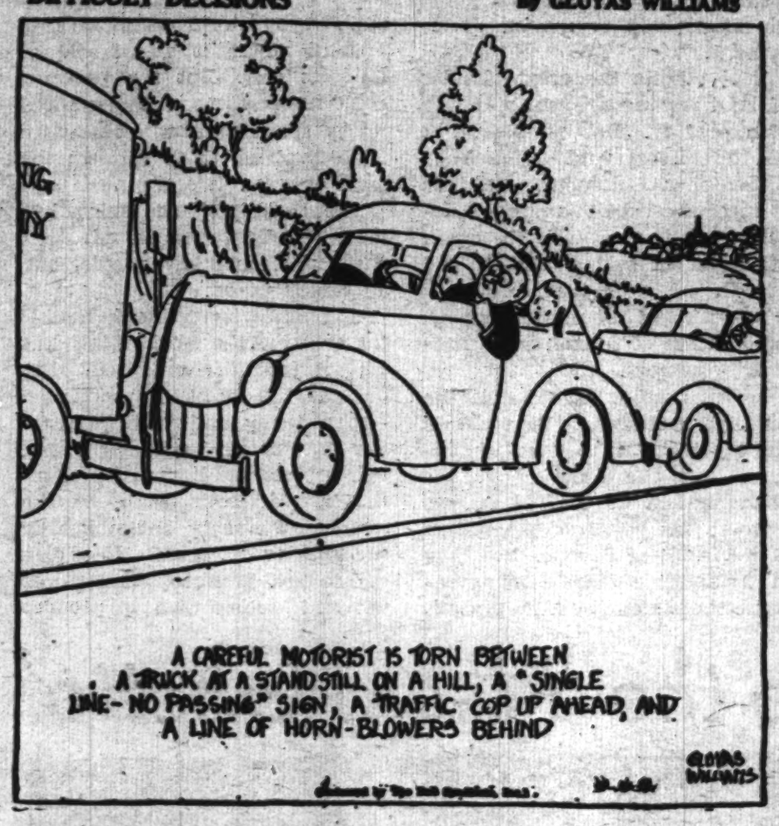
26	P-B3	. . . .

This robs Black of any hope; White declines to blunder.

26	. . . .	Resigns

Black's material and potential inferiority justifies this action.

DIFFICULT DECISIONS By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



VIRGIL—Speed Demon



Ted Tinsley Says

A Free Market Works; Why Don't You?

TODAY I will tell you how a free market works.

The information comes to me from an ad published in Collier's by the New York Stock Exchange. The ad explains how the Exchange serves millions of investors all over the country. As soon as you understand the labor, the thought, the initiative, that go into the operation of the Exchange, you will develop a different attitude toward the free market.

We start off with a Mr. Clark of San Francisco. Our boy Clark has accumulated some "surplus funds he wishes to invest in securities." This means he has made fat profits with which he wants to buy more fat profits. He is "gathering information" before making a decision.

The picture shows Mr. Clark in the act of gathering information. He is reading a newspaper.

Next, Clark visits the offices of a Member Firm of the Stock Exchange, where he discusses a number of companies and "decides on the security that best meets his own needs." The security which "best meets his own needs" will be that which offers him the most "surplus funds" (fat profits). Clark needs this very badly.

Next, Clark asks for a quote on his security. A clerk teletypes a request for the quote. In New York, other clerks in the quotation room at the Stock Exchange who keep constantly abreast of bids and offers, supply the information.

This information goes back to Frisco. Clark decides to buy shares in Arch Farch Enterprises. His order is wired to the New York office of the Exchange Members. This office phones its man in the Stock Exchange. This man goes to the trading post. The sale is made!

So operates a free market.

* * *

IN A FEW DAYS, Clark has received his stock certificate. He now reads this, instead of the newspaper.

In the entire transaction, the only people who did any work were the teletypers, and the clerks who have to keep records of current quotations.

Clark's contribution to the nation's economy was, first, to gather information (he read the newspaper); and, second, to talk to someone in a stockbroker's office.

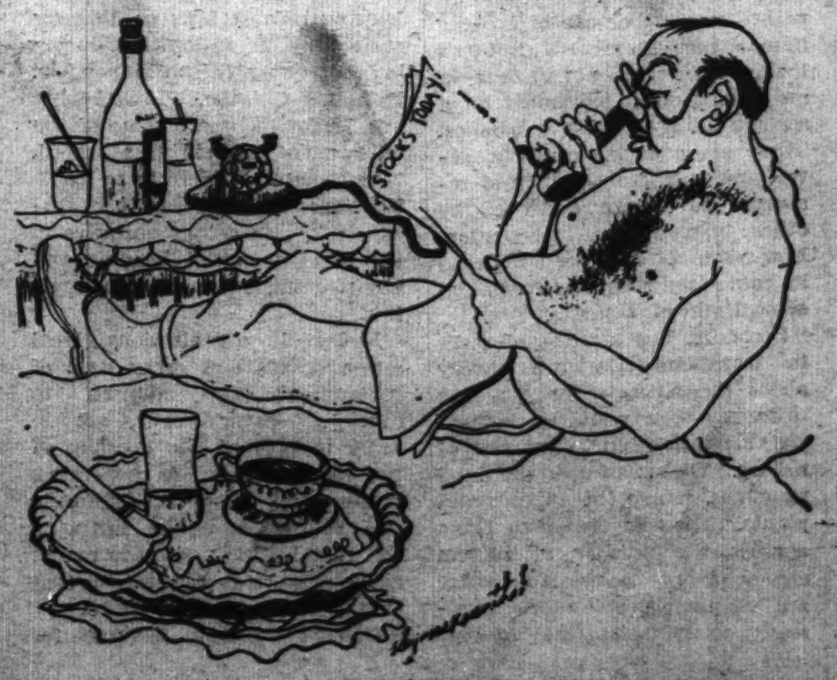
The New York office was a beehive of constructive activity. No sooner did this office receive the teletyped message than a man phoned the Stock Exchange. He phoned himself, without any outside aid.

The man on the floor of the Exchange walked from the phone to the trading post. He walked completely under his own power, traversing the entire distance without faltering.

* * *

NATURALLY, these labors had to be rewarded. The brokers got a percentage of Clark's money, which was a percentage of your money; and Clark got a stock certificate, which gives him a little more of your money. After all the work he expended in gathering information, he certainly deserved it. The only thing I can not understand is that Clark is neither a widow nor an orphan. It has long been my understanding that only widows and orphans own stocks and bonds.

Between San Francisco and New York, a few million men and women were engaged in less important activities than Clark's, activities such as the production of shoes, steel, coal and wheat. It is from their labor that Mr. Clark will get his return on his piece of paper. But what do they know about the operation of a free market?



The Worker

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The Picnic Picture

A short story complete in this edition

—Turn to the Magazine Section

BIG BUSINESS HERE PLOTTING FASCISM, COMMUNISTS WARN

CONGRESS SNEAKS OUT BEHIND SPY SCARE

See Pages 3, 4 and 5, and Editorial on Page 8



'SEND HER TO THE MORGUE,' SAID COP IN DAYTON STRIKE

Police tug at Pearl Hupman as they carry her and three other members of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union off to jail in the Univis Lens Co. strike in Dayton, Ohio. "Send her to the morgue," shouted one cop as they mauled and trampled other strikers to get at her, a union organizer. (Other pictures and story on back page).

'Won't Barter Sovereignty,' Shertok Says

ISRAELI MINISTER SEES WAR PROLONGED BY U. S. EMBARGO—ASKS FOR U. S. LABOR'S HELP

By A. B. Magil

TEL AVIV (By cable).—The Government of Israel "will not buy loans at the expense of our sovereignty, economic and political," Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok said here.

In an interview with this correspondent, Shertok also declared that the American arms embargo had prolonged the war against Israel and resulted in unnecessary loss of life.

Though declining to express an opinion about the American presidential candidates and parties because this is an internal matter of the United States, Shertok emphasized his desire for help and understanding from any quarter: "we appreciate the value of a man of Henry Wallace's stature expressing sympathy for our cause." Among other points made by the Israeli Foreign Minister were:

- **The American trade union movement can help Israel's war of liberation "by bringing friendly influence to bear on the United States Government's policies to secure full-fledged recognition of the Jewish State and modification of the arms embargo so that it operates against the aggressors and in favor of the victim of aggression";**
- **The Government of Israel sees good prospects for the fruitful economic and political cooperation with the Soviet Union and people's democracies of east Europe;**
- **The Israeli Government will not recognize the Arab states as spokesmen for Palestine Arabs.**

Shertok received me in his office at the Foreign Ministry in the government quarter of Tel Aviv. In response to a question about the economic negotiations with the United States, he said: "There are soundings taking place about a loan and purchase of petrol. Of course purchases of other goods are always going on."

★

TO THE QUERY about what the attitude would be if Washington proposed including Israel in the Marshall Plan or some similar scheme, he replied: "We would definitely prefer arrangements between the United States and Israel to be 'ad hoc,' based on the specific merits and not forming part of the general scheme. We will judge every proposition on its merits, taking fully into account the economic merits and political implications. We would resist any attempt at interference in the internal life of Israel. We won't buy loans at the expense of the sovereignty — economic and political. We won't accept dictates as to what to do with money from the USA."

Shertok stated that the lack of de jure recognition by the USA doesn't impose any far reaching disabilities on Israel. **"It is being used as an excuse by other governments for not granting even de facto recognition and has had general delaying effect on the process of our integration into the family of nations, However, de facto recognition by the U.S.A. is very important."**

★

SHERTOK DECLARED that the attitude of the Soviet Union and of the eastern European countries "has been a source of consistent encouragement to us and opens good prospects for fruitful economic and political cooperation in the future."

One of the questions in which we are most vitally interested are the facilities for immigration of Jews from those countries — Jews who want to settle in Palestine. We are also interested in the facilities for training and preparation on the spot of would-be immigrants."

He said such facilities already exist in Rumania, Poland and a number of other countries. "There are good prospects for close trade relations with the USSR and countries of Eastern Europe" he continued. "An Israeli purchasing mission is now in Rumania. Each legation will have a commercial attache. We need food, timber and other things."

I asked Shertok about the speech he made June 19 at the Labor Party conference in which he was quoted as having affirmed "our tendency to the west." He said this had been torn from the context.

"What I said was we cannot accept merely eastern orientation but must have bilateral orientation. I hope to God the conflict between the east and west will be resolved."

★

THE ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER was critical of "the basic approach" of Count Bernadotte. I asked whether Bernadotte's proposals for the settlement of the war didn't constitute a reward for the aggressors.

"In effect the proposals rewarded the aggressors," he replied, "though I don't say this was the intention."

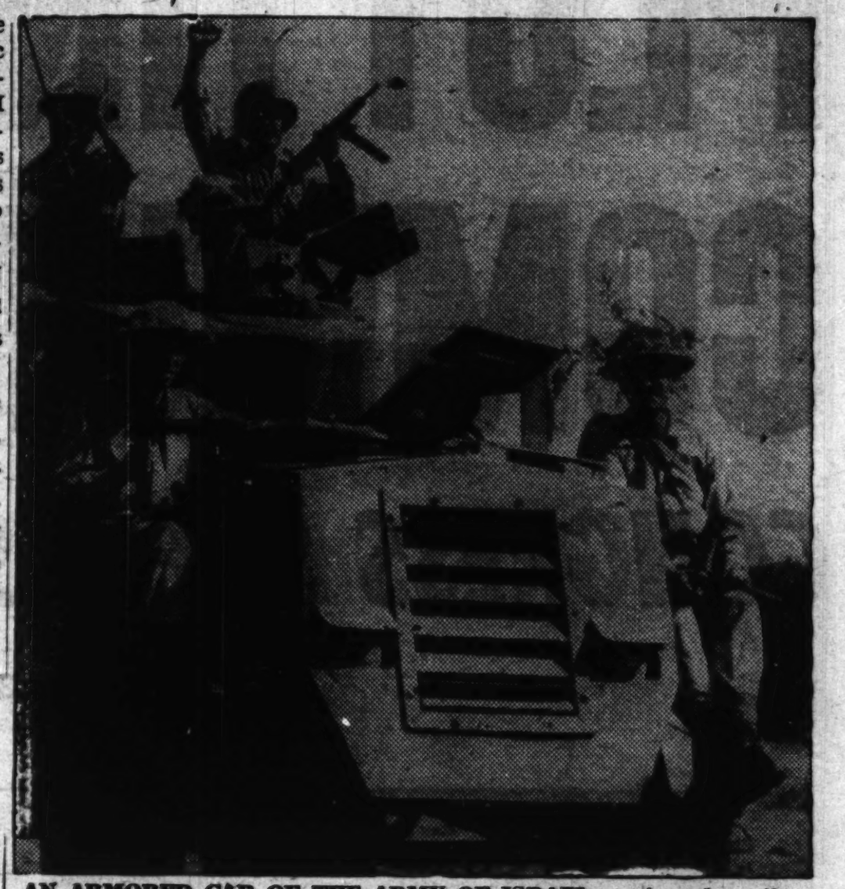
Shertok said the Israeli Government had made no specific protest to the UN about Bernadotte. "We have expressed opinions on specific points rather than sweeping generalizations about personalities." I asked Shertok to elucidate the recent statement he made to Cyrus Sulzberger of the New York Times about the readiness of Israel to grant bases to foreign powers provided this would be under UN sanction and part of a universal arrangement "with other states making similar sacrifices."

I made the point that since the UN is now dominated by the USA, such a decision on basis might mean an imperialist war measure.

Without agreeing or disagreeing with my characterization of the UN, he referred to the veto power in the Security Council as a safeguard. I don't believe it's stretching his meaning to interpret this as referring to the Soviet Union. As for the possibility that the veto power might be whittled down, he said: "My statement was based on the assumption that the veto is in force. We are not signing any indefinite contracts."



Members of the Israeli Army moving along a damaged road in the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem sector.



AN ARMORED CAR OF THE ARMY OF ISRAEL moving along the road to Ramleh, a city of 18,000, on the Tel-Aviv-Jerusalem highway.

Life's Not Too Bad on the Queen Mary

STAROBIN AUSPICIOUSLY BEGINS EUROPEAN TOUR—FINDS PASSENGERS CONGENIAL

By Joseph Starobin

PARIS — When Alexander Graham Bell first tried out the telephone he uttered the famous words, "What God hath wrought." I would sum up the wonderful voyage aboard the Queen Mary with a variation: "What man hath wrought."

Against the vast, ever-changing circular table of deep green and blue, and under the dome of cloud-streaked skies fitting snugly at a distant horizon, this majestic liner of 80,000 tons has carried 2,000 people across the North Atlantic within five days — a tribute to man's genius (and I mean certain men too).

There is a plaque on the main deck aft which says this ship was "built and engined by John Brown, Ltd." I keep thinking of the thousands of working men on the famous River Clyde who threw rivets, machined handsome plywood walls of the ships several levels, and keep every detail in perfect harmony round the clock — sailors, stewards and waiters, mostly small and wiry men, many sallow.

One thing you notice: quiet British humor and no servility whatsoever toward the passengers. Our steward with his knotted rope for a belt and his heavy rimmed glasses told me he has been reading an American article which criticises Britain's nationalization and he doesn't like it. After the first war, he says, captains and colonels were strutting about but workers sat in pubs.

"Whatever ye say now most everrurry mon is worrking this time. Maybe thurrs waste here and there but we'll make a go of it."

★

WHICH DOESN'T MEAN the crew has much love for the Cunard Line. One waiter said it turns around too quickly. And it was he who observed that the line had made more than six million last year. The Irishman who all day runs one elevator out of the lowest deck, where the swimming pool is, to the promenade deck, doesn't hesitate to complain of the long hours and the heat, yet at the same time showing pride in his ship.

Said one American: "The elevators at the Empire State building run faster." Replied the elevator man: "Yes, but show me that Empire State can cross the Atlantic."

Perhaps a third of the cabin passengers are British, Scottish and French, returning homewards after vacations. The rest are Americans of every variety. Many are elderly women and they didn't appreciate one of the movies shown each afternoon which poked fun at mothers-in-law. Some are skilled workers and wives visiting old folks and relations on British Isle — a lace worker from Scranton, Penn. who says nobody knows how hard miners work, or a Bronx typographical worker, member of the Big Six, and proud of it.

And all are carrying trunks of food and grumbling that prices have doubled on London-Glasgow express since the old days.

Then there are people in groups attending innumerable European congresses. The most spectacular are the leaders of the Youth for Christ International. They hold services every night at 7:45 which begin with saxaphone blasts and include cowboys with rope tricks and meandering sermons. During one of these I learned that the bible is the absolute and authoritative word of the Lord, the anvil against which the hammers of evil have been beating in vain. Among the hammers of evil are Tom Paine, Robert Ingersoll and Communists it seems.

★

BUT THE DELEGATES to the World Council of Churches look askance at what they call "bible thumpers." I had a long talk with a noted Presbyterian educator from North Carolina who was somewhat surprised to find an American Communist aboard, and much interested in the relationship between Christian ethics and Communism. After a long discussion on Russia and the need for world peace, he said more ministers like himself might agree with my analysis if only it were "anchored to God."

With the astronomers en route to a congress in Zurich is witty, amiable Harlow Shapley who is in the first class zone but who had been visiting friends in the cabin class. We talked about the prospects of Henry Wallace and he said it was too bad I hadn't introduced myself sooner, in view of the big sessions upstairs on the subject "of saving the world" with such travelers as Ira Hirschman and others. First class is a fabulous world of its own, necessitating tuxedos at night. We have heard stories of a UN employe who guessed the distance the ship had travelled the night before and had won a $2,000 kitty.

There was plenty of good talk down below with UN staff members —mostly French. Nor should I forget my good companion Del Vayo, formerly foreign minister of the Spanish Republic, who is optimistic about the "truce" between America and Russia and shares the table with a Cuban heiress, the ship's best dancer. She believes Cuba needs a dictator like the late Machado, a much misunderstood man, in her opinion.

As for me, it has been a rich lazy vacation and I know only BBC news which says solemnly that the committee "for Un-American activities" is holding hearings again.

Trusts Plotting Fascism Here

Communist Convention Explodes 'Spy' Charge

By Rob F. Hall

While Washington was broadcasting fantastic Communist "spy plots," Communists were meeting here in their 14th national convention. The Republican leadership in Congress was issuing unfounded charges that American Communists serve the interests of a foreign power—the USSR—but the 250 delegates to the Communist convention were formulating a program in the interest of the American people. Its major planks are peace, higher wages, lower prices, adequate housing and full and equal rights of the Negro people.

The GOP in Washington insisted that the Communists were a menace to America's free institutions. But the Communists were placing their finger on the real menace, monopoly capital and its drive toward war and fascism.

There was nothing secret or conspirational in the Communists' 14th convention. It started with a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden attended by 20,000 enthusiastic supporters. You can't make a conspiracy out of 20,000 cheering voters, so New York's press stressed that the deliberations of the delegations, which began Tuesday at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, were closed to the press.

Reporters were, in fact, barred from the convention floor, but not because the Communists desired to make a secret of anything that was said there. In fact, the reports of Eugene Dennis, general secretary, William Z. Foster, chairman, and Henry Winston, organization secretary, were given to the newsmen in elaborate detail. This was true also of resolutions, platform, communications, and discussion by delegates. Obviously the Communists were anxious to have the actual facts of their deliberations spread before the nation.

They barred reporters and photographers from the floor, a spokesman said, for only one reason—to protect workers from being fired from their jobs because of Communist Party membership. Firings for reasons of political belief, which began in Washington with government employees, is rapidly spreading to private industry. It happens to be one of the "symptoms of developing fascism," as Dennis told the delegates, against which the Communist Party is fighting.

★

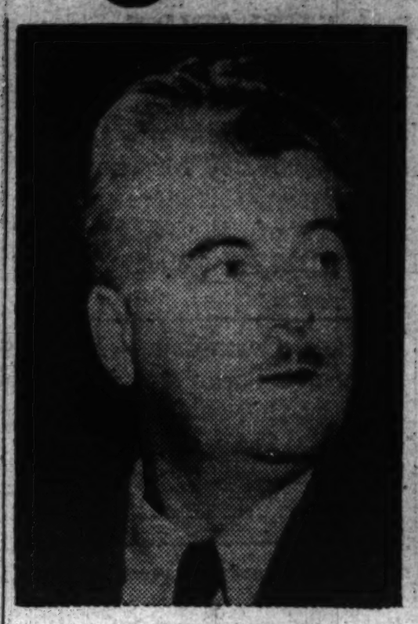
THE ISSUES discussed by convention speakers were what any one would expect in an election year. Like the Republican, Democratic and Progressive Party conventions which preceded it, the Communists dealt with the people's cry for peace, civil rights and the soaring cost of living. But in sharp contrast to the Republicans and Democrats, the Communists recognized that the threat to peace came from America's Wall Street.

"The real culprits," Foster said at Madison Square Garden, "are the economic royalists in this country who have long exploited labor. They are trying to extend their domination over the world, even at the cost of a frightful war."

The fascist attacks on the Communists, Foster emphasized, are aimed at the broad peace movement, especially the growing support for the new Progressive Party. This was borne out while the Communists were in session. The House Un-American Committee used one of its stooges in an effort to pin the spy charge on several Progressive Party leaders, including Lee Pressman, John Abt, and Nathan Witt.

Referring to the wholesale arrests of Communists, Foster said: **"The bipartisan government wants to silence the strong clear voice of**

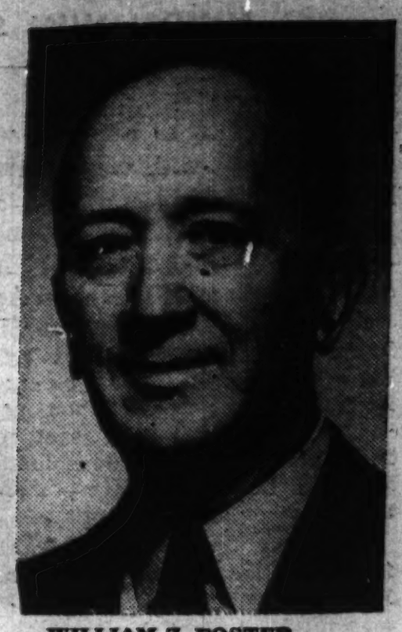
(Continued on Page 10)



EUGENE DENNIS



HENRY WINSTON



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Dennis Offers Program To Avert Fascism and War

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, warned delegates to the party convention that the danger of fascism is greatly advanced and he offered a detailed plan to defeat it.

In his report to the 14th national convention of the C.P. Dennis chided those liberal politicians and labor leaders who see the present rash of anti-labor injunctions, political arrests and deportation hysteria as merely a repetition of those of the early 1920's. Nor are the anti-democratic acts of government now due to "bad individuals," he pointed out, as many "well-meaning, but misled people believe."

Dennis cited as a major danger the organization by the government and big business concerns of a "war preparations economy" in which more than 20 billion dollars annually is spent on armaments.

The Marshall Plan, he said, was a subsidy system to monopolists, aiding them to penetrate and enslave foreign nations. The "voluntary" cartel arrangements allowed under the Marshall Plan, he charged, permit large corporations to work out production plans with allied concerns overseas. "All of these measures," Dennis continued, "are being integrated with the state power in the fashion of Hitler Germany."

American monopolists, Dennis asserted, seek to hide the fascist trend behind anti-fascist slogans, taking into account the hatred Americans hold for fascism.

In outlining a program to meet the fascist danger, Dennis criticized the labor progressives and some Communists for not having more quickly developed a "bold and militant" fight against the Taft-Hartley Act, for the rights of the Negro people and in defense of the Communists.

In a section of his report devoted to the fight for Negro rights, Dennis called for a fight against white chauvinism in the Communist Party, the trade unions and in all mass organizations. The Communist leader called attention to the wave of violence against Negroes, in the North and South, and emphasized the strength and virility of the Negro liberation movement. He urged that the labor and progressive movement do everything in its power to see that the Negro people win the right to vote everywhere in the United States in 1948.

Dennis admitted that there was division and confusion in the ranks of labor. He observed the anti-Communism had made a dent in the trade union movement and liberal political circles. But he concluded on an optimistic note, taking into account the "great potential fighting capacity of the working class and the entire anti-fascist and anti-imperialist camp."

He noted, especially, the "growing alertness of our own party to its vanguard role and tasks." This alertness, Dennis held, would go far to assure the leading position of the working class in the people's coalition against fascism, bringing "untold strength to the camp of peace and democracy."

THOUGH PRESENTING no presidential ticket of its own and only a limited number of congressional nominees, the Communist Party is planning to launch the most extensive election drive in its history, Dennis declared.

The Communists will support the Progressive Party's "peace and anti-monopoly program" and its national ticket. But they will also aim to win support for the Socialist objectives of the Communist Party and to build the Party and its press, Dennis said.

The determination to build the Communist Party "is not dictated by partisan considerations," he told the delegates. "It is based on our political theoretical understanding that never does a workingclass so need a strong, organized Marxist detachment at its head as when it is entering into an anti-fascist and anti-people's coalition and party, into an alliance with other classes and other political representatives."

★

DENNIS MAINTAINED the chief electoral battle shaping up this year is between the new Progressive Party and the "two old parties of Big Business."

"There are three main political parties, but only two sides," he declared. This is so because the new Progressive Party and its supporters challenge the two-party system itself, as well as monopoly's war program. Thereby they promote a new political realignment in the country, under the leadership of the progressive labor movement."

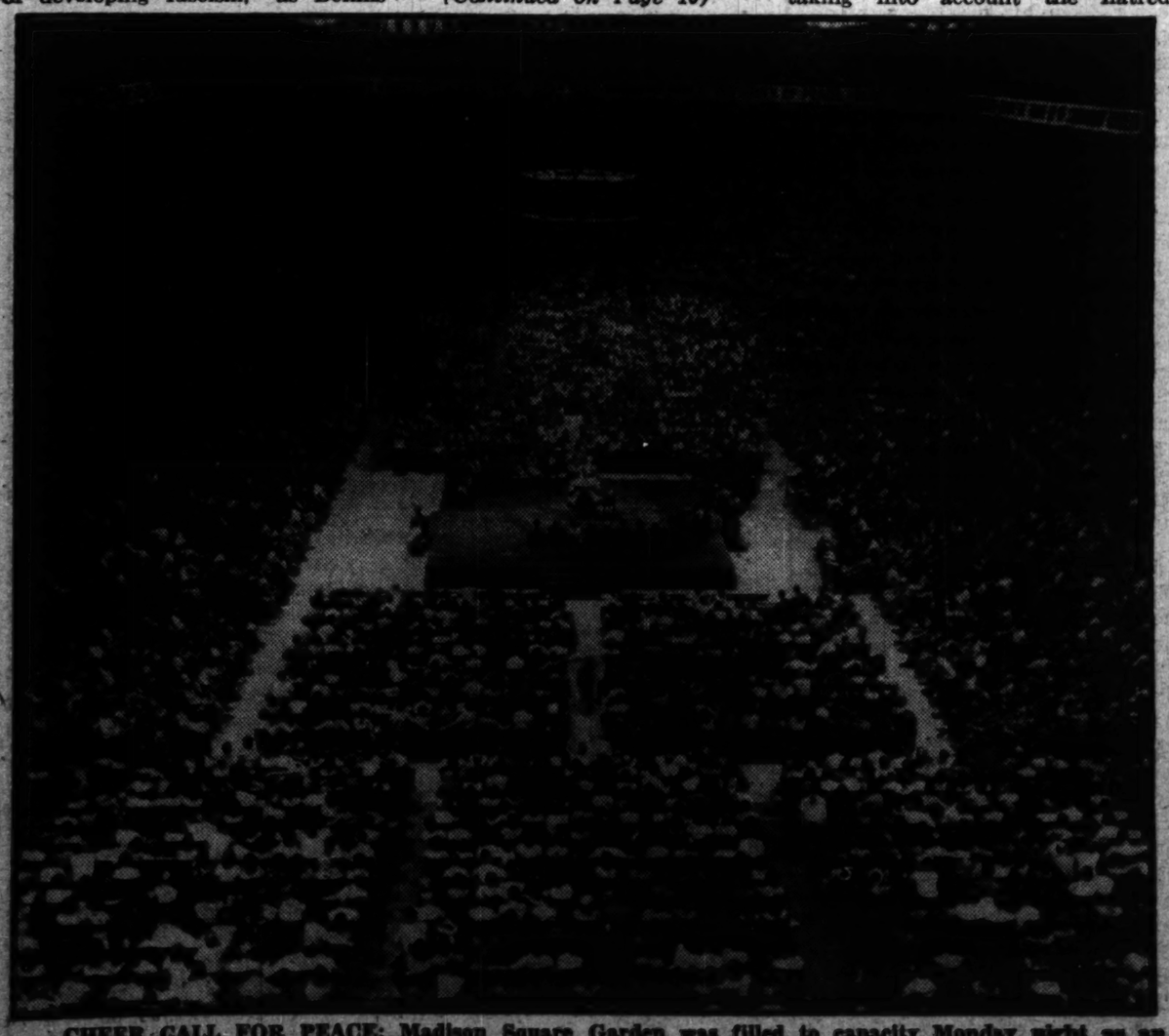
He said the fight between the Democrats and Republicans is "based on secondary considerations and vested interests, and on minor tactical differences."

★

THE EMERGENCE of the new party, the report declared, is an expression of the "developing crisis within monopoly's two-party system and bourgeois democracy," a crisis which is hitting the Democratic Party in particular.

The Dixiecrat "revolt," he asserted, is a result of the "upsurge and realignments taking place among the Negro people, as well as among some white progressive Southerners." The Southern bourbons are

(Continued on Page 14)



CHEER CALL FOR PEACE: Madison Square Garden was filled to capacity Monday night as an audience of 20,000 cheered leaders of the Communist Party who called for a struggle for peace. The meeting launched the party's national convention. Among those on the platform are the members of the CP national board.

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Meet a Communist Delegate

SOFT-SPOKEN NICK MIGAS, STEELWORKER, HELPED UNION WIN $135,000,000 RAISE FROM STEEL TRUST

By Al Richmond

Just look at him, you wouldn't think Nick Migas is the sort of fellow who helped knock over U. S. Steel and the other big steel corporations for $135,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1949.

But Migas, one of the delegates to the national convention of the Communist Party, played no small part in making Big Steel, and then Little Steel say "Yes" in July, after they had said "No" in April.

Of middle height, seemingly slight in his brown suit, Migas talks softly, but with assurance. He's been a steel worker for 15 years, working in the same Inland Steel plant at Indiana Harbor, and a Communist for some three years longer than that.

Last May, Migas won national fame at a convention in Boston. He was dumped by some muscle men after he dared challenge the "no wage increase" policy of Philip Murray on the floor of the CIO Steelworkers Convention.

This past week, Migas won fame of a different sort, at a different convention. To the 250 delegates to the Communist Party's national convention, he was pointed out as a model of a Communist in a large industrial plant.

★

NICK JOINED the Communist movement "in '29 or '30," as he says, "just when the big crash came." There was a Young Communist League organization in his town of Hammond, Ind., and he gravitated toward it, partly through the influence of his father, an old-time steel worker, who took his turn in the coal mines of West Virginia after being blacklisted from the steel mills in the Pittsburgh area.

His father had been a Socialist, an IWW, a militant union man always.

Graduating from high school into the America of depression in 1929, Nick went to work as a section railroad hand. "Then things cracked down and you couldn't get a job no place," he said. "So, I finally got a job setting up pins in a bowling alley. The place folded up, and I worked on a farm a little bit."

★

IT WASN'T UNTIL 1933 that he finally landed a job as laborer at the No. 1 Open Hearth department of the Inland Steel plant. He still works at No. 1 Open Hearth, but now he is a charging crane operator, one of the top skilled jobs in the industry.

Nick loads stock (that's iron) and scrap metal into the huge furnaces. The steel that finally emerges is processed at the same plant, in other departments and mills, into rail, wire, pipe, sheet metal, tin plate and nuts and spikes and all the other steel products that bind and rivet America's economy into a unified whole.

Nick is the grievance committeeman for the 500 workers in his department, a recognized leader among the 10,000 men in the plant, and thanks to the strongarm men who tapped up on him in Boston, he is recognized throughout the steel industry, among close to a million workers, as a man with guts and program, which is another way of saying, a real Communist.

★

IN BOSTON, he was dumped for actually carrying out the mandate of his own Local 1100. The 12 delegates had been instructed to fight for wage increases, and against any salary increases for the officials as long as the workers received no raise.

"The workers were very mad about the whole deal," is the way he summarizes his reception upon his return home from Boston. "The response of the workers was wonderful . . . the rumor got around the mill I had been killed."

He hadn't been killed, of course, but then there was another rumor that at the first local meeting after the delegates returned, a move would be made to expel Migas.

The word got around, and from 600 to 750 workers turned up at the local meeting, ordinarily attended by some 100.

"The union hall was packed," Migas recalled, "the balcony, downstairs, the aisles, the back—everything, and some more outside. That we learned later."

"So, the delegates gave their report. All the delegates gave their report."

★

FOUR GERMANO MEN (followers of Joe Germano, the notorious district representative of the Steelworkers) among the 12 delegates signed a statement assailing Migas' behavior at the convention—"it was done with Communists"—and asked the membership to condemn him.

Archie Breen, who read the statement, was booed of fthe floor.

"He was booed even by his own people, from his own department," Migas said. "He's a blast furnace man, and there was a raft of them there."

The reports of other delegates, the majority critical of Murray and the convention, were interrupted by cries from the workers, "Let's hear from Migas! We wanna hear Migas!"

Last to report, Migas read the statement that brought down Murray's wrath at Boston. The workers reaced to the statement rather differently than Murray had. "That's what we want," they shouted. "We want more money."

Migas summarized the response cryptically, "It was accepted very well by the membership."

★

AN INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE, Joe Jeneske ("He, by the wey, is a fellow I brought into the union"), tried to heckle Migas.

"Then the crowd got vicious," said Migas. "Dozens of guys wanted to throw him out."

Migas and the local president, however, claimed the irate men, told them they didn't want anything like Boston here, that everyone here could speak his piece.

When Jenske finally rose to speak he bumbled and his attempts to defend Germano were met with cries, "Germano is no good, anyhow. He's selling out."

The fury of the Germano gang then centered on efforts to defeat Migas in the election for the grievance committee. Money, propaganda,

Continued on Page 11

The Communist Party convention was still in session as this edition went to press. An account of the closing sessions will appear in The Worker next week.

Highlights of Dennis' Report

Only those who have eyes but will not see can be blind to the increased danger of fascism in America. Yet in some quarters the danger is denied, and it is not understood in others.

• • •

The U. S. monopolies, with their swollen profits and increased productive capacity, face a relatively restricted home market and a shrinking capitalist sector of the world. Their "solution" is to embark on an aggressive program of imperialist expansion and intervention. They seek to bolster and restore capitalism in Europe and Asia, under U. S. hegemony. They prepare for a new world war to attain world domination.

• • •

Fascism advances toward power where the working class and popular forces are too weak and divided. But its advance also reflects the weaknesses and instability of capitalism, which is unable to rule in the old way or to pursue a peaceful foreign policy.

• • •

There is no ground for any lingering illusion that the courts, particularly the Supreme Court, can be relied on to "check and balance" the drive toward fascism. The courts have again become major instruments of government by injunction and coercion.

• • •

Division, confusion and backwardness still exist in the labor and progressive movements. We cannot gloss over these factors which enable the most aggressive and reactionary monopolies to press forward and advance the drive to fascism and war. But neither can we fail to appreciate fully the new trends in and the great strength and potential fighting capacity of the working class and of the entire anti-fascist and anti-imperialist camp.

• • •

It should be noted that the very emergence of the new anti-monopoly people's party is an expression of the developing crisis within monopoly's two-party system and bourgeois democracy.

• • •

Evidently, big capital is saving Eisenhower for a more acute national emergency, where he can appear in the guise of a non-partisan candidate and play the Cincinnatus role of national saviour.

• • •

It is essential that everything be done to build the new party organizationally, as a grass roots movement, and as a mighty shield and permanent bulwark for the people.

• • •

The ratio of independent voters is higher among the Negro people than among any other group, as is the ratio of its direct support for Wallace. But the Negro vote cannot be taken for granted, not even by the Progressive Party.

• • •

At all costs, the Progressive Party should reinforce its policy of rejecting red-baiting and developing the party as an all-inclusive mass party.

• • •

The Communist Party's support of the Progressive policies and mass campaigns of the new people's party does not alter the fact that we have some fundamental as well as tactical differences with Wallace and related third party forces.

• • •

We Communists repeat again we have no desire to "take over" the new party, nor could we if we would.

• • •

In place of the old Roosevelt-labor-progressive coalition, led by the anti-Axis section of the bourgoisie, it is essential to develop further and reinforce a new type of a progressive, peace coalition such as is now arising. This coalition must not be merely anti-fascist, but anti-imperialist and anti-monopoly. Therefore its leadership cannot be that of the previous loose, democratic coalition which was led by Roosevelt and the New Deal Democrats. To halt the drive towards fascism and war, the new people's coalition must be led by the working class and its most class conscious sector.

• • •

The workers and common people of America don't want fascism or war. Their strong democratic and revolutionary traditions have implanted in them both the desire for peace and progress, and the will to struggle for the attainment of their aims.

• • •

Favorable conditions do not, however, in themselves guarantee a favorable outcome. It is the human beings, and, in the first place, the class conscious workers, who must guarantee that what can be done is done.

• • •

The path of class collaboration does not lead to united front action against fascism. It leads only to traitorous complicity in the establishment of a fascist dictatorship.

• • •

Labor and the American people have some tried and trusty slogans that must now again be carried into battle. Now more than ever "an injury to one is an injury to all." Now, as always, "in union there is strength."

• • •

Attack is still the best defense, in politics as well as in war. And the masses will more readily respond to the call to struggle when they see that it involves not only preserving what they have won but making new gains as well.

• • •

What is required now is that our entire Party gives a bolder and more determined lead to help end Jimcrow and segregation in the army and government services even before Nov. 2.

• • •

We don't have to convince the enemy that a strong Communist Party is a stumbling block to Wall Street's fascist and expansionist ambitions. But we still have to convince many of

• • •

We carry on the fight for peace and democracy in such a way as to prevent the victory of fascism and World War III and so as to prepare the working class for its historic mission of socialist liberation.

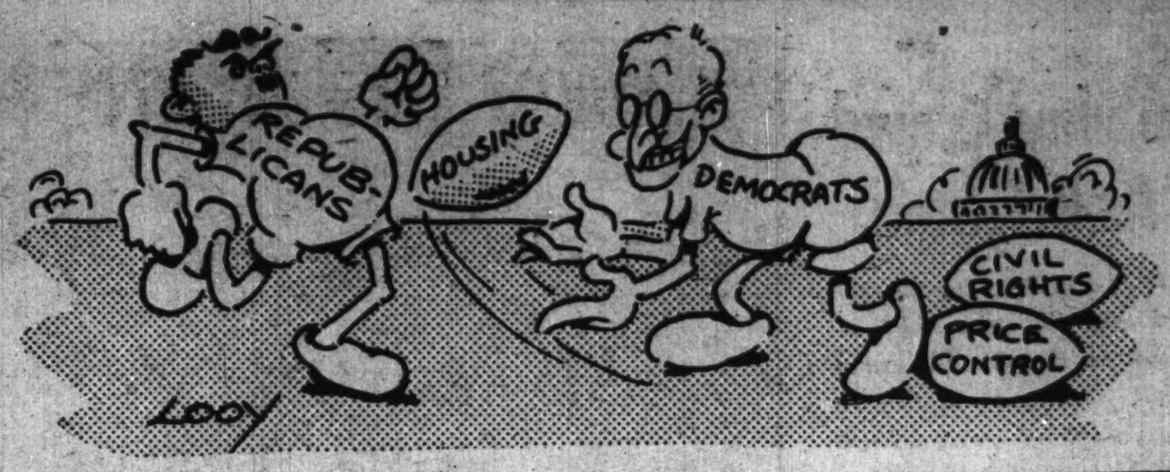
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Congress Builds Spy Smokescreen To Hide Betrayal



WASHINGTON.—The American people will be the major casualties in the congressional sham battle which reaches its second week. For out of the political make believe will come no relief from high prices, no public housing program and no civil rights legislation.

The Republican High Command ducked away from the anti-poll tax measure and the Dixiecrat filibuster that had stalled consideration of the bill. They announced that they were abandoning their "fight" until the next session of Congress and pressed for adjournment by this weekend.

Their "fight" had consisted of aiding the Southern Democrats, wherever they could, in spreading the filibuster out as far as it would go. On Monday Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich.) ruled, as presiding officer, that the filibuster could not be stopped according to a strict interpretation of Senate rules. He was sorry, he said, because he wanted to see the anti-poll tax measure passed.

★

TWO DAYS LATER, Sen. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) tacked the anti-poll tax bill to the pending Brewster Aircraft Bill. Two other Democratic Senators, Millard Tydings and Herbert O'Connor, both of Maryland, introduced a Constitutional Amendment requiring adoption by 36 states before poll taxes can be eliminated.

Pepper's move was expected to run into combined Republican-Dixiecrat opposition. It is not germane to the Brewster Aircraft Bill, they were expected to say. The Tydings - O'Connor Amendment could pass if it could ever get to the floor.

While abandoning the anti-poll tax, the GOP command agreed to discard everything in President Truman's anti-inflation program except two provisions, tightened consumer credit controls and requirements for more reserves in banks.

★

A WATERED-DOWN housing measure, providing financial aid to private contractors, but ignoring the provisions of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill, was also due to creep out of the Republican committees.

Democratic leaders, meanwhile, conducted an unspirited campaign for the President's anti-inflation program. They filled the Congressional air with dire warnings of the depression which they see looming up. Their appeals were for the record they were attempting to build up to clear their own skirts.

The House prepared to operate under the same limited debate rule which the Republicans enforced in the closing days of the regular session. They rammed everything they wanted through the House at that time, and they will try to do it again.

The House has been meeting for two or three hours a day, getting some unneeded practice in election. But now that Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R-Mich.) has been given the word on the kind of "anti-inflation" measures the Republicans desire, his House Banking and Currency Committee will turn its credit controls and bank reserves bills loose.

'Spy' Probers Smear New Deal, New Party

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—What started out to be a lurid expose of so-called "Communist spy rings" turned out to be a flank attack on Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and Henry Wallace's new party.

The Republicans heading up the two-ring circus investigation finally hit the people at whom they were aiming in the first place. And they also swung the spotlight away from the congressional halls where anti-inflation plans and anti-polltax legislation hit Republican opposition, a Dixiecrat filibuster and Democratic party.

Two Republican-controlled committees, a special Senate investigating committee directed by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich) and the House Un-American Committee headed by Rep. Karl Mundt (R-SD) set the stage for the GOP attack on the New Deal and the new Progressive Party.

Ferguson called Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, who said she was a former Communist who conducted a Washington spy ring. The woman, falsely touted as a "beautiful blonde" by newspapers, gleefully poured out her story to Ferguson's committee and Mundt's group of Un-Americans.

She reeled off the names of a dozen or more members of her purported "spy ring." She said all the names had been placed before the New York grand jury which had been investigating her story for 13 months.

★

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE which aided the grand jury in its deliberations said they could not corroborate Miss Bentley's story even though the FBI spent $500,000 and three years trying to track down her so-called evidence. They conceded that it was a hopeless job.

In desperation, Attorney General Tom Clark ordered the indictment and arrest of Communist leaders on the meager charges of conspiring to overthrow the government by force.

★

ANOTHER STAR WITNESS called by the Un-American Committee reeled off more names. He was Whittaker Chambers, a Time magazine editor, who also claimed to have directed another "spy ring."

In this ring, he said, were former Agriculture Department officials who held their jobs under Wallace when he was Secretary of the department and several former officials under Roosevelt and Henry Morgenthau, ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

Those accused of being spies by Miss Bentley and Chambers issued flat denials. One, Nathan Silvermaster, called the woman a "neurotic liar" whom hailed before the Un-American Committee.

"I am not and never have been a spy or any agent of any foreign government," Silvermaster said. "Because I have never attempted to conceal my strong advocacy of the rights of the under privileged and of all New Deal principles, I have been constantly harassed by groundless accusations of disloyalty," he told the committee.

★

SILVERMASTER considered the Un-American Committee hearing **"to be motivated by political considerations on the eve of a presidential election and the necessity to conceal from the American people the failure of Congress to act upon such matters as housing and inflation."**

"If I committed a crime, I should be indicted and prosecuted," he said. He reported that he has been questioned extensively by the grand jury in New York, the FBI and the Un-American Committee and no indictment has ever been made against him.

"It's getting to look like a frame-up to me," he told Mundt.

Both Republican committees, anxious to cash in on the political windfall, announced that they will continue their hearings. The Un-American Committee called up Alger Hiss, former State Department official and a leading figure in the establishment of the United Nations. The Ferguson committee called up Civil Service Commission officials, and top Navy officials.

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Sunday Crowd At Brighton

Half a million people can and do fill the sand at Brighton Beach on a warm Sunday afternoon. Before the unofficial ban on bathing there was lifted on June 14, attendance dropped sharply.

The Worker Photo by Peter



How Safe Are the City Beaches?

Brighton Beach Okay, Survey Shows; But Sewage Disposal Plants Needed

By Michael Singer

The current pollution scare at the city's beach fronts has pulverized most of the popular poor men's summer resorts here. Plagued by miserable weather to begin with, the latest onslaught, led by the World-Telegram, has literally bankrupt scores of businessmen deprived millions of their only hot weather retreat and created a mass fear psychosis.

The Department of Health has tried to his back at the exaggerated and press circulation-inspired pollution stories. There is an increase in bacteria at the bathing beaches due to greater garbage flow into the ocean waters, the lack of city decontamination processes and the inept approach by the O'Dwyer Administration to sewage disposal plant construction. But Health Commissioner Harry S. Mustard has been taking consistent coliform counts of the bathing waters and in his latest classification of the beaches on June 14 provided bathers with a fairly decent gauge for safety.

★

A SURVEY OF BRIGHTON BEACH during the past week proved two points:

1—That the beaches there, classified as "A" or safe, are just as clean—by medical and pharmaceutical reports—as the chlorinated pool at the Brighton Beach Bath.

2—That unless the city quickly builds its projected sewage disposal plants, all beaches, including Brighton, will be closed down within three years at the latest.

These facts, while seemingly contradictory on the surface, reveal the "hysteria" behind the World-Telegram's stories and the imperative need by the city to act quickly against the mounting hazards of sewage in bathing areas.

Brighton Beach, perhaps more than other beaches, has been affected by the pollution scare. Extending from Corbin Place in Manhattan Beach to Ocean Parkway, Brighton is a dense community of more than 175,000 population.

During the summer it is a mecca for millions of residents from every borough and corner of the metropolis. On a single Saturday or Sunday more than 500,000 can and do fill every inch of sand along the Brighton waterfront.

Until June 14, when the Health Department listed Brighton as "Class A" and lifted the unofficial restriction on bathing there the beach was a deserted wasteland. Concessions closed, scores of hot dog stands shut down and beach paraphernalia shops and locker houses were foreclosed. While the temperature mounted into the high 80's, bathing suits hung dry in closets and children played in the hot streets under the panicky eyes of frightened parents.

★

THE POLLUTION STORIES had a terrific effect on the mental state even of non-bathers. Mothers called their physicians every time the baby sneezed. A community phobia developed over possible tonsilitis, infantile paralysis, dysentery and skin epidemics.

"Of course there is a danger of typhoid," said one doctor whom we interviewed. **"I know of no case yet or of any ailment resulting from the water here. However, parents have ben frightened and the pollution headlines have created a form of premeditated illness among them. I get calls from parents who can ill afford such luxurious panic to treat imaginative ills, all ostensibly caused from the polluted beaches."**

"Is there any sign of pollution?" we asked him.

"It would be stupid to say that the waters are absolutely clean. They are not. It would be just as stupid to say the beaches are so unclean as to make bathing dangerous. The fact is that sewage is flowing into Brighton at an increased tempo. Unless the sewage disposal plants are built soon the greatest danger we face is a sudden outbreak of typhoid."

Typhoid germs, he pointed out, live longer on the body than other forms of bacteria and "eventually a qualitative change in the situation will take place and we'll suddenly have an epidemic."

★

The situation at Brighton can best be defined as that of "cautious hopefulness." Everybody seems hopeful that the "Class A" classification will stick. Nobody is certain that the beaches are really safe. Children are still being deprived of the cool waters. Mothers still have the dial-jitters. Small businessmen are peering over their counters hoping that the pollution tide which nearly drowned them has passed.

★

BEFORE JUNE 14—the date of the Department of Health classification and as one storekeeper put it "our day of liberation"—business had dropped to a vanishing point. George Manos, a concessionnaire on Brighton Sixth St. and the Boardwalk, who has ben operating there for the last 13 years, told us that "the pollution stories caused a 50 percent drop in my business." Since June 14 his trade has increased by 10 percent "but it's still way off what it should be."

A mother filling her picnic lunch box with frankfurters, soda pop and french fried potatoes, said she was still afraid. "Now I let my older children in the water, but I won't let my little one bathe. I need more proof than what the Department of Health says is safe bathing here."

Pouring root beer into containers, Manos kept up an angry dialogue.

"This pollution is no different than it has ben for the last 25 years. Every year the World-Telegram comes out with headlines and stories scaring hell out of the people. Every year people bathe, but there is no epidemic, no sickness. This year more people got scared than before. Maybe there is more sewage dumped in our ocean. But I think there's another reason for this phony scare."

"What's the reason?"

"I think it's a big business scheme to boost the Rockaways. People don't come here, so they go there. The building contractors want the city to build a subway to Rockaway. It's all a political trick to boost the real estate interests. Maybe there's sewage contracts involved, too. Talk enough about bad sewerage here and somebody is going to get a nice, fat contract to build pipes."

★

AN AUTHORITY on the subject is Mrs. Lillian Swerdloff, who lives at 3038 Brighton Fifth St. and is vice-president of the Brighton Beach Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association. Like all the others we spoke to she said business had picked up since June 14. Mrs. Swerdloff, who rents rooms in her home and has lockers in the basement, said that people who had given deposits for the season "never even showed up anymore" after the pollution stories broke.

She blamed the city for failing to build disposal plants. "When the city raised the fare it promised all kinds of civic and public improvements. So far it has done nothing. All it has done is raise the question of water use taxes which it claims may be necessary to get the money for sewage plant construction. Nonsense."

The water use tax, already projected for Board of Estimate action in the near future, would levy an $8 a year tax on one-family homes and much higher taxes on larger homes. Water meters would be installed in each dwelling and the owner would pay for water consumption.

★

MRS. SWERDLOFF, a white-haired, keen-eyed, energetic woman, who used crisp gestures to emphasize her points, reflected a great anxiety among residents of Brighton. "This water tax," she said, slapping the table, "would probably be passed on to the tenant either in higher rents or some other form of increased living costs."

"The city has money to decontaminate the waters here and everywhere else in the city. The people shouldn't have to pay for that," she insisted.

She pointed to the house next door. "That house hasn't had a rental this summer yet. It's the first time since the war that this has happened. The pollution stories had a lot to do with that."

In the Chamber of Commerce, she asserted, there has been much activity on the issue. "I've tried to get the politicians to promise some definite action. We are against further taxes. Pollution or no pollution, the people won't take this new tax."

In the Seaside Cosmetic shop at 750 Brighton Beach Ave. and the Van Roon Specialty Shop next door, the proprietors were hopeful that the worst of the pollution scare was over.

"It could be the pollution, it could be the higher fare, but my business is worse than ever," the Van Roon shop owner told us. "Last Saturday was the only normal day we've had this year. There's just no people coming out here any more. It's never been like this in the 30 years I've been in business on this spot."

★

WHILE THE BUSINESSMEN and the do-gooders in Brighton were perturbed, it remained for the organized progressive groups to go into action. The American Labor Party, Tenants and Consumers Council, Wallace Committees and Brighton Communist Party are making pollution a major political issue.

Disturbed by the World-Telegram reports and their effect on the community, the Women for Wallace last June sent a delegation to the Department of Health and conferred with consultants on the staff.

Told that sewage disposal plants were the only solution to the growing pollution hazard, the Women for Wallace Committee, headed by Mrs. Lottie Peres, issued leaflets calling on the community to act. The committee wired Mayor O'Dwyer requesting an appointment, but it was never acknowledged. On July 14 a community conference, sponsored by the Brighton Legislative Conference, hammered out a program to meet the menace.

★

DELEGATES from the Wallace groups, the American Labor Party, the Communist Party, the Parent-Teachers Association, the Brighton and Coney Island Chamber of Commerce and the American Veterans Committee heard Sen. William Rosenblatt, Labor Party-endorsed State Senator, and Simon W. Gerson, Communist and ALP designated Councilmanic candidate, oppose the water tax, demand immediate sewage plans and quick discontinuation of waters emptying into the ocean.

Some of the realty interests and business groups in the Chamber of Commerce sought to prevent the Communist Party from taking part in the conference and surreptitiously tried to prevent Gerson from being on the committee. These forces proposed that the conference seek advice and solution from Louis Cohen, the Mayor's red-baiting stooge for Boss Ed Flynn of the Bronx of

(Continued on Page 11)

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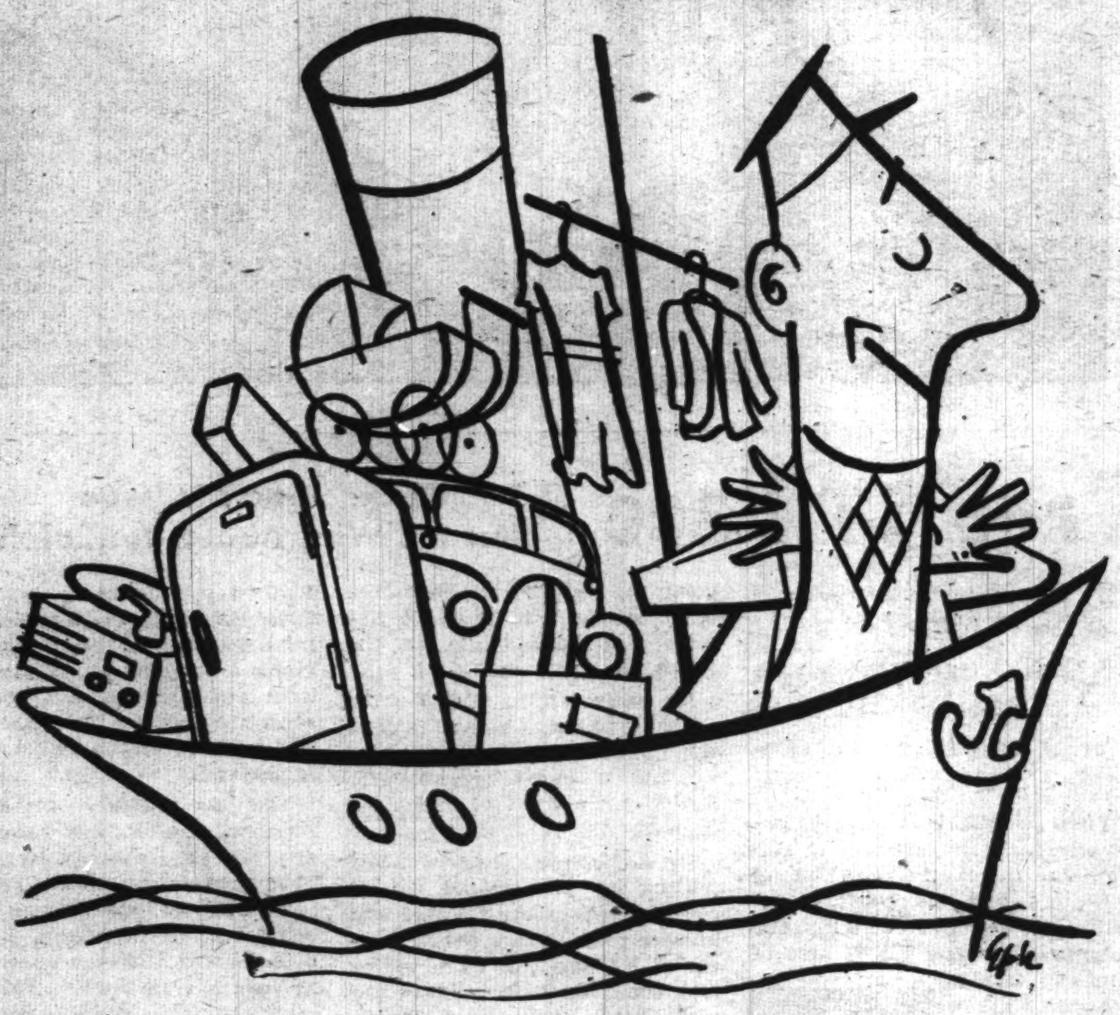
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The Worker

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1948

Spy Scares—Sucker Bait

The latest spy scare is the biggest hoax in American history.

Hard-boiled Department of Justice political police officials yesterday told the press that "a three-year $500,000 investigation on their part had failed to turn up sufficient evidence to justify legal prosecution." (World Telegram, August 4, p. 1.)

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TWO weeks ago, Truman, desperate for votes, decided to call a special session of Congress.

It was obvious from the first day that in doing so he had put both the GOP and his own party badly on the spot.

Truman claimed that he wanted the GOP-dominated Congress to bring prices down. He said he wanted an anti-lynch law and the abolition of the polltax. He claimed he wanted funds for Federal housing projects.

The GOP-dominated Congress was afraid of the people.

Together with Truman, it had murdered the price controls which protected the nation from the profiteers. In doing so, the 80th Congress, with the votes of the Truman Democrats, opened the pockets and savings of the American people to the biggest rooking they ever got. **Their savings were wiped out. Their war bonds shrank in value, and had to be turned in by the millions. Their wages were slashed down to a five-year low in terms of buying power.**

Furthermore, the yearning for peace in America, as expressed through the Progressive Party and in many other ways, and the resentment against the draft, had stirred the nation to a pitch where it demanded action. It wants peace and the curbing of the profiteers.

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IT WAS at this moment that the Truman and GOP strategists struck their long-calculated blow—they dug up a mouldy, moth-eaten "spy scare" dating back to the early days of the Roosevelt New Deal.

Unable to get the slightest evidence against the Communist Party that could stand the cold light of reason, Truman fished out a panicky indictment against the Communist Party leaders on the "charge" that they formed a Marxist-Leninist Party in 1945.

With Truman grabbing the headlines, the GOP, through the House Un-American Committee, retorted with a "spy scare" of its own. It directed this not only against the Communist Party, but also against the entire Roosevelt Administration, and even Truman himself!

The entire fabric of the sensationalism in the press falls to pieces the minute you read the alleged "revelations" without any hysteria. The only thing the "revelations" are based on is the claim that Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley were members of the Communist Party, and that they claim to have met other members of the Communist Party. The rest of the stuff about "rings" and "cells" is the shabby hokum which these stooges for the profiteers and war-makers have dished up to help the Truman Democrats and the GOP **"get off the hook"** in front of the electorate.

One notes, for example, that Whittaker Chambers has confessed that he was a police spy back in 1940. This was after he had been a Trostkyite. The New York Herald Tribune states that Chambers "gave the FBI some of the facts" on which the indictment of the Communist Party leaders was based. But this indictment merely says that these leaders formed a Communist Party in 1945. Did Chambers reveal this astonishing fact to the police **after it had appeared in every daily newspaper in the United States? The rest is just as fraudulent.**

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The newspapers and the leaders of the old parties hope that the American public today has been made to forget their failure to tackle the profiteers, their failure to vote civil liberties for the Negro people, and their hell-bent-for-war policy which has now exploded into the "Berlin crisis."

The Communist Party convention is unmasking this fraud.

The Communist Party convention urges the nation to reject the "sucker bait" of spy scares when the nation faces the peril of another economic crisis, the destruction of our constitutional liberties and an atomic war.

The road to fascism and war in the USA is paved with "spy scares."



Face to Face

Trib Ducks Jimcrow Issue But It's Wild About Randolph

By Benjamin J. Davis
Member N. Y. City Council

NEGRO rights is such an Achilles heel for both major parties in the election campaign that the **New York Herald Tribune,** recently found it necessary to editorialize upon the question of "Negroes and the Draft." The editorial underscored with full approval the tone and content of an article in the New York **Amsterdam News,** in which Dr. C.B. Powell, its publisher and owner, calls upon the Negro people to "Reject the Campaign of Civil Disobedience." The **Tribune** editorial conveniently omitted certain important facts. One is that the **Tribune** is the unofficial organ of the GOP and its candidate Dewey, and that the **Amsterdam News** and its publisher—a State Boxing Commission-appointee of Dewey—are the same. The second fact is that the **Tribune** is seeking to make election capital out of the blundering demagogy of Truman and the Democrats on the whole issue of segregation and Jimcrow. The **Amsterdam News** undoubtedly has the same purpose in mind. Both are interested in stopping the Negro's vote for Wallace.



The fundamental aspect of the **Tribune's** comment—and of the **Amsterdam News'**—is that neither proposes anything whatsoever for presently ridding the armed forces of Jimcrow, nor of tackling the immediate problem of increasing lynch terror and police brutality and discrimination against Negro citizens. The **Tribune** argues the trite nonsense that the way of the Negro is "through education, public opinion and the ballot," although education is itself inadequate and Jimcrow public opinion is thwarted as the polltax filibusterers, with GOP connivance, are doing in the Senate, and the ballot is denied to 10,000,000 Negroes and poor whites in the South, where it counts most.

In other words, the Negroes should wait docilely for the next thousand years for their full citizenship, if only they vote for Dewey—or, maybe, for Truman—in 1948.

Dr. C. B. Powell, who is clearly putting his private and narrow class interests above the dire and broader needs of the Negro readers of his paper, is quite willing and comfortable in going along with Wall Street and Dewey. But he, too, as a Negro, will get a backfire in his face.

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ANOTHER singular factor about the **Tribune** editorial is its lush praise of Randolph; it practically selects Randolph to lead the Negro people. True, it points out that Randolph's civil disobedience proposal is a "mistake," that it entails "explosive possibilities," etc. But then the **Tribune** goes on to eulogize Randolph and Reynolds for their "sincerity"; describes their proposal (which it mis-names a "movement") as "well-intentioned"; and eagerly heaps upon Randolph's head alone the crown of establishing the first FEPC, with the militant Negro people, labor and Roosevelt apparently having had nothing to do with this achievement. In such an atmosphere of mutual admiration (Randolph also wrote a reply highly complimentary to Dr. Powell), it is impossible to detect any substantial disagreement on fundamentals.

The main argument of the Powell article, which is accepted by the **Tribune,** is that Randolph's proposal might "weaken the defense of the nation" so that a "powerful totalitarian state" could step in and take over. That Randolph and Reynolds "'would not and could not want," Dr. Powell continues, with his transparent, war-mongering slander against the Soviet Union.

And that is the fundamental of the matter. Both Randolph and Reynolds accept the Marshall Plan, the red-baiting and the Soviet-baiting, the war-mongering hysteria and persecution of Communists and other left-wing labor and progressive leaders—in short, they are for the bi-partisan war program of the Truman Administration.

The war question is the all-inclusive one of this campaign and, on this, Randolph, Reynolds, Truman, Dewey and the **Tribune** see eye to eye. As long as Randolph and Reynolds are troubadours of war, then the imperialist **Tribune** has an interest in building them up as Negro leaders, no matter what other "mistakes" they make from the **Tribune's** point of view. For the **Tribune** and its Wall Street allies know better than even the super-wise Randolph that any so-called struggle against Jimcrow or segregation, Army or otherwise, is completely ineffectual and headed for a blind alley unless that struggle is directed against Wall Street's program of war and fascism.

So what appears to be a disagreement over tactics against segregation between Randolph and Reynolds (another GOP Dewey appointee) on the one hand, and the monopoly **Tribune** on the other, is in effect a united front between both "sides" in support of Wall Street's war program, which is the fountain-head of increasing lynch terror, anti-labor reaction, and repression of civil liberties in the country. This is the crux of Randolph's position which he tries to hide behind a show of militant newspaper talk and synthetic martyrdom.

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WHOSOEVER hits the Jimcrowers where it hurts—namely, on their war program—are today jailed, framed, denounced as so-called "Moscow agents," slandered and otherwise prosecuted. So it happens with the Wallace Progressive Party, with Communists, with militant labor leaders, with just about anyone who does not crawl before Wall Street's two rotten major parties.

Negroes and their supporters

Continued on Page 11)

World of Labor

Who Really Aims For A Split in the CIO

By George Morris

ONE OF THE BIG LIES now being peddled is the one about progressive unions planning to quit the CIO. The Alsop brothers harped on the theme in their column last Sunday in the **Herald Tribune**, as have many other writers on labor and politics for weeks earlier.

I have not yet come across any "evidence" that might even give plausibility to the lie. The source is always some unnamed persons. The Alsops use the old reliable: "orders from the Cominform"—a "new line." They build this lie on another one, the allegation that Communist parties everywhere are dropping the Popular Front policy or collaboration with non-Communist forces.



The Alsops note that there is a bitter war raging in the CIO between the right and the left, with unions of the former raiding the latter. They rightly attribute this campaign of raiding and destruction of unions to Philip Murray's policy in support of the Marshall Plan and opposition to Wallace's candidacy.

They are equally right in observing that the campaign of raiding has "Murray's blessing." And they express the opinion that if the progressive unions would quit, "the CIO would immediately institute a no-holds-barred raiding campaign" and the "Communist influence would almost certainly be eliminated from the American labor movement."

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WHAT WE HAVE, in effect, from the Alsops, who often tip off strategy for the CIO's right wing, is notice that with the expected endorsement of Truman by Murray, a drive is planned to dismember pro-Wallace unions on a much grander scale than has yet been seen. And this drive is to be explained to the public as a step to block "secession" by the progressives.

All the phony split stories we have been reading in recent weeks are a barrage of lies inspired by CIO top circles to prepare the public mind for their destructive strategy. The samples of such destruction we have cited in this column are only a bit of preliminary practice.

The technique of crying wolf is an old one. It has been crudely attempted in the splits in the Italian and French labor movement, both of which were cited by the Alsops as evidence of the "Cominform line."

Wasn't it the small right wing clique that left the CGT? They weren't expelled. Didn't their walkout occur immediately after their leaders conferred with John Foster Dulles and James B. Carey, who flew to Paris?

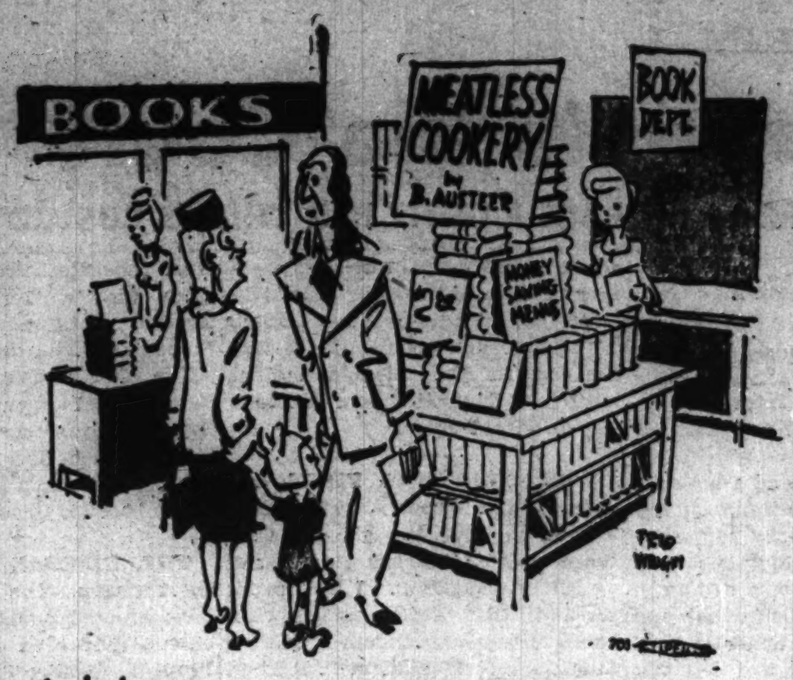
THE SO-CALLED split in Italy, which caused no greater defection than in France, came similarly on inspiration of visiting David Dubinsky and Luigi Antonini of the ILGWU and the Pope. **America**, magazine of U. S. Jesuits, gives us the background for the desertion of the right wingers in Italy. Its leading writer, Benjamin L. Masse, is happy over reports that the split has occurred and says, **"Should this come to pass, the Marshall Plan will have scored another bloodless victory."** The right wing Socialists had a hand in the split, writes Masse, but "chief credit must go to the Catholic Workers Association."

Masse blames the exodus of the Catholics upon the leaders of the Italian Confederation of Labor, on the claim that the basis upon which Catholics agreed to enter it was violated. He quotes a speech of the Pope before the CWA in 1945 in which he warned against any attempt by the Italian Confederation to exercise an **"influence on politics and on public opinion."** He further warned that unions **"could not exceed these limits without injury to themselves."** The Pope wants unions devoid of influence or ideology.

THE SAME SPEECH by the Pope called for a policy of labor-management "cooperation." But on June 29, 1948, when the Pope again addressed the CWA, **he told them that the supposed agreement which he permitted them to accept in 1945 had been violated.** He inferred as strongly as possible without seeming directly to suggest a split, that it is time to form a separate organization. The charge in the Italian labor press that the Pope was interfering in the affairs of unions was borne out some days later **when the Catholic representatives in the Confederation announced secession.**

The evidence points the other way. It is those who charge the left with a desire to quit who have been engaged in splitting activity both in Europe and here; it is the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, whose convention Murray greeted last month, that is carrying out the papal policy in this country; and it is Murray and associates, not the progressives, who seem to be inspired from a foreign source.

Benjamin L. Masse's informative article in the July 31 **America**, seems to indicate it, and it indicates how the Marshall Plan mught score "another bloodless victory" in America.



What I need is a cook book which explains how to cook without food...

—Fred Wright, in UE News (United Elect. Radio & Mach. Workers CIO)

Letters from Our Readers

Negro-White Unity Grows in Tennessee

Johnson City, Tenn.

Editor, The Worker:

Hell is popping here. Let me tell you the happenings in two CIO plants.

The General Shale strike is still on at Kingsport, Johnson City and Knoxville. For three weeks no bricks have been made and attempts to haul out the bricks made before the strike have been unsuccessful. Negro-white solidarity has been very good.

Last Friday in Knoxville a white man who has been the boss' messenger boy-chauffeur, came down with four scabs he had rounded up. They tried to sneak into the plant along the railroad tracks. Five pickets ran around and jumped on the scabs. During the fight, one Negro picket was knocked to the ground. While he was down, the white fink whipped out a gun and shot him. He is in the hospital, his condition serious.

This union man was very young and very intelligent. He had been elected by the members of his local to the company-wide negotiating committee and had conducted himself well in negotiations with the company as well as on the picket line. Now he cannot talk. He is unconscious about half the time. We are learning.

Incidentally, our brother has now five pints of white blood given him by his white fellow unionists. The wages of almost all the brick workers is 75 cents an hour; a few make 80 cents. They want a 10-cent raise.

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THE BROOKSIDE MILL has been down for a week. The company insisted on adding another machine on the job of each of the fly frame tenders in the card room. The card room people have refused to work until they are given their jobs without the increase in work load. Without any roving coming from the card room, the rest of the mill cannot work.

Every day the workers go in on their regular shifts, punch their time cards, ask for their old machines, and then just sit until the shift is over. They sing, have preaching, play checkers and study union contracts.

The workers insist they are not on strike and that they are willing to work—on their old jobs, that is. Attendance has been better on all three shifts than anybody can ever remember. We have been having some really good meetings at the union hall. This is an "unauthorized" strike.

The CIO leaders insist that the people go back to work, but the people, as usual, know what's best for the people. They know that their exploiters, their fake "representatives" in Washington, their state government (that is now in the vest-pocket of Ed Crump, the Memphis dictator) will never get them anything but more and more fascism. They know that the class struggle is on, and will never cease until it is won by the workers.

G. K.

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Malaya: As an Ex-Airman Sees It

New York.

Editor, The Worker:

When the 20th Bomber Command (B-29) was stationed near Calcutta in India during the anti-fascist war, we used to run frequent bombing missions to Singapore, attempting to disable and destroy the important naval repair facilities in the giant harbor. At that time Lord Louis Mountbatten was theatre commander and when we went on such a mission, his orders were to be sure not to hit the largest floating drydock in the harbor, capable of handling any battleship afloat.

Apparently the British imperialist were more interested in preserving the naval base for their colonial power after the war was won than they were in crippling Japanese naval power to guarantee that victory.

At the same time the heroic guerillas of the Malayan peninsula were busy harassing the Japanese forces near Singapore and Kuala Lumpur and acting as rescue squads for any of our fliers who were forced to bail out. Many an American flight crew was saved for tortured death by the bravery of these guerilla forces.

These are the same guerilla fighters who are now continuing their fight for their country's independence and calling for a Malayan republic free from British rule. These are the same British imperialist (although Lord Louis himself has now gone home) who have been conducting vicious attacks on the patriots of Malaya, culminating in the police assassination of Lau Yew, president of the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army, and 10 of his associates, including five women.

It is even more shameful to realize that our own government, with the full agreement of both Republican and Democratic leadership, is aiding and abetting the British with Marshall Plan money and arms.

That shame can we wiped out only by a fight here against the Marshall Planners, both Democrat and Republican, and in support of the democratic international policy of Wallace and the Progressive Party.

FORMER B-29 CREW MEMBER

As We See It

Nationalization of Industry— How to Judge It

By Milton Howard

AN INTERESTING and instructive communication has been received from a friend in England who describes the results of the so-called "nationalization" of the coal mines there.

The British Labor Party leaders contrasted their "painless" and "democratic" establishment of Socialism with the "Asiatic" and "totalitarian" socialist philosophy of Lenin and Stalin. Both Bevin and Attlee boasted of the superior "Anglo-Saxon" socialism as contrasted with the socialist philosophy of the Communists.



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We can now study the blessings of the Bevin-Attlee type of socialism as compared with the Lenin-Stalin kind which is based upon the scientific socialism of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

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WHAT the Bevin-Attlee type of "Socialist" accomplished in Britain by their kind of "nationalization" of the coal mines was this:

They took several hundred million dollars out of the national treasury (that is, out of the pockets of the working class through taxes) and turned this over to the handful of lords and ladies who had inherited the mines of England from their mommies and daddies. The price which they paid was vastly in excess of the real value of the mines, which had many times paid back their original investment to the private owners.

Why did the lords and ladies obligingly sell "their" mines, which most of them had never seen, and in which surely not one of them had ever done an hour's honest work? The reason is that the British mines had been permitted to become obsolete. The lords and ladies turned to the "Socialists" Bevins and Attlee for help just when their decrepit properties **were becoming a losing proposition** in the ruthless competition of the world market.

The nationalization of "their" mines under the conditions of Bevin-Attlee "Socialism" was a marvelous piece of business for them. It gave them a fat price for nearly worthless properties; it guaranteed that the Government would itself insure the collection of private profit, to be turned over to the lords and ladies holding in their dainty hands the Government bonds paid to them for the coal of England.

And that is why in the nationalized mines of Britain today, the workers have nothing to say about the finances or management of "their" newly-acquired mines. On the contrary, the miners are being whipped up by their own Labor Party leaders to work harder to pay for the huge debt which the Government now owes to the lords and ladies.

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IN SHORT, experience shows that the nationalization of industry **must be accompanied by definite political conditions** if it is to benefit the working class and the nation and not turn into a form of state-monopoly capitalism. This is the system where the Government "owns" the industries on paper, but where the Government assumes the management of industry mainly to guarantee the profits of the private bondholders.

The demand for the nationalization of key industries is an old one in our USA. It arises every time the people begin to move ahead against the private owners and trusts. It is arising again today in the Progressive Party. This shows that the rule of the monopolies is hated by millions of our citizens.

There is every reason, of course, for the citizens who advocate the abolition of private ownership of the nation's industries—that is the Communists—to support the Progressive Party's plank on nationalization.

But we do so with the constant emphasis that such nationalization will help the country only if it is accompanied by a profound political change, only if a government is in power which is ready to challenge not only the "abuses" of the trusts, but their very existence, only if the workers have an active and leading part in the management of the nationalized industries, and private profit is on the way out.

With this understanding, the rising demand for the nationalization of steel, railroads, etc., can do much to defend and expand the democracy which monopoly is strangling in our country.

COMING NEXT WEEK—*A Jail Interview with Mrs. Ingram*—By Mrs. Amy Hunt

Red-baiting Corrupts the Court

JUDGE PREFERS ADULTERER TO PRO-WALLACE PARENT FOR CHILD'S CUSTODY

By Bernard Burton

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—The statement by State Supreme Court Justice Bertram L. Newman that he favors tearing children away from parents who are Communists or supporters of Henry A. Wallace shocked the nation as new evidence of the drift toward Nazi philosophy in high places. But if it shocked the nation it has revolted this Triple Cities area where the Newman opinion climaxes more than two years of an orgy of red-baiting maneuvered by the open shop industrialists here.

Justice Newman, who was appointed by Gov. Dewey in 1945, made his statement in a memorandum accompanying a decision denying Edmund Kokalas custody of Kathy Kokalas, 2½, Kokalas, who had been divorced for adultery in March, 1947, sought custody on the grounds that his former wife, Victoria, was a Communist or had "Communist leanings."

Newman threw out Kokalas' plea on the grounds that the "charges" had not been proved. But the fact that the charges did not stand up even before this prejudiced judge has shaken this entire area and helped expose the brutally inhuman consequences of hysterical red-baiting.

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FOR MRS. KOKALAS had been dismissed and blacklisted as a schoolteacher more than one year ago. She had been charged with "Communism."

Since that time she had been supporting herself and tow-headed Kathy by operating a flower store in a poor workers' district with the help of her parents. She and Kathy were the sacrificial victims which the red-baiters had to produce to lend credence to their fantastic accusations.

Mrs. Kokalas appeared a bit confused as we interviewed her at her modest flat where Kathy kept running around and proudly displaying the toys her grandparents had given her. The former schoolteacher and Central High School honor student told us how Kolalas had left her when she first became pregnant and how she persuaded him to come back. "I felt that at least for the child's sake we should try to get along."

BUT IN A SHORT WHILE he was back to his old ways. The final straw came, Mrs. Kokalas said, when he took her car, went out with another woman and then left the automobile smashed beyond repair.

Kokalas, incidentally, is employed at Thomas J. Watson's International Business Machine Co. in nearby Endicott. Watson has set himself up as the keeper of the area's morals and the story here is that any IBM employe found misbehaving or going with other women when married, is immediately fired. Although the Kokalas case is public record, he continues to hold down his job.

We asked Mrs. Kokalas how she came to be fired from her teaching position in June, 1947. All she knew was that one day she received a letter from Howard B. Eccleston, superintendent of Johnson City public schools (Johnson City is the neighboring town), notifying her that she was through "because of active membership in or your sympathy for the Communist Party."

She denied this but was refused the hearing and opportunity to face her accuser. She obtained another job in an Endicott school but soon was dismissed again.

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WHEN SHE WAS FIRST discharged, the school superintendent announced that the charges were based on "preliminary findings of an FBI investigation." A local paper revealed that these charges were based on a memorandum submitted to the school by William F. Fischer, a former FBI agent who heads a "Broome County Committee on Americanism" set up originally by the American Legion.

Fischer's charges were based on the "evidence" of the spiteful husband. Kokalas' "case" in turn was premised merely on the fact that his former wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Woiciek, are prominent progressives and Wallace supporters.

Fischer's committee was originally established to help the Endicott Johnson Shoe Corp. oust the CIO with the use of red hysteria. Since then it has branched out and become a fearful inquisition.

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IT RAISED THE RED CRY and put Mrs. Kokalas and little Kathy on its rack.

In her case it arose out of a campaign for election to the Johnson City Board of Education although she was not a candidate. Taking the cue from Republican and Democratic national politicians, a big cry was raised about cleaning "communism" out of the schools.

The school board then turned to chief inquisitor Fischer to furnish them with a "report" on "communism" in the educational system. He came up with his sacrificial goat.

The Kokalas case, however, may be the final straw in this mess. Binghamton seems ready to spew up this whole dish of nauseous red concoctions which have been worked up here for more than two years.

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THE NEWMAN OPINION and the frameup of a school teacher have aroused public opinion to the extent that even the **Binghamton Press**, a Gannet chain paper, has denounced them. This paper, which has helped fan the anti-red flame, published an editorial calling the case an "alarming injustice."

It declared: "Justice Newman's ruling that he would deprive a Communist of the privilege of rearing his own child is completely at odds with American tradition."

Denouncing the firing of Mrs. Kokalas, it refers to Fischer's group as "a self-appointed group of vigilantes."

"Without knowing whether Mrs. Kokalas is or is not a Communist—no law-enforcement agency has said she is—we believe that the case is a true cause for alarm," the editorial declares.

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IT CALLS FOR THE reinstatement of Mrs. Kokalas and a public apology from Fischer. This Republican paper fails, however, to call for removal of Justice Newman. And it fails to recognize its own responsibility for helping to work up the red scare on the basis of which credence could be lent to the malevolent utterings of Edmund Kokalas.

It does not draw the lesson that once the anti-red torch is used to light a witchhunting barn fire, it is not just the Communists who are seared but anyone showing the slightest independent thought—and even plain innocent kids.



"There are no witchhunts in America; the authorities allow me complete freedom."

Trusts Plot Fascism Here, Communist Convention Warns

(Continued from Page 3)

the Communists. It wants to outlaw our party so that it can then terrorize every progressive movement, so it can proceed more rapidly to fascism and war, as Hitler did in Germany."

Foster, with Dennis, Winston, Councilman Ben Davis, and John Williamson, all of whom spoke before the giant rally, are five of the twelve Communist leaders under frame-up indictments charging them with advocating "the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

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DENNIS TOLD THE CROWD he came before them to defend his party and to "prosecute the men of the trusts and their government—the practitioners of imperialist force and violence against the American people and all progressive humanity."

The arrests, Dennis said, were an effort to conceal "the grand larceny of the monopoly profiteers and the giant swindles of the food gamblers."

"There is no courtroom large enough to hold the witnesses who will testify that reaction uses the most brutal force and violence against the Negro people." Dennis said.

The Communist general secretary elaborated on his own indictment of the monopolists when he reported to the convention Tuesday afternoon. He turned to the conclusions the American people should draw when they go to the polls Nov. 2.

"There are three main political parties," said Dennis, "but only two sides. On one side are the two main parties of monopoly, the Democrats and Republicans. These are the chief parties of imperialist reaction and war. On the other side, there is the new Progressive Party which is becoming a mass people's party, already embraces the most active and politically conscious sections of the new labor and people's coalition which is arising in the post-war period. The new party has a generally progressive, anti-war, anti-monopoly program which expresses the immediate demands of the immense majority of the people.

"The new Progressive Party has a record. It crystallized in and has advanced Wallace's crusade for peace, for American-Soviet friendship. It has put up a stubborn fight for civil liberty and Negro rights. It is beginning to associate itself with labor's economic struggles, such as in auto and packinghouse.

"It should be noted that the very emergence of the new anti-monopoly people's party is an expression of the developing crisis within monopoly's two-party system. This crisis manifests itself most profoundly within the Democratic Party, though it begins to find a certain reflection within the GOP."

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CONVENTION DELEGATES noted that while the Democrats and Republicans blamed each other for high prices, the Progressive Party had mobilized to fight against high monopoly profits and the cold war expenditures which were at the bottom of the inflationary trends. They noted that while the two old parties made promises to extend civil rights, the Wallace movement in which the Negro people were playing a leading part, fought for extension of democratic rights to encompass full eqality for the Negro people.

The Communist convention made it clear that it considered the only course open to the American people who want peace, freedom and abundance was to support the Progressive Party ticket of Wallace and Taylor.

In advancing this conclusion, Dennis noted the argument that the Communist Party should withhold its support from the Progressive Party ticket if it really wants to beat reaction.

"Insofar as the Communist Party is concerned," Dennis said, "it gives or withholds its support to mass movements for principled reasons. It supports all progressive movements, to the extent that these are effective instruments for helping defeat reaction, fascism and war. It has additional reasons to support the Progressives because the people's party creates conditions favorable for labor's historic struggle to lead the democratic movements of the people, and to advance its independent class position."

Here was the Communist position, out in the open, as it has always been. "Communists," as one speaker said in quoting Lenin . . . "disdain to conceal their views." It would have taken a mental contortionist to make a spy plot or conspiracy of this frank discussion of Communist aims and strategy. But such contortionists are a dime a dozen in the sensationalist press.

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THE COMMUNIST ATTITUDE toward the Progressive Party, however, was not without "fundamental and tactical differences."

As Dennis put it, "We are the party of socialism, and repudiate all notions of a progressive capitalism." While supporting the Progressive Party, and with no desire "to take over" the new movement, the Communists will launch their own election campaign, he said. "Even though we do not have a Communist presidential ticket and even though we are putting forward only a limited number of Communist candidates, we intend to wage the most extensive Communist political election campaign."

The prized picture of the Communists as a little gang of conspirators, so dear to the hearts of the Republican Congress and the Democratic administration, received another annihilating blow from Henry Winston.

In his report to the convention Wednesday, the Party's organization secretary rejected the theory that only a small party was possible in the present situation because of the anti-Communist hysteria created by the Hearstian press. He called instead for the rigorous building of a mass party of tens of thousands.

"In the coming days," Winston said, "we shall witness not a decline but an increase in the attacks of the enemy against our Party. But we shall also witness an ascending wave of peoples struggles."

"Some of our members assume that under conditions of monopoly attack and the defensive battles of the working class, that we must retrench, or wait for a more favorable time, as they put it, for party building. Or, they say that we must limit Party membership to the most militantly active workers within the vanguard Party."

★

WINSTON REBUKED such conceptions. "This is a line of retreat," he said. "The present attacks of monopoly against the American people are an argument for not against the building of the Party."

Speaking with contempt of the charge of "conspiracy," Winston noted that the Party had tried to reach millions of radio listeners and newspaper readers with its message. He noted that the Party membership and friends raised more than $1,000,000 to help dispel the slanders against the Party. He said that 10,000,000 persons had been reached by advertisements and radio broadcasts last year.

★

THE COMMUNIST DELEGATES also dealt at great length with the problems of building and strengthening the trade union movement as the main instrument of the people in the economic struggles against the vast aggregations of monopoly capital.

Unanimously delegates voted to send to Gov. Thomas Herbert of Ohio a telegram denouncing his use of force and violence against striking workers at the Univis lens plant in Dayton.

To Herbert they said:

"'Your action further reveals the operation of the bipartisan Taft-Hartley law and exposes the anti-labor character of yourself and your Republican Party. Your action follows in the footsteps of the action of the Democratic President Truman who has set the pattern for breaking strikes and smashing unions with the aid of the government apparatus, troops and police force.

"'We demand the immediate withdrawal of troops from Dayton. We demand an end to all your strikebreaking activities and we further insist that as Chief Executive of the State of Ohio you prevail upon the Univis Lens Corporation management to reach a satisfactory agreement with their employes. The violence and bloodshed in the City of Dayton is placed at your doors and all of America will hold you and your party responsible for any such further violence and bloodshed.'"

★

TO THE UNITED ELECTRICAL Workers district council in Dayton, the convention sent another telegram as follows:

"We pledge full support to the strikers and the people of Dayton in their courageous fight to defend their living standards, their unions, their families and their homes. We call upon the people of America, and especially Labor and its organized trade unions, to organize all-out support to the strikers and the people of Dayton, and further to force the strikebreaking governor of Ohio to immediately withdraw his troops, tanks and tear-gas, thus averting any further violence and bloodshed.

★

WINSTON TOLD the party that since its previous convention the 800 community clubs which prevailed as the main form of organization have been now replaced by 3,000 clubs of varying types. Some 1,700 of these are community clubs taking up the problems of their neighborhoods, about 300 are in factories and shops, 425 are industrial branches consisting of industrial workers, 200 are professional branches, and 200 are student and youth clubs.

Winston stressed the necessity for increasing the proportion of factory workers in the Party. He called this a "central task" and outlined a plan of work for the most important industrial areas where the working class is being hit the hardest by the trusts.

As permanent chairmen the convention named Herbert March, Chicago; Pettis Perry, Los Angeles; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, New York; and Irving Potash, New York. Two secretaries—Claudia Jones of New York and Sid Stein of New Jersey—were elected.

Cables of greetings were received from the Communist parties of Italy, Mexico, Czechoslovakia and Iceland.

How Safe Are City's Beaches?

(Continued from Page 6)

"paving block" fame.

However, the Brighton community was in no mood for such defeatist and evasive suggestions. The sewage problem in Brigton, the progressive groups contended, was not only a summer bathing hazard. It was an all-year problem, they said, pointing to the streets flooded after every heavy rain because of inadequate sewers and the flow-back into the homes of dirty, filthy waters from the pipes.

★

OVER-RIDING the "power politics" of Democratic leader Kenny Sutherland's crew, which is desperately attempting to brow-beat the Wallace sentiment in Coney Island and Brighton, the workers, small businessmen, housewives and progressive political groups tightened their committee.

They held a community rally last Wednesday and adopted a series of proposals for the anti-pollution campaign which will become major issues in the election.

The rally demanded that the city use its huge $75,000,000 surplus to build immediately a portion of its sewage disposal program to handle Brigton and Coney Island, denounced the proposed water tax, assailed exaggerated and profit-inspired press campaigns of pollution, and called for the widest community action to speed public works projects in the area.

The do-nothing O'Dwyer politicians were denounced as were the Republican Party mouthpieces for Big Business. It was a first step in the fight to make Brighton a fitting haven for the millions of New Yorkers who need it and cannot afford the luxury of swank summer resorts.

The Communist Party of Brighton, headed by Alan Rubinstein, is beating the drums for an all-out community push on the issue.

"This is a very important issue for the more than 100,000 people who live here all year around and the millions who use the beach during the summer," Rubinstein said. "It is a local issue, true, but, more so, a vital city issue. On this subject the people, keenly affected, can see through the hokum of political platitudes and the bunk of platform promises. Only the progressive forces can be counted on to really fight for clean, healthful bathing in Brighton and decent sewage treatment in thecommunity."

The Communists, along with all other alert sections of the area, have made only a start, he stressed. "We are far from mobilizing the majority of this community. It will take hard work and an understanding by every Communist that here is an issue which is really 'at home.' We hope to keep things moving from here in."

C.P. Delegate Nick Migas

(Continued from Page 4)

and international representatives poured into the mill, received the support of the company and the superintendents—all in an effort to beat Migas.

They didn't. This Communist worker was returned to his post with the second highest vote received by any candidate in the election. And the Progressive ticket, on which he appeared, swept 11 out of 13 posts.

What's it like now?

"So far, so good," said Migas. "We have the support of the membership."

★

THE SUPPORT Migas himself enjoys in the mill was graphically illustrated when a rumor swept his department once that he had been fired.

"Immediately, the charging cars—there are four of them on a shift—stopped," he said. "Production stopped, and stayed stopped for a half hour until the rumor was cleared up."

Migas' formula of success, like most such formulas, is surprisingly simple.

"The best way to get along with people is to involve people in their own problems," he says. "The best way is to work with them on things that bother them. The best way to settle a grievance is by involving the guy in settling it.

"I always take a guy along on a grievance, let him see the super, let him learn the company is against him."

The company is doing pretty well, too, thank you. Inland netted $27 million in profits last year, the highest in history. There is a lot more good the workers could do with that money. And Nick Migas, Communist, is one good reason they might get a bigger chunk of that.

Record of FHA

The Federal Housing Administration has insured over twelve and one-half billion dollars of mortgage and property improvement loans since it was established in 1934.

Picket Jamaica 'Y' To End Jimcrow Ban

By John Hudson Jones

A U. S. Army Lt. Colonel stood in the gutter with his foot on the running board of a police car several nights ago, and hurled filthy insults at a Negro and white picket line before the Jimcrow Jamaica YMCA, 89-25 Parsons Blvd. The Citizens Committee Against Discrimination was protesting the refusal of "Y" officials to let Negroes use its facilities or become members.

"If you like n . . . s so much why don't you marry one?" The Army officer shouted. "Why don't you go over to the YMHA and join?" he continued. The cops in the car liked this and loudly guffawed. The pickets kept marching, singing, and chanting. "Negroes fight, Negroes die, but Negroes cannot join the Y!" "The Bill of Rights was made for all, the Y's Jimcrow has got to fall!"

Just inside the entrance, two Y secretaries smiled approvingly when a big burly cop, lunged through the line, trying to provoke the pickets.

★

THE PICKETING BEGAN two months ago and has continued each Wednesday and Friday night since. Gradually community support is coming to the Committee and centering on the stubborn bigots on the Y's executive board, headed by James O. Arroll executive secretary.

On Wednesday eight American Labor Party candidates for public office in Queens joined the line. They were Mrs. Irma Lindheim, former natinal president of Hadassah, and Herbert Shingler, congressional candidates, Joseph Spencer, and Donald Smith candidates for the State Senate, Floyd Hasselris, Theresa Miller, Edward N. Washington, and Albert Spivek, candidates for the State Assembly.

The picketing was originally initiated by the 11th A. D. South Jamaica ALP club. This action was taken after repeated attempts to contact Y officials were rebuffed. Arroll has absolutely refused to answer several registered letters from the committee or to speak with anyone by telephone. Assistant Secretary Frank Miller told The Worker last week "We have absolutely no comment to make."

★

LAST WEEK-END a mass line of over 75 pickets demonstrated, while a street meeting was in progress. Police threatened to hand out summonses because the Committee was using a loudspeaker without a police permit.

Committee leaders however told the cops they were standing on the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling that such permits are a violation of freedom of speech. The cops issued no summonses.

Speakers Tom McCabe, ALP congressional candidate from the 4th C. D., and Bernard Westover, of the 11th A. D. ALP continued to lambast the Y bigots before hundreds of homebound passersby.

The Committee is headed by Washington, who is also president of Local 1227, CIO United Electrical Workers. Affiliated with it are the Civil Rights Congress of Queens; a Jewish War Veterans post; the Wallace for President Club of South Jamaica; and the North Jamaica ALP.

Committee spokesmen declare "Our picket lines are going to increase in size and number, until the Jamaica Y officials realize that racial discrimination cannot be tolerated in our community."

Ben Davis

(Continued from Page 8)

who really fight for Negro rights are not treated so affectionately by the imperialist Herald Tribune. Such affection is a dubious honor, and may become a proverbial kiss of death.

The GOP has a plank in its platform against discrimination in the armed forces which it could fulfill at the special session. But the Tribune did not mention it in its editorial, proving once more that there isn't the slightest intention of doing anything about it. So the GOP's Dewey stands as fully exposed on this issue, as does Truman with his soi-called anti-bias executive order, which wasn't worth the paper it was written on.

Millions of Negroes recognize—if Randolph and Reynolds don't—that unless Wall Street's program of war and fascism is defeated now, there just won't be many people around alive or outside of concentration camps, to fight for anything. That's why the Wallace-Taylor Presidential ticket—which alone, in deeds, faces up to the towering issue of Negro rights—is finding such a wholesome, grass-roots response among Negro voters.

Women Who Work

Total number of women now gainfully employed in the U.S. is approximately 16,096,000.

ONE-WEEK MORNING COURSE—VI.

National and Colonial Question

DOXEY WILKERSON

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What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

N.Y.U. Student Section maintains its A Average in social activity. We're having another terrific party tonight at 269 W. 25 St. off 8th Ave. at 8:30 p.m. Dancing to the best bands. Entertainment. Refreshments. Subs. 65c. Eddie Halprin Club, N.Y.U.

WRITER MEETS THE READER . . . David Alman will lead critical discussion on his latest novel . . . readings . . . 9 p.m. Contemporary Writers, 37 E. 19 St. Subs. 75c. Refreshments.

DANCE under the stars. Hotel Diplomat Roof Terrace, 108 W. 43 St. Orchestra. $1.25 plus tax. Rain or shine. 8:30 p.m.

Bronx

WE'RE CELEBRATIN'—House and Lawn Party. Singin' by Gabby. Folk Dancin' on lawn. 24th C.D. Youth for Wallace, Bronx, at 742 Metcalf Ave. Take Clason Point Bus on Westchester and Bo. Blvd. to Lafayette Ave. Sub. 50c. 8:30 p.m.

Queens

IT'S A NATURAL. One of those parties Queens is famous for. Wait 'till you see the skit we've cooked up. Free refreshments. Ind. Sub. at Kingsway Ave. (IRT and BMT to 74 St., 21-94 74th Road, Jackson Heights, L.I. Subs. 75c. Queensbridge Young Progressives of America, 8 p.m.

Long Island

BIG PARTY by Students for Wallace, LIU. Easy to get there. 30 min. from Penn. Station. Take Long Island RR to Laurelton, L.I. Car will meet you, 143-12 232nd St., Rosedale, L.I. 8:30 p.m.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

"THE SECRET of Communist Strength"—First public review of Julius Fucik's "Notes from the Gallows," by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Board of the Communist Party. Chairman: Harold Collins. 8:45 p.m. 104, Jefferson School, 16 St. and 6th Avenue.

DANCE under the stars. Hotel Diplomat Roof Terrace, 108 W. 43 St. Orchestra, $1.04 plus tax. Rain or shine.

Bronx

FILMTIME for Wallace. Featuring New Party campaign films, Paul Robeson in "Native Land"; New Party songs by prominent folk singer; dancing and refreshments. All cost Creotzmore Meeting, 207 E. Burnside Ave. at 8:30 p.m. Subs 60c. Students and Furthers Young Pro- gressives

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Kc. WNBC—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—770 Kc. WNYC—830 Kc. WINS—1000 Kc. WEVD—1120 Kc. WCBS—880 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc. WHNY—1480 Kc. WOV—1280 Kc. WQXR—1500 Kc.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WOR—Special Agent
WJZ—Don Gardiner
WCBS—Junior Miss
WNYC—P.A.L. Program
WQXR—UN Newsreel
11:45-WNYC—Chemistry Talk
WQXR—Along the Danube

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News, Bob Sherry
WOR—High Adventure
WJZ—Freedom Gardener
WCBS—Theatre of Today
WNYC—Midday Symphony
12:15-WNBC—The Kuhns, Comments
12:30-WNBC—Coffee with Congress
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—The American Farmer
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Maggi McNellis—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Grand Central Station
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—Edward Tomlinson
WOR—Movie Matinee
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
WCBS—Give and Take
1:45-WNBC—Public Affairs
1:55-WHN—Cincinnati vs. Brooklyn
2:00-WNBC—Vincent Lopez Orchestra
WOR—Tex Beneke
WJZ—Rhythm and Variety
WCBS—Bernie Cummins
WNYC—Great Operas
2:25-WMCA—Giants vs. Pittsburgh Pirates
WQXR—News; The Book Concert
3:00-WNBC—Down In the Valley
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News; Movie Music
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WCBS—Cross-Section U.S.A.
WQXR—Music of Our Times
4:00-WNBC—Whitey Berquist
WCBS—Elliott Lawrence Orchestra
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30-WNBC—Mind Your Manners
5:00-WNBC—Sports
WCBS—To Be Announced
WOR—Take a Number—Quiz
WQXR—News; Music
5:15-WNBC—Lassie Show
5:30-WNBC—Dr. I. Q. Jr.
WOR—True or False—Quiz
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WJZ—Dorothy Fuldheim

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Jack Costello
WJZ—News; Manhattan Close-Up
WCBS—Bob Hite
WNYC—Jazz Jubilee
WOR—Lyle Van
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—Art of Living
WOR—Hy Gardner
WJZ—Profits of Prayer
WCBS—To Be Announced
6:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony
WOR—Fred Vandeventer
WJZ—Harry Wismer
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WJZ—Jack Beall
WOR—Stan Lomax
WCBS—Larry LeSueur
WNYC—Weather, News
7:00-WOR—Guess Who
WJZ—Challenge of Yukon
WCBS—St. Louis Municipal Opera
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Curtain Time
WOR—Grandstand Managers
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WCBS—Saturday Serenade
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
WCBS—Hoagy Carmichael
8:00-WNBC—George Olsen
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News. Symphony Hall
WJZ—Ross Dolan
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Great Masters Music
8:30—WNBC—1948 Olympic Sports Program
WOR—Stop Me If You've Heard This One
WJZ—The Amazing Mr. Malone
WQXR—New York Times News
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Three for the Money
WJZ—Gangbusters
WCBS—Morey Amsterdam Show
WNYC—Gilbert-Sullivan Music
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Can You Top This?
WJZ—What's My Name
WCBS—It Pays to Be Ignorant
9:45-WNYC—Top Talk
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:30-WNBC—Radio City Playhouse
WQXR—Just Music
11:00-WOR—News—Music
WJZ—News; Music
WMCA—News; Mr. and Mrs. Music
WHN—America Back to God

SUNDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—News; Charles McCarthy
WJZ—Hour of Faith
WCBS—Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir and Organ
WHN—Calvary Baptist Church
WNEW—News; Bing Crosby Records
WLIB—Play House

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RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Saturday, Aug. 8

6:30 p.m. — NBC Symphony. WNBC.
7:00 p.m.—St. Louis Municipal Opera. WCBS.
9:00 p.m.—Hit Parade. WNBC.
9:00 p.m. — Morey Amsterdam show. WCBS.

Sunday, Aug. 9

12:00 m—Invitation to Learning.
12:30 p.m. — People's Platform. WCBS.
1:15 p.m.—William S. Gailmor. WHN.
2:00 p.m. — Brooklyn Museum Concert. WNYC.
2:45 p.m.—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
3:00 p.m. — Hollywood Bowl Orchestra. WCBS.
4:35 p.m.—Living, 1948. WNBC.
5:00 p.m. — Author Meets the Critic. WNBC.
6:00 p.m. — Oscar Brand, Song Festival. WNYC.
8:00 p.m.—Robert Shaw Chorale. WNBC.
11:30 p.m.—Chicago Round Table. WNBC.

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—Jinx and Tex
WOR—The Show Shop
WJZ—George Carson Putnam
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WINS—Recorded Music
WLIB—News; Sunday Salon
WQXR—New York Times News
12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—Foreign Reporters
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WHN—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—People's Platform
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WMCA—News Bulletins
WINS—Recorded Music
WHN—Hour of Champions
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Orchestra Melodies
12:45-WOR—Milton Rettenberg, Piano
WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Young People's Concert
1:00-WNBC—America United
WOR—Michael O'Duffy, Tenor
WJZ—Sam Pettengill
WCBS—Columbia Concert Orchestra
WMCA—Let's Talk Music
WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WHN—Yiddish Swing
WNEW—New Voices
WLIB—Keyboard Interludes
WQXR—New York Times News
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WOR—Your Hymnal
WHN—William S. Gailmor
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—You Are Not Alone
WOR—Contemporary Music
WJZ—National Vespers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WCBS—Tell It Again
WHN—Recorded Music
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
1:55-WMCA—Baseball, Giants vs. Pittsb'rg
2:00-WNBC—First Piano Quartet
WOR—The Five Mysteries
WJZ—Week Around the World
WCBS—Return Engagement
WHN—Baseball, Cincinnati vs. Bklyn.
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WNEW—Perfect Program
WLIB—Gypsy Music
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Footlight Echoes
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—Robert Merrill
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Joseph C. Harsch
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WLIB—World Observer Forum
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—Periscope
WCBS—Elmo Roper
2:55-WNYC—News
3:00-WNBC—Eddy Howard
WOR—What's the Name of that Song
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—Hollywood Bowl Symphony Orchestra
WNEW—Maxine Sullivan Show
WLIB—Church of Christ
3:15-WJZ—The Almanac
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WNYC—Choral Masterpieces
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WJZ—Treasury Bond
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Cal Tinney
WLIB—News; Music
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Bob Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Favorite Story
WCBS—Make Mine Music
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
4:35-WNBC—Living 1948
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—Author Meets Critics
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—Milton Cross' Opera Album
WCBS—Olympic Games Report
WNYC—Library Concert
WNEW—Hollywood Newsreel
WINS—Recorded Music
WLIB—News; Music Lounge
WQXR—News
5:05-WQXR—Melodies of Old Vienna
5:15-WCBS—Art Mooney
5:30-WOR—What Makes You Tick
WCBS—Sunday at the Chase
WJZ—David Harding
WNBC—Joseph Gallicchio Orchestra
WNYC—Chamber Music
WNEW—News; Music
WHN—Sports Gossip
5:45-WMCA—Cecil Brown
WHN—Recorded Music
5:55-WNYC—News

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Those Websters
WJZ—Al Capp
WCBS—Family Hour
WMCA—Bert Knapp, Sports
WHN—Recorded Music
WINS—Xavier Cugat
WNEW—Recorded Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theater
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Pause That Refreshes
WNYC—Letbetter, Songs
WINS—News; Meet Your Congress
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Let's Talk Hollywood
WOR—Mystery Playhouse
WJZ—Personal Autograph
WCBS—Gene Autry
WMCA—Showtime
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WHN—Today's Baseball
WINS—Bible Hour
WNEW—Hour of St. Francis
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors' Items
7:30-WNBC—Summer Theatre



WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Johnny Fletcher—Sketch
WCBS—Blondie
WMCA—Album of Favorites
WHN—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
7:45-WOR—Robert S. Allen
8:00-WNBC—Shaw Chorale
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMCA—News; My Best Records
WHN—Calvary Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WEVD—Irish Variety Show
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—RFD America
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—Man Called X
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
8:45-WOR—Melvin Elliott
WEVD—Alexander Gabriel
8:55-WCBS—Ned Calmer
9:00-WNBC—Merry-Go-Round
WOR—Secret Missions
WCBS—Winner Take All
WJZ—Jergen's Journal
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WEVD—Drama: In Your Name
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Melody Moments
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
Symphonette
WJZ—Superstition
WCBS—Strike It Rich
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
9:45-WNYC—News Reports
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WOR—Symphonette
WCBS—Mickey Rooney Showcase
WJZ—Comedy Writers Show
WMCA—News; Music
WINS—Message to Israel
WEVD—Melody Moments
WHN—Word of Life Program
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:15-WINS—Religious Program
WEVD—Michael Young
10:30-WNBC—Horace Heidt
WOR—Walker and Gardener
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WMCA—News Reports
WCBS—Escape
WEVD—Masterwork Music
WQXR—Just Music
10:45-WJZ—We Care
WOR—Fix It Yourself
WMCA—London Column
WEVD—Recorded Music
WQXR—News
WINS—Bethel Gospel Program
WNEW—News; Music Until Midnight

Book Note

How To End the Cold War and Build the Peace, issued by the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, includes such documents as the Bedell Smith note to Molotov and the latter's reply; Truman's press statement on Soviet desire for peace talks; the Henry Wallace letter to Stalin and the latter's reply, etc.

Midsummer Night's Hootenanny at Penthouse Tonight

Sonny Terry, star of Finian's Rainbow, Pete Seeger, Hally Wood and Woody Guthrie of People's Songs will present a Midsummer Night's Hootenanny at the air-conditioned Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Pl., N. Y. tonight (Sunday) at 8:30. Dancing to Sy Ovryn and his orchestra will follow.

Around the Dial

ABC's "Documentary on Communism—II

By Bob Lauter

AFTER lying about oaths, pledges, and distorting Lenin, **Communism—U. S. Brand** then attempts to offer us a sketch of a Communist who is supposed to be typical.

His name is Phil Blake. He is unemployed, demoralized. His father thinks he is a bum. He spends his time reading (vicious practice!) Someone gives him a Daily Worker to read. He becomes interested. He goes to Workers School.

Then what happened to Phil Blake? He "became a little less of an individual, a little harder to pick out in a crowd." Then Phil Blake receives instructions like a novitiate. The narrator quotes another section of Peters' **Manual of Organization.** "We do not question the correctness of the revolutionary theory of the class struggle laid down by Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin!"

What has our objective Mr. Wishengrad left out of this question? The preceding two paragraphs on the whole question of Party discussion and freedom of criticism!

* * *

Up comes the next lie. Phil Blake changes his name to Phil Johnson. Now there are Party members who have changed their names because they lack the freedom to maintain their political beliefs and their jobs at the same time. The program, however, presents this "Party name" business as standard practice. The strong implication is given that everyone who joins the Party, automatically changes his name, when the truth is that only a small minority of Party members have been forced to do so—and do so solely on their own initiative and never on instructions by the Party.

This is not ignorance on Wishengrad's part. It is calculated dishonesty. As part of this picture, we are presented with a club organizer who is known only by his first name—an ominous "Comrade Harry." It is Comrade Harry who proclaims, "I've been a member of the Communist Party since it was organized in 1919. I don't trust my own mother."

Propaganda can become cheap, but it is rare that a script writer has quite the flair for cheapness that Wishengrad exhibits in such quotations as the foregoing.

After Blake changes his name to Johnson, he is assigned to a chemical plant where his first job is to discredit the union leader and capture control of the union. We are told nothing about the union leader except that he was "respected."

Then there is a scene in which Blake-Johnson captures a vacant post on the union's executive, by contriving, with the Communist "fraction," to start the meeting early, disrupt it with endless questions, and hold the elections late when Communists are in the majority.

When it comes to describing a disruptive union meeting at which all elementary principles of democracy go by the board, Wishengrad is certainly an expert. And well he should be, after his service as David Dubinsky's educational director in the I.L.G.W.U. Listeners will be pardoned if they conclude that Wishengrad has drawn on his own experience rather than that of the Communist Party. Perhaps he would like a public discussion on trade union democracy as it exists in the Furriers Union, with a Communist leadership, as compared with the I.L.G.W.U. and David Dubinsky? Let's see if Wishengrad will prepare a network script for that debate.

(Concluded Monday)

(This is the second of a series of three articles on WJZ-ABC's program, "COMMUNISM - U. S. BRAND," broadcast last Monday, 9:00-10:00 p. m. The first article dealt with the program's use of alleged Communist oaths and pledges, and its hypocritical misuse of quotations).

Ballet Theatre

Ballet Theatre, founded in 1939, and which for the past two seasons has been under the administrative direction of Lucia Chase and Oliver Smith, announces regretfully its performances will not resume until the first of next year.

Letters of cancellation of its contracts for the first part of its tenth annual cross-country tour were sent to local managers, explaining that increased production and operating costs added to unsettled conditions in the theatre generally have influenced the management's decision. The directors of Ballet Theatre have decided that for the dance company to operate on a strong businesslike basis no performances should be given this season until a sum is raised in advance sufficient to meet all financial needs.

* * *

BALLET THEATRE'S tour for 1948-49 was to have commenced in early October, and to have seen the company play pre-Christmas engagements in such major cities as Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington.

Ballet Theatre was founded in 1939, its aim a theatre which could be a living museum of the dance, to collect and display masterpieces of the past and the present. Since its first public performance at New York's Center Theatre on January 11, 1940, Ballet Theatre has displayed



more than 45 ballets, from the classics of Fokine, Balanchine, Massine, Lichine, to the lyrical and dramatic ballets of Antony Tudor. Ballet Theatre has brought to fulfillment important new choreographic talent in its modern ballets by Agnes de Mille, Jerome Robbins, Eugene Loring, Michael Kidd. It has encouraged collaboration with the dance of such musical, dramatic and scenic artists as Aaron Copland, Morton Gould, Leonard Bernstein, William Schuman, Eugene Berman, Jo Mielziner, Marcel Vertes.

Ballet Theatre has a complement of 40 dancers, headed by Igor Youskevitch, Nora Kaye, Alicia Alonso, Hugh Laing, John Kriza, Lucia Chase, Dimitri Romanoff, Muriel Bentley and Diana Adams.

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Movies:

Garfield's 'Numbers Racket' Being Shot in New York

By Herb Tank

WITH the yen for real and documentary background in Hollywood pix it's not unusual to come across one of the West Coast units busily at work on our city streets. The latest Hollywood invasion of the big town is being led by Bob Roberts, John Garfield, and Abraham Polansky for Enterprise Studios, currently winding up shooting on **The Numbers Racket**, the screen adaption of Ira Wolfert's novel **Tucker's People.**

The past week has seen them set up shop down around Wall Street, in the Trinity Churchyard, under the George Washington Bridge, and along Riverside Drive. This weekend will find the unit back downtown shooting a scene against the background of the Treasury Building.

* * *

THIS DEPARTMENT caught them at work in and around Trinity Churchyard.

Wall Street, usually as deserted as a ghost town on Saturdays, suddenly came alive when the word spread that Johnny Garfield was making a movie. Kids and adults alike hung on the iron fence surrounding the old Trinity Church cemetery. When the kids spotted Garfield a chorus of them began singing **Body and Soul.** Garfield grinned. **Body and Soul** was his last film and the first production of the Garfield financed unit now working on **The Numbers Racket.**

Although the scenes were being shot silent the onlookers became respectfully quiet whenever director Polansky called for "action," the cameras started rolling and Garfield became Joe Morse, the lawyer for a numbers syndicate.

* * *

THE SEQUENCE being shot occurs near the film's wind-up. The lawyer, Joe Morse, his phone tapped, betrayed by his partner, stumbles out of his Wall Street office. His pockets stuffed full of money, dazed and embittered he wanders aimlessly along Wall Street into the Trinity Churchyard. He pauses, then passes slowly through the historic old cemetary. It is night time and Joe Morse's past is crowding in on him. He's looking for an escape, a way out.

The scenes were being shot out of continuity, in fact, backwards. The cameras set up first to catch Garfield as he wanders through the cemetery, then close-ups, approaching the cemetery, coming into the Churchyard, and finally walking along Wall Street and crossing Broadway to the Church.

Since it was broad daylight cameraman George Barnes used filters to get a night effect. The company had a laboratory unit with them on location, and each set-up was first "test shot," the film developed in a few minutes,



JOHN GARFIELD

and checked by cameraman and director.

* * *

SHOOTING went smoothly and easily until the long shot that catches Garfield as he walks along Wall Street, across Broadway and approaches the Church gates. A dozen policemen held back traffic and the crowds. Busses stopped. Cabs stopped. A test shot was made and okayed. Garfield took up position. Art director Richard Day made a final check. "Okay," shouted Polansky, "roll 'em." Garfield started up the street.

"Get out of there!" shouted Day. Somebody was standing in a doorway watching. The camera was catching him.

"Cut," said Polansky. "Go on back Julie."

The man disappeared from the doorway.

They started the scene again. Garfield got a little further this time. Day pointed to one of the windows in a huge Wall Street building. Two people had suddenly stuck their heads out trying to see what all the excitement was about.

"Go on back Julie," said Polansky.

They started again. The cameras rolled briefly, then stopped. The operator shook his head: "I'm catching that cop over there. He's right in the frame."

They waved the cop out of the way. He grinned foolishly, stepped back.

"The flatfoot thinks he's a movin' picture actor," one of the kids said.

"Phooey," mumbled another," he ain't no Garfield."

"Okay, lets go." This time it looked good. Garfield got to Broadway. Looked around. Crossed. The cameras were still rolling. The spectators looked hopefull. Garfield got to the gate. Suddenly a pigeon dropped down at his feet. The pigeon looked up curiously at Garfield's tense, emoting face.

"Do it again . . . do it again. And get that pigeon out of there!"

Everything went all right on the next shot.

* * *

"IT'S A GOOD SCRIPT, a fine script," said Garfield between takes. "You know Ira Wolfert worked with Polansky on the adaptation. It's different from the book. There were changes made. We doubled up on some of the characters. But the stuff is there."

Young people kept coming up asking Garfield for autographs.

"Hey Mary," shouted one girl running back to the others, "I got his autograph. I was right next to him. Why, I was just as close as I am to you right now."

Somebody pointed to Alexander Hamilton's grave in the Trinity Churchyard and said: "I bet old Alexander Hamilton is turning over in his grave."

"I wouldn't say that," one of the company mumbled grimly, "considering the old boy's politics he'd probably feel right at home the way things are going in the country now."

Music:

Yiddish Folk Songs Woven Into Score of 'Illegals'

YIDDISH folk songs keyed with the action of the picture were woven into a special score by Miss Wally Karveno-Paquin, young Parisian composer, for **The Illegals,** the film of the Jewish exodus from Europe to Palestine, now at the Ambassador Theatre.

The songs express the struggles, the hopes, the courage of the travelers along the underground railway.

The opening song, **The Last Way,** goes in rough translation:

"Never say you are going on your last journey,
There will still be bright days for us,
The days we have longed for.
Never say the end has come, as long as we are still here."

When the group is preparing to start its long hazardous journey through Europe on the underground railway the chorus sings:

"If I don't do it, who will do it for me?
And if not now, then when?
The nation Israel lives.
The people Israel lives."

As the group makes its way through a forest across the frontier of Czechoslovakia, the choral group sings:

"All your life no matter where you are or what you are
Remember
The tragedy of Israel, of the ghetto.
When you eat, when you sleep,
Remember
When you plow a field or build a house,
Remember
Your brother and your sisters,
Remember."

A famed Palestinian resistance song is next heard. This song was put to music from a poem written by Hannah Senesch, the Palestinian girl parachutist who was dropped into Europe by the British during the war. Captured by the Nazis and confronted with her own mother, the girl refused to reveal any of the secrets of her mission. The Nazis later executed her. Her song says:

"Blessed is the match that serves to light the flame,
Blessed is the match that is consumed in bringing light to the world,
Blessed are those who like the match serve in lighting the flame of freedom
Blessed is the match."

When their ship is about to be seized by the British off the shores of Palestine, all the refugees who can gather on deck sing:

"The time that I longed and prayed for
Has not yet come
Our hope has not yet been fulfilled
Our hope undying
To return to our land, the land of our fathers
The land of David."

Movie Notes

THREE French films, none of which has yet been seen even in France, have been acquired for American distribution in the coming season by Vog Film Co., the American sponsor of **Jenny Lamour.**

One is **Eagle With Two Heads,** a Jean Cocteau play which established long run records on stages of European capitals.

Just completed in Paris is the second film, **Dedee D'Anvers,** a drama directed by Yves Allegret and including among its players Simon Signoret, Jane Marken, Bernard Blier, Marcel Pagliero and Dalio.

Timeliest of the three productions is **Manon,** virtually a "modern dress" version of the Abbe Prevost story **Manon Lescaut,** on which the opera of that name was based

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DENNIS OFFERS PROGRAM TO AVERT FASCISM, WAR

(Continued from Page 3)

especially fearful of the growth of the Progressive Party and, Dennis warned, are not confining themselves simply to a "revolt" against Truman.

They are, he declared, using their "parliamentary revolt" as a pretext for conspiring to destroy the Bill of Rights and to start a new terror drive against the Negro people and their white Southern allies.

Dennis also warned that Big Business, while throwing most of its weight to the GOP, did not mean to allow the Democratic Party to die, and would bar no holds in its efforts to prevent the two-party system from going to smash. This means, he said, that the "left wing and popular forces can expect . . . large scale provocations. . . ."

★

HE SUGGESTED that the new Progressive Party needed organizational strengthening along three main lines:

• Winning of new sections of labor to the support of the Progressive Party, and strengthening labor's leadership and influence within it. In this connection, he noted that some 2,000,000 organized workers, according to opinion polls, are now behind the new party, and advised that Wallace committees be organized in all shops, mines and mills.

• Consolidating and extending the new party among the Negro people, who are giving greater backing to it than other group but whose vote cannot be taken for granted.

• Securing a solid base among the working farmers. This, he declared, depended upon development of a "firm alliance between workers and farmers under labor's leadership."

Dennis also emphasized extension of the Progressive Party's influence among youth and various national groups.

He advocated a bolder "united front" approach toward progressives in the trade unions and elsewhere who have not yet accepted the new party.

★

WALL STREET'S attacks upon the trade unions can be beaten back **"only if labor pursues an independent working class policy."**

A critical examination of the trade union movement was one of the highlights of Dennis' report.

The danger of fascism is lightened by the "class collaboration policies pursued by the official national leadership" of the unions, said Dennis. This, he continues expresses itself in support of the Marshall Plan, adherence to the two-party system, red-baiting and anti-Soviet activity.

"It shows itself in the Murray-Tobin counsel to adopt a no-strike policy," he went on. "It leads to the spectacle of trade union leaders who are against wage increases if the corporations are against them."

★

RAPS CAPITULATION

The result, he said, is capitulation to the Taft-Hartley law and holding back resistance to reactionary measures.

Dennis was also critical of the left wing of the labor movement, including some of its Communist leaders. They, too, have "at times, underestimated the fighting spirit of the working people," he said.

"They have consequently failed to give adequately bold and militant leadership, and develop a broad united front from below on such issues as the fight for peace, against Taft-Hartleyism, for the rights of the Negro people and of the Communists," said Dennis.

Also, in some sections of the Left Wing, while a militant wage struggle was waged, there were "strong tendencies toward economism," (the theory that workers have only economic but no political interests) said Dennis, noting particularly a hesitancy to build the new people's party and develop the alliance between labor and other sections of the population.

Dennis also stressed the urgency of unity in labor ranks and revival of such shelved slogans as "in unity there is strength" and "an injury to one is an injury to all."

The employers' offensive can be beaten back if labor takes the "path of unity of action, of class struggle," said Dennis. "The path of class collaboration does not lead to united front action against war and fascism. It leads only to traitorous complicity in the preparations for war and the drive toward fascism."

Dennis emphasized that with the breakup of the old Roosevelt-labor coalition, the labor movement cannot merely support the Progressive Party in the same way that it did during the Roosevelt days.

The support which left-wing unions are giving to the Progressive Party is good, he said, but not enough. He said:

"This is in fact a carryover of the left-wing policy and practice when it supported Roosevelt. Today, labor should not only endorse and give general support to the Progressive Party. It must participate in and build the new party from the precinct level up. It must not only recommend policy in advisory capacity, but must help formulate and execute policy as members and leaders of all organizations and committees of the new party.

"Hence, the progressive labor movement should not only officially support the new party, but actively participate in it, grow with it and lead it."

IN TACKLING THE PROBLEM of how to keep the nation at peace and how to protect its liberties and welfare, the Communist Party bases itself on the science of Socialism, Dennis told the delegates.

Dennis noted that the convention takes place 100 years after the appearance of the Communist Manifesto written by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. This Manifesto distilled the truths about the working class movement of all countries, Dennis said, and its teachings are truer than ever.

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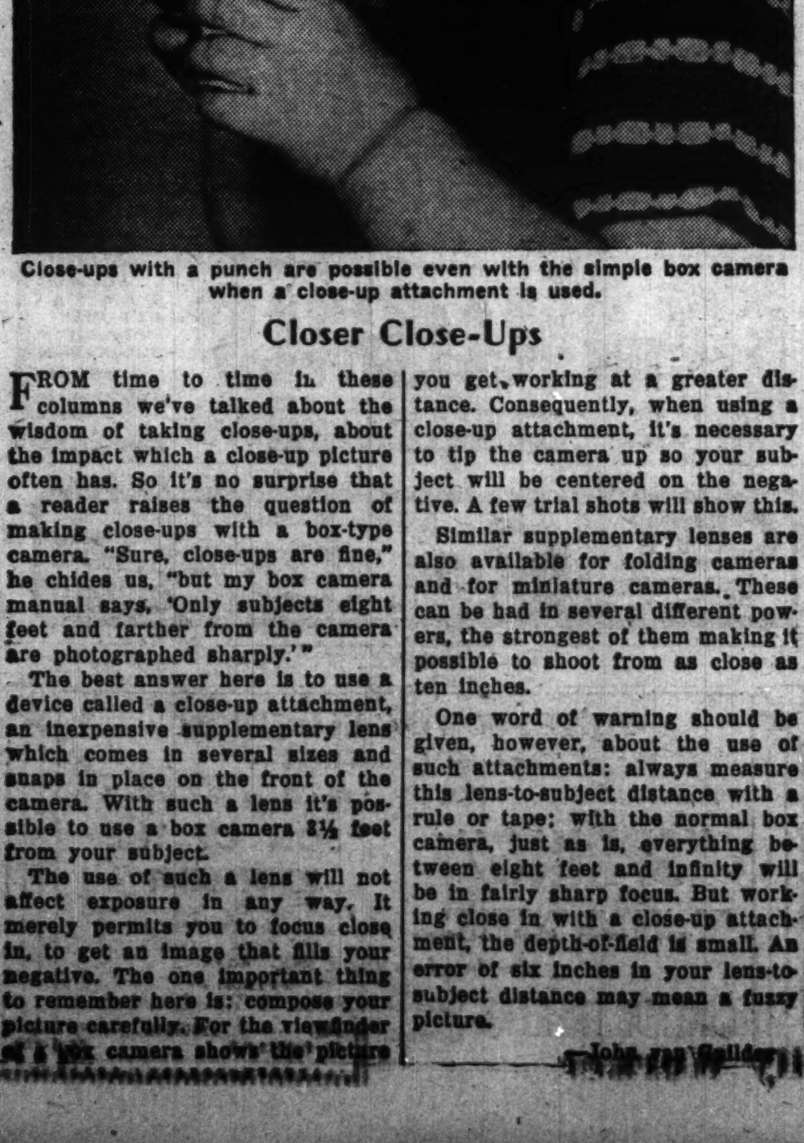
DENNIS EMPHASIZED that while each country moves to Socialism in accordance with its own special conditions and history, the fundamental fact emphasized by Marxism is that the people themselves will decide to establish it, and that Communists oppose all conspiratorial adventures by minorities.

He stressed that the working classes of all countries must learn from each other's experiences, and singled out the 50 years history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, where Socialism is now victorious, as a store of working class wisdom.

The failure of the Yugoslav leaders to remember this fact, Dennis said, led them into a betrayal of the working class of Yugoslavia and of that nation's independence.

Dennis noted that the Wall Streets today are turning to fascism and war because they fear Socialism and are a dying class.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD



Close-ups with a punch are possible even with the simple box camera when a close-up attachment is used.

Closer Close-Ups

FROM time to time in these columns we've talked about the wisdom of taking close-ups, about the impact which a close-up picture often has. So it's no surprise that a reader raises the question of making close-ups with a box-type camera. "Sure, close-ups are fine," he chides us, "but my box camera manual says, 'Only subjects eight feet and farther from the camera are photographed sharply.'"

The best answer here is to use a device called a close-up attachment, an inexpensive supplementary lens which comes in several sizes and snaps in place on the front of the camera. With such a lens it's possible to use a box camera 3½ feet from your subject.

The use of such a lens will not affect exposure in any way. It merely permits you to focus close in, to get an image that fills your negative. The one important thing to remember here is: compose your picture carefully. For the viewfinder of a box camera shows the picture you get, working at a greater distance. Consequently, when using a close-up attachment, it's necessary to tip the camera up so your subject will be centered on the negative. A few trial shots will show this.

Similar supplementary lenses are also available for folding cameras and for miniature cameras. These can be had in several different powers, the strongest of them making it possible to shoot from as close as ten inches.

One word of warning should be given, however, about the use of such attachments: always measure this lens-to-subject distance with a rule or tape; with the normal box camera, just as is, everything between eight feet and infinity will be in fairly sharp focus. But working close in with a close-up attachment, the depth-of-field is small. An error of six inches in your lens-to-subject distance may mean a fuzzy picture.

—John Gassner (Builder)

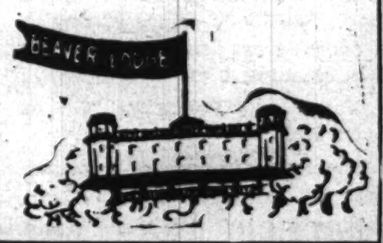
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Say You Saw It In The Daily Worker

Gov't Breaks Faith With Vets

Savings, Terminal Pay Used Up; VA Cancels Many GI Benefits

By Bernard Burton

For most of the nearly 15 million veterans of World War II the bright silver envisioned in GI benefits has turned to tawdry tinsel. In two earlier articles we showed how the actions of top Republican and Democratic leaders as well as bankers, real estate interests, builders and just cheap confidence operators have resulted in mulcting the ex-GI of his promised rights.

Lacking seniority, savings, experience and real skill, most veterans are heading for a blind alley as the boom drives toward its inevitable bust. The Veterans Administration has admitted that it can do little to guard the veteran against pitfalls in using up his benefits.

But the heads of the VA share much of the responsibility. While additional billions have been appropriated for new wars and building a new army, navy and air force, the VA budget was cut last year by two billion dollars.

Nobody familiar with the problem claims that the need of veterans is less now than right after V-J Day. Fact is that the VA has been following a ruthless policy in cutting off claimants to many rights.

★

ANYONE APPLYING for a disability pension can cite the runaround, which he received. Vets receiving pensions have been called in, with many of them cut off altogether and others having their claims reduced.

With this, the VA was able to report a surplus of more than $156,000,000 in its pension fund. It reported a total surplus of one billion dollars and then proceeded to lay off thousands of workers on grounds of "economy."

The illusion has been spread, and has even carried weight within progressive circles, that the present boom has wiped out the "special" character of the veterans' needs. This would be wrong even from the point of view of numbers, with veterans of both wars totalling nearly 19 million.

The 12-year period of "prosperity" which followed World War I did not remove the needs of veterans as a group, which the bonus march of 1932 clearly demonstrated. There is even less chance that the more feverish and probably shorter present boom will accomplish that purpose.

★

IN THE SEASONAL SLUMP of 1947, when unemployment climbed for four months, a CIO study in major industrial areas revealed that 38 percent more veterans were laid off than non-vets. During a high mark of employment, in the latter part of 1947, the U. S. Census Bureau reported that almost a million veterans were unemployed.

Well over half of all veterans have cashed in their terminal leave bonds, despite pleas by President Truman and other government officials. The authoritative Army Times disclosed that most of this cash "went" for payment of current debts, medical bills, clothing, furniture, etc."

The position of veterans belonging to minority groups— especially Negroes—is even worse than others. In the South Negro veterans are not only cheated, but are often completely denied their rights. Many are not even permitted to apply for 52-20 benefits for fear that it may make more difficult for southern planters to recruit cheap labor.

Recently the Federal Reserve Board warned that growing numbers of persons were falling into the "dis-savers" category — those who were drawing on savings for current expenses. It is a safe bet that a great part of this group is composed of veterans.

★

ABOUT ONE YEAR AGO Gen. Bradley warned the American Legion that a depression would "make economic DP's of millions of our veterans." Millions of German veterans following World War I found



themselves in this kind of situation. Many of them, disillusioned, bitter, and lacking constructive leadership, were recruited into Hitler's SS and brownshirts.

There are American fascists who hope to build up mass goon squads on a similar basis. Their chances, however, are not as good as the demagogues, pre-World War II days. A good many veterans are loyal union members who have fought it out on the picket lines.

Most of them have refused to be taken in by the fascist-like actions of the Catholic War Veterans and some American Legion figures. But the danger is still present that, with the country heading toward crisis, that many veterans may find some glitter in the demagogy of our native democracy-baiters.

The Progressive Party has taken a long step forward in meeting this situation with its planks for answering the needs of the veterans and its program for work among ex-GI's directed by former servicemen. Most unions and other progressive organizations, however, have tended to let the question go by the wayside, falling for the illusory notion that the problem of "rehabilitation" has passed.

Fact is that, with the nation's economy distorted by war planning and with inflation impoverishing greater numbers and pushing toward crisis, the problem of "rehabilitation" may be just beginning.

DUTCH SHUN CALL TO HERD SCABS

THE HAGUE (ALN).—The right-wing Netherlands government has courted and received a rebuff from its own people. A call, broadcast throughout Holland for citizens to join "volunteer police" detachments for use against strikers and left-wingers in industrial and political "disorders," brought practically no enrollment. In the Hague, with 500,000 inhabitants, only 150 men came to the enlistment station.

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Say . . . I saw your ad in the Daily Worker

Strikers Brave Tanks and Tear Gas

Dayton Workers Close Ranks, Reject 'Deal,' Defy Terror

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

DAYTON, Ohio.—The working class of this city has given the greatest demonstration of militancy and the will to struggle that has been exhibited in a decade in Ohio. With 3,000 National Guardsmen still patrolling a three-mile area around the strike-bound plant of the Univis Lens Co., the union members voted to continue their fight which has been a high point in the history of the labor movement of this state.

At one stage the city hovered on the brink of a general strike and had there been a call by the leadership for such action, there is no doubt that a wholesale stoppage would have taken place.

The workers of Dayton, with the Univis strike which started in May as the focal point, have been fighting on two main issues: first, against the Taft-Hartley act which they realize may destroy their unions, and second, against shocking police brutality that has aroused not only shop workers but the public generally.

And tossed onto this like gasoline into a bonfire was the fury of resentment against sky-rocketing prices. It was the wanton clubbing by police that brought a picket line of 15,000 in front of the plant to support the strikers who are members of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, C.I.O. Factional differences in U.E. were dropped because of pressure from the rank and file.

★

THE SAME PRESSURE from below brought the support of AFL unions. Teamsters were prominent on the picket line. Painters from the building trades closed down two large jobs. The Railroad Brotherhoods offered their support.

Mayor Louis W. Lohrey, former personnel manager for the General Motors Corp., then called upon his fellow Republican, Gov. Thomas Herbert, for assistance. Herbert blustered into Dayton mouthing threats about the use of the National Guard. But the union refused to retreat and the bluff failed. Finally, a conference was arranged between the Governor, the company and the union.

When the news trickled out of what had happened the labor movement, conscious of its high tide of strength, was stunned. The union negotiators with the exception of Oakie Wornstaff, shop steward at Univis, had signed an agreement. The radio announced that the strike was ended. Confusion resulted.

★

THE UNIVIS WORKERS met and voted down the agreement despite arguments from a majority of the U.E. staff, led by the two who had signed the agreement. These were K. M. Kirkendall, business agent, and Arthur Garfield, international U.E. official.

The major points of the rejected agreement were:

1. Both parties to accept the certification of the NLRB on the results of the election, which was lost by the union after intimidation by the company. The board was not expected to uphold the union's protests.

2. Eleven workers accused of "violence" were not to return to work. They would be paid for 30 days pending settlement of their case by the American Arbitration Association. The workers argued that this meant acceptance of the Taft-Hartley Act and the certain destruction of the union in the plant.

As one striker put it: "If we are going to be defeated let them do it with the bayonets of the National Guard and not through this agreement, which will permit the company to fire every union man."

★

WITH THIS REJECTION by the strikers, Gov. Herbert ordered out the Guard. It was the first time the militia had been used for strike-breaking since the administration of the democrat, Gov. Martin L. Davey.

Congressman Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan entered the city to conduct an "investigation" for the House sub-committee on labor. His purpose was to divide the union leadership and then take the strike leaders out of a Dayton to Washington for an additional inquisition.

Louis Kaplan, a strike leader, was jailed and others fined. The Guard, using tanks and tear gas, arrested four workers. But the strike continued.

POLICE VIOLENCE AT DAYTON PICKET LINE



"SEND HER TO THE MORGUE!" shouted the cop in the background as Dayton police shoved and trampled other strikers at the Univis Lens plant in their rush to get and maul Pearl Hupman, union organizer.



LOU KAPLAN, union field organizer, manacled and covered with blood from a beating by the police, alights from a police car on his way to the hospital.



LEM MARKLAND, International vice-president of the union and president of the union's District 7, was slugged twice on the head by Dayton police because he protested the slugging of Lou Kaplan.

The Worker

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The Picnic Picture

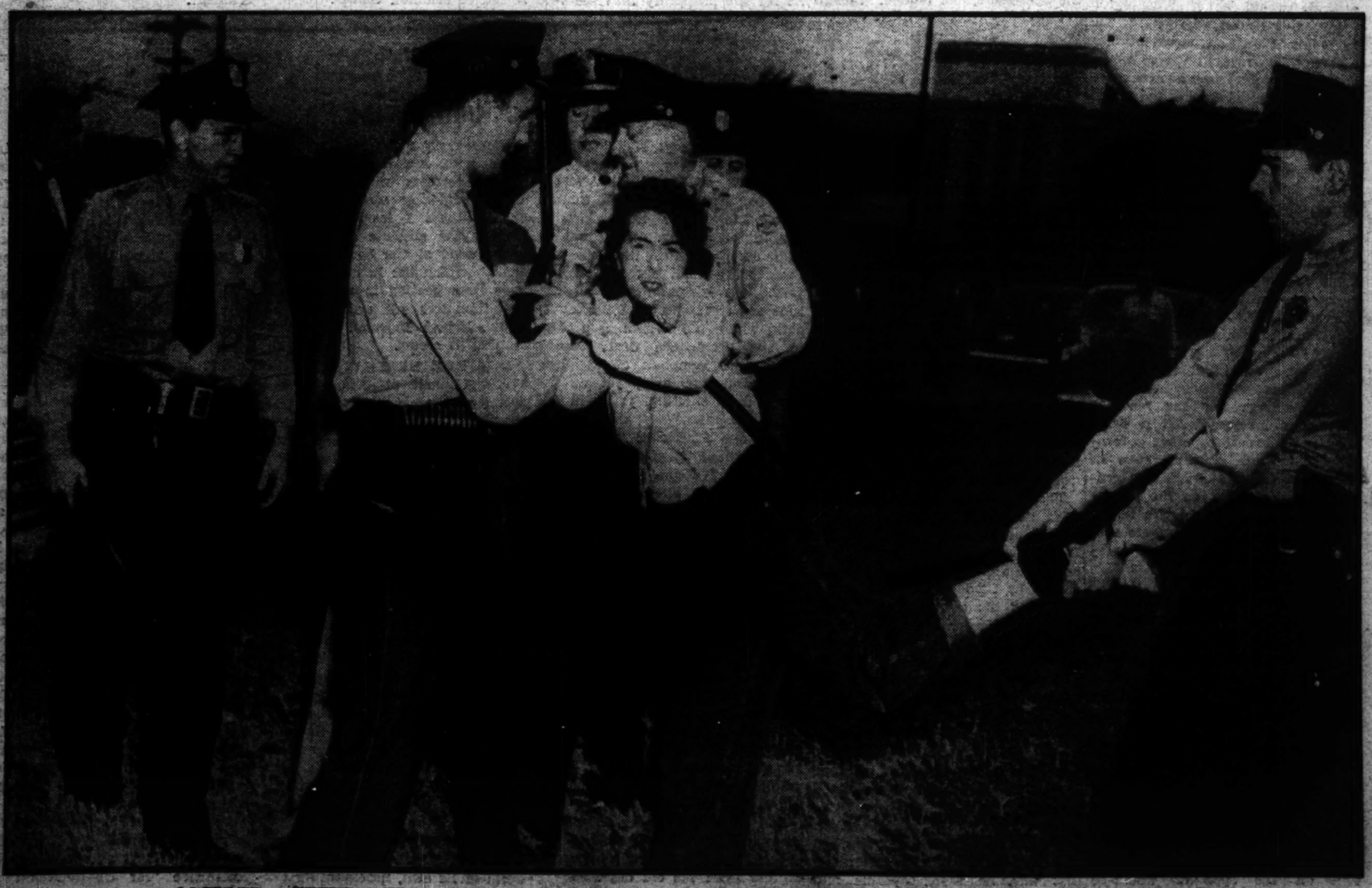
a short story complete in this edition

—Turn to Magazine Section, Page 3

BIG BUSINESS PLOTTING FASCISM, COMMUNISTS WARN

CONGRESS SNEAKS OUT BEHIND SPY SCARE

See Pages 3, 4 and 5, and Editorial on Page 6



'SEND HER TO THE MORGUE,' SAID COP IN DAYTON STRIKE

Police tug at Pearl Hupman as they carry her and three other members of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union off to jail in the Univis Lens Co. strike in Dayton, Ohio. "Send her to the morgue," shouted one cop as they mauled and trampled other strikers to get at her, a union organizer. (Other pictures and story on Page 12).

'Won't Barter Sovereignty,' Shertok Says

ISRAELI MINISTER SEES WAR PROLONGED BY U. S. EMBARGO—ASKS FOR U. S. LABOR'S HELP

By A. B. Magil

TEL AVIV (By cable).—The Government of Israel "will not buy loans at the expense of our sovereignty, economic and political," Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok said here.

In an interview with this correspondent, Shertok also declared that the American arms embargo had prolonged the war against Israel and resulted in unnecessary loss of life.

Though declining to express an opinion about the American presidential candidates and parties because this is an internal matter of the United States, Shertok emphasized his desire for help and understanding from any quarter; "we appreciate the value of a man of Henry Wallace's stature expressing sympathy for our cause." Among other points made by the Israeli Foreign Minister were:

• The American trade union movement can help Israel's war of liberation "by bringing friendly influence to bear on the United States Government's policies to secure full-fledged recognition of the Jewish State and modification of the arms embargo so that it operates against the aggressors and in favor of the victim of aggression";

• The Government of Israel sees good prospects for the fruitful economic and political cooperation with the Soviet Union and people's democracies of east Europe;

• The Israeli Government will not recognize the Arab states as spokesmen for Palestine Arabs.

Shertok received me in his office at the Foreign Ministry in the government quarter of Tel Aviv. In response to a question about the economic negotiations with the United States, he said: "There are soundings taking place about a loan and purchase of petrol. Of course purchases of other goods are always going on."

★

TO THE QUERY about what the attitude would be if Washington proposed including Israel in the Marshall Plan or some similar scheme, he replied: "We would definitely prefer arrangements between the United States and Israel to be 'ad hoc,' based on the specific merits and not forming part of the general scheme. We will judge every proposition on its merits, taking fully into account the economic merits and political implications. We would resist any attempt at interference in the internal life of Israel. We won't buy loans at the expense of the sovereignty — economic and political. We won't accept dictates as to what to do with money from the USA."

Shertok stated that the lack of de jure recognition by the USA doesn't impose any far reaching disabilities on Israel. "It is being used as an excuse by other governments for not granting even de facto recognition and has had general delaying effect on the process of our integration into the family of nations. However, de facto recognition by the U.S.A. is very important."

★

SHERTOK DECLARED that the attitude of the Soviet Union and of the eastern European countries "has been a source of consistent encouragement to us and opens good prospects for fruitful economic and political cooperation in the future."

One of the questions in which we are most vitally interested are the facilities for immigration of Jews from those countries — Jews who want to settle in Palestine. We are also interested in the facilities for training and preparation on the spot of would-be immigrants."

He said such facilities already exist in Rumania, Poland and a number of other countries. "There are good prospects for close trade relations with the USSR and countries of Eastern Europe" he continued. "An Israeli purchasing mission is now in Rumania. Each legation will have a commercial attache. We need food, timber and other things."

I asked Shertok about the speech he made June 19 at the Labor Party conference in which he was quoted as having affirmed "our tendency to the west." He said this had been torn from the context.

"What I said was we cannot accept merely eastern orientation but must have bilateral orientation. I hope to God the conflict between the east and west will be resolved."

★

THE ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER was critical of "the basic approach" of Count Bernadotte. I asked whether Bernadotte's proposals for the settlement of the war didn't constitute a reward for the aggressors.

"In effect the proposals rewarded the aggressors," he replied, "though I don't say this was the intention."

Shertok said the Israeli Government had made no specific protest to the UN about Bernadotte. "We have expressed opinions on specific points rather than sweeping generalizations about personalities." I asked Shertok to elucidate the recent statement he made to Cyrus Sulzberger of the New York Times about the readiness of Israel to grant bases to foreign powers provided this would be under UN sanction and part of a universal arrangement "with other states making similar sacrifices."

I made the point that since the UN is now dominated by the USA, such a decision on basis might mean an imperialist war measure.

Without agreeing or disagreeing with my characterization of the UN, he referred to the veto power in the Security Council as a safeguard. I don't believe it's stretching his meaning to interpret this as referring to the Soviet Union. As for the possibility that the veto power might be whittled down, he said: "My statement was based on the assumption that the veto is in force. We are not signing any indefinite contracts."

As compared with the Arabs of foreign states, Palestine Arabs participated little in the war against Israel, Shertok said. He declined to comment on the Arab League of National Liberation, the organization of Progressive Palestine Arabs led by Communists, saying the government hadn't fully studied the question and besides, this was a matter of home and not foreign policy. Recent leaflets of this group appealing to the Arab civilians and soldiers to end the war and curb the drive of the reactionary leaders have attracted widespread favorable attention here.



Members of the Israeli Army moving along a damaged road in the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem sector.

DUTCH SHUN CALL TO HERD SCABS

THE HAGUE (ALN).—The right-wing Netherlands government has courted and received a rebuff from its own people. A call, broadcast throughout Holland for citizens to join "volunteer police" detachments for use against strikers and left-wingers in industrial and political "disorders," brought practically no enrollment. In the Hague, with 500,000 inhabitants, only 150 men came to the enlistment station. Some of them were later dropped from the rolls because they had a record of common crimes.

FIRE MORE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WORKERS

PARIS (ALN).—First act of France's new cabinet, headed by Radical Socialist Premier Andre Marie, was to announce sharp slashes in government spending, chiefly through firing thousands of government workers. The new cabinet an uneasy coalition of parties which have found themselves in basic disagreement in the recent past was formed after Socialists withdrew their support from former Premier Robert Schuman who is Foreign Minister in the new government.

Life's Not Too Bad on the Queen Mary

STAROBIN AUSPICIOUSLY BEGINS EUROPEAN TOUR—FINDS PASSENGERS CONGENIAL

By Joseph Starobin

PARIS — When Alexander Graham Bell first tried out the telephone he uttered the famous words, "What God hath wrought." I would sum up the wonderful voyage aboard the Queen Mary with a variation: "What man hath wrought."

Against the vast, ever-changing circular table of deep green and blue, and under the dome of cloud-streaked skies fitting snugly at a distant horizon, this majestic liner of 80,000 tons has carried 2,000 people across the North Atlantic within five days — a tribute to man's genius (and I mean certain men too).

There is a plaque on the main deck aft which says this ship was "built and engined by John Brown, Ltd." I keep thinking of the thousands of working men on the famous River Clyde who threw rivets, machined handsome plywood walls of the ships several levels, and keep every detail in perfect harmony round the clock — sailors, stewards and waiters, mostly small and wiry men, many sallow.

One thing you notice: quiet British humor and no servility whatsoever toward the passengers. Our steward with his knotted rope for a belt and his heavy rimmed glasses told me he has been reading an American article which criticizes Britain's nationalization and he doesn't like it. After the first war, he says, captains and colonels were strutting about but workers sat in pubs.

"Whatever ye say now most everrurry man is working this time. Maybe thurrs waste here and there but we'll make a go of it."

★

WHICH DOESN'T MEAN the crew has much love for the Cunard Line. One waiter said it turns around too quickly. And it was he who observed that the line had made more than six million last year. The Irishman who all day runs one elevator out of the lowest deck, where the swimming pool is, to the promenade deck, doesn't hesitate to complain of the long hours and the heat, yet at the same time showing pride in his ship.

Said one American: "The elevators at the Empire State building run faster." Replied the elevator man: "Yes, but show me that Empire State can cross the Atlantic."

Perhaps a third of the cabin passengers are British, Scottish and French, returning homewards after vacations. The rest are Americans of every variety. Many are elderly women and they didn't appreciate one of the movies shown each afternoon which poked fun at mothers-in-law. Some are skilled workers and wives visiting old folks and relations on British Isle — a lace worker from Scranton, Penn. who says nobody knows how hard miners work, or a Bronx typographical worker, member of the Big Four, and proud of it.

And all are carrying trunks of food and grumbling that prices have doubled on London-Glasgow express since the old days.

Then there are people in groups attending innumerable European congresses. The most spectacular are the leaders of the Youth for Christ International. They hold services every night at 7:45 which begin with saxaphone blasts and include cowboys with rope tricks and meandering sermons. During one of these I learned that the bible is the absolute and authoritative word of the Lord, the anvil against which the hammers of evil have been beating in vain. Among the hammers of evil are Tom Paine, Robert Ingersoll and Communists it seems.

BUT THE DELEGATES to the World Council of Churches look askance at what they call "bible thumpers." I had a long talk with a noted Presbyterian educator from North Carolina who was somewhat surprised to find an American Communist aboard, and much interested in the relationship between Christian ethics and Communism. After a long discussion on Russia and the need for world peace, he said more ministers like himself might agree with my analysis if only it were "anchored to God."

With the astronomers en route to a congress in Zurich is witty, amiable Harlow Shapley who is in the first class zone but who had been visiting friends in the cabin class. We talked about the prospects of Henry Wallace and he said it was too bad I hadn't introduced myself sooner, in view of the big sessions upstairs on the subject "of saving the world" with such travelers as Ira Hirschman and others. First class is a fabulous world of its own, necessitating tuxedos at night. We have heard stories of a UN employe who guessed the distance the ship had travelled the night before and had won a $2,000 kitty.

There was plenty of good talk down below with UN staff members —mostly French. Nor should I forget my good companion Del Vayo, formerly foreign minister of the Spanish Republic, who is optimistic about the "truce" between America and Russia and shares the table with a Cuban heiress, the ship's best dancer. She believes Cuba needs a dictator like the late Machado, a much misunderstood man, in her opinion.

★

THE VOYAGE is complete with the usual and unusual characters: westerner in red shirt and suspenders and a ten gallon hat watching the sea all day as though waiting for the cattle to come home; an athletic professor with a cap and lumberjacket shirt first on deck every morning; British lad who delights in tossing an eight months twin in the air during a shuffleboard game; ladies terrified by stories of the passion of French customs inspectors for nylon stockings; the usual American businessman who can't forget 52 varieties of food aboard the ill-fated Normandie, with which of course the Queen Mary doesn't compare. And there is a studious young man with pipe and tweed hat bringing four books to the deck and promptly falling fast asleep.

As for me, it has been a rich lazy vacation and I know only BBC news which says solemnly that the committee "for Un-American activities" is holding hearings again. Have managed to read half of the only book I have along—"Home is the Sailor"—by Blackie Myers and Beth McHenry.

Trusts Plotting Fascism Here

Communist Convention Explodes 'Spy' Charge

By Rob F. Hall

While Washington was broadcasting fantastic Communist "spy plots," Communists were meeting here in their 14th national convention. The Republican leadership in Congress was issuing unfounded charges that American Communists serve the interests of a foreign power—the USSR—but the 250 delegates to the Communist convention were formulating a program in the interest of the American people. Its major planks are peace, higher wages, lower prices, adequate housing and full and equal rights of the Negro people.

The GOP in Washington insisted that the Communists were a menace to America's free institutions. But the Communists were placing their finger on the real menace, monopoly capital and its drive toward war and fascism.

There was nothing secret or conspirational in the Communists' 14th convention. It started with a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden attended by 20,000 enthusiastic supporters. You can't make a conspiracy out of 20,000 cheering voters, so New York's press stressed that the deliberations of the delegations, which began Tuesday at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, were closed to the press.

Reporters were, in fact, barred from the convention floor, but not because the Communists desired to make a secret of anything that was said there. In fact, the reports of Eugene Dennis, general secretary, William Z. Foster, chairman, and Henry Winston, organization secretary, were given to the newsmen in elaborate detail. This was true also of resolutions, platform, communications, and discussion by delegates. Obviously the Communists were anxious to have the actual facts of their deliberations spread before the nation.

They barred reporters and photographers from the floor, a spokesman said, for only one reason—to protect workers from being fired from their jobs because of Communist Party membership. Firings for reasons of political belief, which began in Washington with government employees, is rapidly spreading to private industry. It happens to be one of the "symptoms of developing fascism," as Dennis told the delegates, against which the Communist Party is fighting.

★

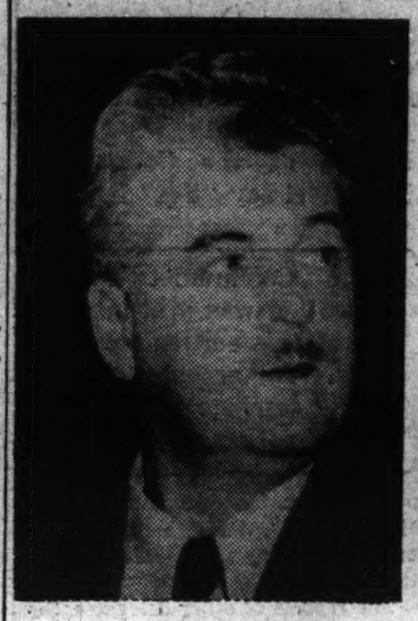
THE ISSUES discussed by convention speakers were what any one would expect in an election year. Like the Republican, Democratic and Progressive Party conventions which preceded it, the Communists dealt with the people's cry for peace, civil rights and the soaring cost of living. But in sharp contrast to the Republicans and Democrats, the Communists recognized that the threat to peace came from America's Wall Street.

"The real culprits," Foster said at Madison Square Garden, "are the economic royalists in this country who have long exploited labor. They are trying to extend their domination over the world, even at the cost of a frightful war."

The fascist attacks on the Communists, Foster emphasized, are aimed at the broad peace movement, especially the growing support for the new Progressive Party. This was borne out while the Communists were in session. The House Un-American Committee used one of its stooges in an effort to pin the spy charge on several Progressive Party leaders, including Lee Pressman, John Abt, and Nathan Witt.

Referring to the wholesale arrests of Communists, Foster said: **"The bipartisan government wants to silence the strong clear voice of**

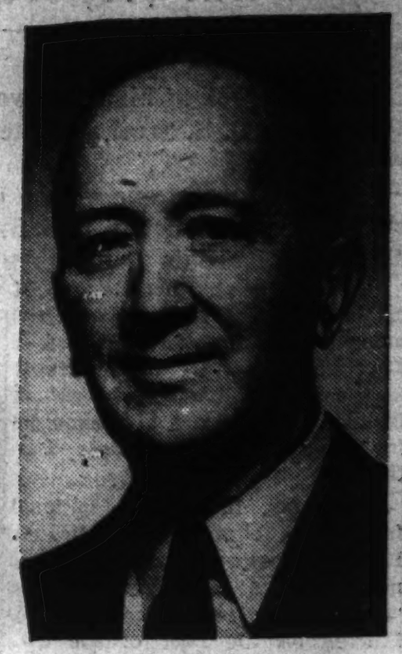
(Continued on Page 8)



EUGENE DENNIS



HENRY WINSTON



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Dennis Offers Program To Avert Fascism and War

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, warned delegates to the party convention that the danger of fascism is greatly advanced and he offered a detailed plan to defeat it.

In his report to the 14th national convention of the C.P. Dennis chided those liberal politicians and labor leaders who see the present rash of anti-labor injunctions, political arrests and deportation hysteria as merely a repetition of those of the early 1920's. Nor are the anti-democratic acts of government now due to "bad individuals," he pointed out, as many "well-meaning, but misled people believe."

Dennis cited as a major danger the organization by the government and big business concerns of a "war preparations economy" in which more than 20 billion dollars annually is spent on armaments.

The Marshall Plan, he said, was a subsidy system to monopolists, aiding them to penetrate and enslave foreign nations. The "voluntary" cartel arrangements allowed under the Marshall Plan, he charged, permit large corporations to work out production plans with allied concerns overseas. "All of these measures," Dennis continued, "are being integrated with the state power in the fashion of Hitler Germany."

American monopolists, Dennis asserted, seek to hide the fascist trend behind anti-fascist slogans, taking into account the hatred Americans hold for fascism.

In outlining a program to meet the fascist danger, Dennis criticized the labor progressives and some Communists for not having more quickly developed a "bold and militant" fight against the Taft-Hartley Act, for the rights of the Negro people and in defense of the Communists.

In a section of his report devoted to the fight for Negro rights, Dennis called for a fight against white chauvinism in the Communist Party, the trade unions and in all mass organizations. The Communist leader called attention to the wave of violence against Negroes, in the North and South, and emphasized the strength and virility of the Negro liberation movement. He urged that the labor and progressive movement do everything in its power to see that the Negro people win the right to vote everywhere in the United States in 1948.

Dennis admitted that there was division and confusion in the ranks of labor. He observed the anti-Communism had made a dent in the trade union movement and liberal political circles. But he concluded on an optimistic note, taking into account the "great potential fighting capacity of the working class and the entire anti-fascist and anti-imperialist camp."

He noted, especially, the "growing alertness of our own party to its vanguard role and tasks." This alertness, Dennis held, would go far to assure the leading position of the working class in the people's coalition against fascism, bringing "untold strength to the camp of peace and democracy."

THOUGH PRESENTING no presidential ticket of its own and only a limited number of congressional nominees, the Communist Party is planning to launch the most extensive election drive in its history, Dennis declared.

The Communists will support the Progressive Party's "peace and anti-monopoly program" and its national ticket. But they will also aim to win support for the Socialist objectives of the Communist Party and to build the Party and its press, Dennis said.

The determination to build the Communist Party "is not dictated by partisan considerations," he told the delegates. "It is based on our political theoretical understanding that never does a workingclass so need a strong, organized Marxist detachment at its head as when it is entering into an anti-fascist and anti-people's coalition and party, into an alliance with other classes and other political representatives."

★

DENNIS MAINTAINED the chief electoral battle shaping up this year is between the new Progressive Party and the "two old parties of Big Business."

"There are three main political parties, but only two sides," he declared. This is so because the new Progressive Party and its supporters challenge the two-party system itself, as well as monopoly's war program. Thereby they promote a new political realignment in the country, under the leadership of the progressive labor movement."

He said the fight between the Democrats and Republicans is "based on secondary considerations and vested interests, and on minor tactical differences."

★

THE EMERGENCE of the new party, the report declared, is an ex-

(Continued on Page 10)



CHEER CALL FOR PEACE: Madison Square Garden was filled to capacity Monday night as an audience of 20,000 cheered leaders of the Communist Party who called for a struggle for peace. The meeting launched the party's national convention. Among those on the platform are the members of the CP national board.

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Meet a Communist Delegate

SOFT-SPOKEN NICK MIGAS, STEELWORKER, HELPED UNION WIN $135,000,000 RAISE FROM STEEL TRUST

By Al Richmond

Just look at him, you wouldn't think Nick Migas is the sort of fellow who helped knock over U. S. Steel and the other big steel corporations for $135,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1949.

But Migas, one of the delegates to the national convention of the Communist Party, played no small part in making Big Steel, and then Little Steel say "Yes" in July, after they had said "No" in April.

Of middle height, seemingly slight in his brown suit, Migas talks softly, but with assurance. He's been a steel worker for 15 years, working in the same Inland Steel plant at Indiana Harbor, and a Communist for some three years longer than that.

Last May, Migas won national fame at a convention in Boston. He was dumped by some muscle men after he dared challenge the "no wage increase" policy of Philip Murray on the floor of the CIO Steelworkers Convention.

This past week, Migas won fame of a different sort, at a different convention. To the 250 delegates to the Communist Party's national convention, he was pointed out as a model of a Communist in a large industrial plant.

★

NICK JOINED the Communist movement "in '29 or '30," as he says, "just when the big crash came." There was a Young Communist League organization in his town of Hammond, Ind., and he gravitated toward it, partly through the influence of his father, an old-time steel worker, who took his turn in the coal mines of West Virginia after being blacklisted from the steel mills in the Pittsburgh area.

His father had been a Socialist, an IWW, a militant union man always.

Graduating from high school into the America of depression in 1929, Nick went to work as a section railroad hand. "Then things cracked down and you couldn't get a job no place," he said. "So, I finally got a job setting up pins in a bowling alley. The place folded up, and I worked on a farm a little bit."

★

IT WASN'T NTIL 1933 that he finally landed a job as laborer at the No. 1 Open Hearth department of the Inland Steel plant. He still works at No. 1 Open Hearth, but now he is a charging crane operator, one of the top skilled jobs in the industry.

Nick loads stock (that's iron) and scrap metal into the huge furnaces. The steel that finally emerges is processed at the same plant, in other departments and mills, into rail, wire, pipe, sheet metal, tin plate and nuts and spikes and all the other steel products that bind and rivet America's economy into a unified whole.

Nick is the grievance committeeman for the 500 workers in his department, a recognized leader among the 10,000 men in the plant, and thanks to the strongarm men who tapped upon him in Boston, he is recognized throughout the steel industry, among close to a million workers, as a man with guts and program, which is another way of saying, a real Communist.

★

IN BOSTON, he was dumped for actually carrying out the mandate of his own Local 1100. The 12 delegates had been instructed to fight for wage increases, and against any salary increases for the officials as long as the workers received no raise.

"The workers were very mad about the whole deal," is the way he summarizes his reception upon his return home from Boston. "The response of the workers was wonderful . . . the rumor got around the mill I had been killed."

He hadn't been killed, of course, but then there was another rumor that at the first local meeting after the delegates returned, a move would be made to expel Migas.

The word got around, and from 600 to 750 workers turned up at the local meeting, ordinarily attended by some 100.

"The union hall was packed," Migas recalled, "the balcony, downstairs, the aisles, the back—everything, and some more outside. That we learned later."

"So, the delegates gave their report. All the delegates gave their report."

★

FOUR GERMANO MEN (followers of Joe Germano, the notorious district representative of the Steelworkers) among the 12 delegates signed a statement assailing Migas' behaviour at the convention—"It was done with Communists"—and asked the membership to condemn him.

Archie Breen, who read the statement, was booed of fthe floor.

"He was booed even by his own people, from his own department," Migas said. "He's a blast furnace man, and there was a raft of them there."

The reports of other delegates, the majority critical of Murray and the convention, were interrupted by cries from he workers, "Let's hear from Migas! We wanna hear Migas!"

Last to report, Migas read the statement that brought down Murray's wrath a Boson. The workers reaced to the statement rather differently than Murray had. "That's what we want," he shouted. "We want more money."

Migas summarized the response cryptically, "It was accepted very well by the membership."

★

AN INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE, Joe Jeneske ("He, by the way, is a fellow I brought into the union"), tried to heckle Migas.

"Then the crowd got vicious," said Migas. "Dozens of guys wanted to throw him out."

Migas and the local president, however, claimed the irate men, told them they didn't want anything like Boston here, that everyone here could speak his piece.

When Jenske finally rose o speak he bumbled and his attempts to defend Geramo were met with cries. "Germano is no good, anyhow. He's selling out."

The fury of the Germano gang then centered on efforts to defeat Migas in the election for the grievance committee. Money, propaganda, and international representatives poured into the mill, received the support of the company and the superintendents—all in an effort to beat Migas.

They didn't. This Communist worker was returned to his post with the secon dhighest vote received by any candidate in the lection. And the Progressive ticket, on which he appeared, swept 11 out of 13 posts.

What's it like now?

"So far, so good," said Migas. "We have the support of the membership."

★

THE SUPPORT Migas himself enjoys in the mill was graphically illustrated when a rumor swept his department once that he had been fired.

"Immediately, the charging cars—there are four of them on a shift—stopped," he said. "Production stopped, and stayed stopped for a half hour until the rumor was cleared up."

Migas' formula of success, like most such formulas, is surprisingly simple.

"The best way to get along with people is to involve people on their own problems," he says. "The best way is to work with them on things that bother them. The best way to settle a grievance is by involving the guy in settling it.

"I always take a guy along on a grievance, let him see the super, let him learn the company is against him."

The company is doing pretty well, too, thank you. Inland netted $27 million in profits last year, the highest in history. There is a lot more good the workers could do with that money. And Nick Migas, Communist, is one good reason they might get a bigger chunk of that.

The Communist Party convention was still in session as this edition went to press. An account of the closing sessions will appear in The Worker next week.

Highlights of Dennis' Report

Only those who have eyes but will not see can be blind to the increased danger of fascism in America. Yet in some quarters the danger is denied, and it is not understood in others.

• • •

The U. S. monopolies, with their swollen profits and increased productive capacity, face a relatively restricted home market and a shrinking capitalist sector of the world. Their "solution" is to embark on an aggressive program of imperialist expansion and intervention. They seek to bolster and restore capitalism in Europe and Asia, under U. S. hegemony. They prepare for a new world war to attain world domination.

• • •

Fascism advances toward power where the working class and popular forces are too weak and divided. But its advance also reflects the weaknesses and instability of capitalism, which is unable to rule in the old way or to pursue a peaceful foreign policy.

• • •

There is no ground for any lingering illusion that the courts, particularly the Supreme Court, can be relied on to "check and balance" the drive toward fascism. The courts have again become major instruments of government by injunction and coercion.

• • •

Division, confusion and backwardness still exist in the labor and progressive movements. We cannot gloss over these factors which enable the most aggressive and reactionary monopolies to press forward and advance the drive to fascism and war. But neither can we fail to appreciate fully the new trends in and the great strength and potential fighting capacity of the working class and of the entire anti-fascist and anti-imperialist camp.

• • •

It should be noted that the very emergence of the new anti-monopoly people's party is an expression of the developing crisis within monopoly's two-party system and bourgeois democracy.

• • •

Evidently, big capital is saving Eisenhower for a more acute national emergency, where he can appear in the guise of a non-partisan candidate and play the Cincinnatus role of national saviour.

• • •

It is essential that everything be done to build the new party organizationally, as a grass roots movement, and as a mighty shield and permanent bulwark for the people.

• • •

The ratio of independent voters is higher among the Negro people than among any other group, as is the ratio of its direct support for Wallace. But the Negro vote cannot be taken for granted, not even by the Progressive Party.

• • •

At all costs, the Progressive Party should reinforce its policy of rejecting red-baiting and developing the party as an all-inclusive mass party.

• • •

The Communist Party's support of the Progressive policies and mass campaigns of the new people's party does not alter the fact that we have some fundamental as well as tactical differences with Wallace and related third party forces.

• • •

We Communists repeat again we have no desire to "take over" the new party, nor could we if we would.

• • •

In place of the old Roosevelt-labor-progressive coalition, led by the anti-Axis section of the bourgoisie, it is essential to develop further and reinforce a new type of a progressive, peace coalition such as is now arising. This coalition must not be merely anti-fascist, but anti-imperialist and anti-monopoly. Therefore its leadership cannot be that of the previous loose, democratic coalition which was led by Roosevelt and the New Deal Democrats. To halt the drive towards fascism and war, the new people's coalition must be led by the working class and its most class conscious sector.

• • •

The workers and common people of America don't want fascism or war. Their strong democratic and revolutionary traditions have implanted in them both the desire for peace and progress, and the will to struggle for the attainment of their aims.

• • •

Favorable conditions do not, however, in themselves guarantee a favorable outcome. It is the human beings, and, in the first place, the class conscious workers, who must guarantee that what can be done is done.

• • •

The path of class collaboration does not lead to united front action against fascism. It leads only to traitorous complicity in the establishment of a fascist dictatorship.

• • •

Labor and the American people have some tried and trusty slogans that must now again be carried into battle. Now more than ever "an injury to one is an injury to all." Now, as always, "in union there is strength."

• • •

Attack is still the best defense, in politics as well as in war. And the masses will more readily respond to the call to struggle when they see that it involves not only preserving what they have won but making new gains as well.

• • •

What is required now is that our entire Party gives a bolder and more determined lead to help end Jimcrow and segregation in the army and government services even before Nov. 2.

• • •

We don't have to convince the enemy that a strong Communist Party is a stumbling block to Wall Street's fascist and expansionist ambitions. But we still have to convince many of

• • •

We carry on the fight for peace and democracy in such a way as to prevent the victory of fascism and World War III and so as to prepare the working class for its historic mission

"Beware of that man"

said Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. "That man" is the distinguished Negro author, scholar and leader, W. E. B. DuBois, whose article, "From McKinley to Wallace" is featured in the August issue of

MASSES & MAINSTREAM

In telling the story of his 50 years as a political independent, Dr. DuBois, a founder and now Director of Social Research of the NAACP, summarizes the struggle of his people for equal rights since '96 and tells why he stands for Wallace in '48.

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'Spy' Probers Smear New Deal, New Party

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—What started out to be a lurid expose of so-called "Communist spy rings" turned out to be a flank attack on Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and Henry Wallace's new party.

The Republicans heading up the two-ring circus investigation finally hit the people at whom they were aiming in the first place. And they also swung the spotlight away from the congressional halls where anti-inflation plans and anti-polltax legislation hit Republican opposition, a Dixiecrat filibuster and Democratic party.

Two Republican-controlled committees, a special Senate investigating committee directed by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich) and the House Un-American Committee headed by Rep. Karl Mundt (R-SD) set the stage for the GOP attack on the New Deal and the new Progressive Party.

Ferguson called Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, who said she was a former Communist who conducted a Washington spy ring. The woman, falsely touted as a "beautiful blonde" by newspapers, gleefully poured out her story to Ferguson's committee and Mundt's group of Un-Americans.

She reeled off the names of a dozen or more members of her purported "spy ring." She said all the names had been placed before the New York grand jury which had been investigating her story for 13 months.

★

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE which aided the grand jury in its deliberations said they could not corroborate Miss Bentley's story even though the FBI spent $500,000 and three years trying to track down her so-called evidence. They conceded that it was a hopeless job.

In desperation, Attorney General Tom Clark ordered the indictment and arrest of Communist leaders on the meager charges of conspiring to overthrow the government by force.

★

ANOTHER STAR WITNESS called by the Un-American Committee reeled off more names. He was Whittaker Chambers, a Time magazine editor, who also claimed to have directed another "spy ring."

In this ring, he said, were former Agriculture Department officials who held their jobs under Wallace when he was Secretary of the department and several former officials under Roosevelt and Henry Morgenthau, ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

Those accused of being spies by Miss Bentley and Chambers issued flat denials. One, Nathan Silvermaster, called the woman a "neurotic liar" whom hailed before the Un-American Committee.

"I am not and never have been a spy or any agent of any foreign government," Silvermaster said. "Because I have never attempted to conceal my strong advocacy of the rights of the under privileged and of all New Deal principles, I have been constantly harassed by groundless accusations of disloyalty," he told the committee.

★

SILVERMASTER considered the Un-American Committee hearing **"to be motivated by political considerations on the eve of a presidential election and the necessity to conceal from the American people the failure of Congress to act upon such matters as housing and inflation."**

"If I committed a crime, I should be indicted and prosecuted," he said. He reported that he has been questioned extensively by the grand jury in New York, the FBI and the Un-American Committee and no indictment has ever been made against him.

"It's getting to look like a frame-up to me," he told Mundt.

Both Republican committees, anxious to cash in on the political windfall, announced that they will continue their hearings. The Un-American Committee called up Alger Hiss, former State Department official and a leading figure in the establishment of the United Nations. The Ferguson committee called up Civil Service Commission officials, and top Navy officials.

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Congress Builds Spy Smokescreen To Hide Betrayal

WASHINGTON.—The American people will be the major casualties in the congressional sham battle which reaches its second week. For out of the political make believe will come no relief from high prices, no public housing program and no civil rights legislation.

The Republican High Command ducked away from the anti-poll tax measure and the Dixiecrat filibuster that had stalled consideration of the bill. They announced that they were abandoning their "fight" until the next session of Congress and pressed for adjournment by this weekend.

Their "fight" had consisted of aiding the Southern Democrats, wherever they could, in spreading the filibuster out as far as it would go. On Monday Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich.) ruled, as presiding officer, that the filibuster could not be stopped according to a strict interpretation of Senate rules. He was sorry, he said, because he wanted to see the anti-poll tax measure passed.

★

TWO DAYS LATER, Sen. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) tacked the anti-poll tax bill to the pending Brewster Aircraft Bill. Two other Democratic Senators, Millard Tydings and Herbert O'Connor, both of Maryland, introduced a Constitutional Amendment requiring adoption by 36 states before poll taxes can be eliminated.

Pepper's move was expected to run into combined Republican-Dixiecrat opposition. It is not germane to the Brewster Aircraft Bill, they were expected to say. The Tydings - O'Connor Amendment could pass if it could ever get to the floor.

While abandoning the anti-poll tax, the GOP command agreed to discard everything in President Truman's anti-inflation program except two provisions, tightened consumer credit controls and requirements for more reserves in banks.

★

A WATERED-DOWN housing measure, providing financial aid to private contractors, but ignoring the provisions of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill, was also due to creep out of the Republican committees.

Democratic leaders, meanwhile, conducted an unspirited campaign for the President's anti-inflation program. They filled the Congressional air with dire warnings of the depression which they see looming up. Their appeals were for the record they were attempting to build up to clear their own skirts.

The House prepared to operate under the same limited debate rule which the Republicans enforced in the closing days of the regular session. They rammed everything they wanted through the House at that time, and they will try to do it again.

The House has been meeting for two or three hours a day, getting some unneeded practice in election. But now that Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R-Mich.) has been given the word on the kind of "anti-inflation" measures the Republicans desire, his House Banking and Currency Committee will turn its credit controls and bank reserves bills loose.

Rail Labor Appeals Case

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The decision of Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough against the railroad unions through the granting of an injunction will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Although the heads of the railroad brotherhoods bowed to the injunction they have decided to carry the case to the highest court in order that the basic issue may be decided.

The appeal announcement was made by Alvanley Johnston of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; D. B. Robertson, of the Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, and A. J. Glover of the Switchmen's Union of North America.

NAVAL SHIPS LOAD ARMS TO MALAYA

MELBOURNE, (ALN). — Since Australian maritime unions have refused to load or carry arms to Malaya, where the British are trying to suppress a revolt of plantation workers, Australian naval vessels and planes will be used for the purpose. The Australian government said such action would be taken at once, despite the fact that its own customs act bans all exports of arms from the country.

GUIANA CANE WORKERS EXPOSE LOW WAGES

GEORGETOWN (ALN).—British Guiana union leaders have published an account of working conditions on the sugar plantations, which shows that a man must cut and load five tons of sugar cane daily to earn $25 a week at piecework rates. Calculated on the basis of six 8-hour days a week, this averages about 20 lbs. of cane per minute without let-up.

Oil Union Sues Standard Oil Co.

CLEVELAND, O.—Suit for $32,420 for unpaid back wages was filed in common pleas court here against the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio by the Oil Workers International Union, Local 395.

The striking union contended that the company owed the money on the basis of a cost of living agreement for hours worked in the period of June 14 to July 6.

The oil workers strike has been marked by a legal approach toward the powerful company. At the Cleveland plant when building trades workers walked off their jobs in sympathy the leaders of the union informed them that the action was "not necessary."

Loveland Worries More Than Bosses

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer's leading feature writer, Roelif Loveland, got worried about workers listening to night baseball games on the radio.

He wondered if it impaired their ability to make profits for the boss.

Consequently, Loveland got busy interviewing heads of corporations.

But try as he would he couldn't drum up a story of the harmful effects of relaxing in the evening either at the game or beside a radio.

CHINESE STRIKE AS INFLATION CUTS PAY

HONG KONG (ALN).—Skyrocketing Chinese inflation, which has brought the Chiang Kai-shek dollar down to 8,000,000 for $1 U. S., is causing widespread strikes in the country's major cities. Workers who walked out for wage adjustments included seamen, printers, drivers, flour millers and ricksha pullers in Canton; packers, masons and carpenters in Hankow; iron and cement workers in Tientsin and newspaper printers in Chengtu.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1948

Spy Scares—Sucker Bait

The latest spy scare is the biggest hoax in American history.

Hard-boiled Department of Justice political police officials yesterday told the press that "a three-year $500,000 investigation on their part had failed to turn up sufficient evidence to justify legal prosecution." (World Telegram, August 4, p. 1.)

* * *

TWO weeks ago, Truman, desperate for votes, decided to call a special session of Congress.

It was obvious from the first day that in doing so he had put both the GOP and his own party badly on the spot.

Truman claimed that he wanted the GOP-dominated Congress to bring prices down. He said he wanted an anti-lynch law and the abolition of the polltax. He claimed he wanted funds for Federal housing projects.

The GOP-dominated Congress was afraid of the people.

Together with Truman, it had murdered the price controls which protected the nation from the profiteers. In doing so, the 80th Congress, with the votes of the Truman Democrats, opened the pockets and savings of the American people to the biggest rooking they ever got. **Their savings were wiped out. Their war bonds shrank in value, and had to be turned in by the millions. Their wages were slashed down to a five-year low in terms of buying power.**

Furthermore, the yearning for peace in America, as expressed through the Progressive Party and in many other ways, and the resentment against the draft, had stirred the nation to a pitch where it demanded action. It wants peace and the curbing of the profiteers.

* * *

IT WAS at this moment that the Truman and GOP strategists struck their long-calculated blow—they dug up a mouldy, moth-eaten "spy scare" dating back to the early days of the Roosevelt New Deal.

Unable to get the slightest evidence against the Communist Party that could stand the cold light of reason, Truman fished out a panicky indictment against the Communist Party leaders on the "charge" that they formed a Marxist-Leninist Party in 1945.

With Truman grabbing the headlines, the GOP, through the House Un-American Committee, retorted with a "spy scare" of its own. It directed this not only against the Communist Party, but also against the entire Roosevelt Administration, and even Truman himself!

The entire fabric of the sensationalism in the press falls to pieces the minute you read the alleged "revelations" without any hysteria. The only thing the "revelations" are based on is the claim that Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley were members of the Communist Party, and that they claim to have met other members of the Communist Party. The rest of the stuff about "rings" and "cells" is the shabby hokum which these stooges for the profiteers and war-makers have dished up to help the Truman Democrats and the GOP "get off the hook" in front of the electorate.

One notes, for example, that Whittaker Chambers has confessed that he was a police spy back in 1940. This was after he had been a Trostkyite. The New York Herald Tribune states that Chambers "gave the FBI some of the facts" on which the indictment of the Communist Party leaders was based. But this indictment merely says that these leaders formed a Communist Party in 1945. Did Chambers reveal this astonishing fact to the police after it had appeared in every daily newspaper in the United States? The rest is just as fraudulent.

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The newspapers and the leaders of the old parties hope that the American public today has been made to forget their failure to tackle the profiteers, their failure to vote civil liberties for the Negro people, and their hell-bent-for-war policy which has now exploded into the "Berlin crisis."

The Communist Party convention is unmasking this fraud.

The Communist Party convention urges the nation to reject the "sucker bait" of spy scares when the nation faces the peril of another economic crisis, the destruction of our constitutional liberties and an atomic war.

The road to fascism and war in the USA is paved with "spy scares."



Face to Face

Trib Ducks Jimcrow Issue But It's Wild About Randolph

By Benjamin J. Davis
Member N. Y. City Council

NEGRO rights is such an Achilles heel for both major parties in the election campaign that the **New York Herald Tribune**, recently found it necessary to editorialize upon the question of "Negroes and the Draft." The editorial underscored with full approval the tone and content of an article in the New York **Amsterdam News**, in which Dr. C.B. Powell, its publisher and owner, calls upon the Negro people to "Reject the Campaign of Civil Disobedience." The **Tribune** editorial conveniently omitted certain important facts. One is that the **Tribune** is the unofficial organ of the GOP and its candidate Dewey, and that the **Amsterdam News** and its publisher—a State Boxing Commission-appointee of Dewey—are the same. The second fact is that the **Tribune** is seeking to make election capital out of the blundering demagogy of Truman and the Democrats on the whole issue of segregation and Jimcrow. The **Amsterdam News** undoubtedly has the same purpose in mind. Both are interested in stopping the Negro's vote for Wallace.



The fundamental aspect of the **Tribune's** comment—and of the **Amsterdam News'**—is that neither proposes anything whatsoever for presently ridding the armed forces of Jimcrow, nor of tackling the immediate problem of increasing lynch terror and police brutality and discrimination against Negro citizens. The **Tribune** argues the trite nonsense that the way of the Negro is "through education, public opinion and the ballot," although education is itself inadequate and Jimcrow, public opinion is thwarted as the polltax filibusterers, with GOP connivance, are doing in the Senate, and the ballot is denied to 10,000,000 Negroes and poor whites in the South, where it counts most.

In other words, the Negroes should wait docilely for the next thousand years for their full citizenship, if only they vote for Dewey—or, maybe, for Truman—in 1948.

Dr. C. B. Powell, who is clearly putting his private and narrow class interests above the dire and broader needs of the Negro readers of his paper, is quite willing and comfortable in going along with Wall Street and Dewey. But he, too, as a Negro, will get a backfire in his face.

* * *

ANOTHER singular factor about the **Tribune** editorial is its lush praise of Randolph; it practically selects Randolph to lead the Negro people. True, it points out that Randolph's civil disobedience proposal is a "mistake," that it entails "explosive possibilities," etc. But then the **Tribune** goes on to eulogize Randolph and Reynolds for their "sincerity"; describes their proposal (which it mis-names a "movement") as "well-intentioned"; and eagerly heaps upon Randolph's head alone the crown of establishing the first FEPC, with the militant Negro people, labor and Roosevelt apparently having had nothing to do with this achievement. In such an atmosphere of mutual admiration (Randolph also wrote a reply highly complimentary to Dr. Powell), it is impossible to detect any substantial disagreement on fundamentals.

The main argument of the Powell article, which is accepted by the **Tribune**, is that Randolph's proposal might "weaken the defense of the nation" so that a "powerful totalitarian state" could step in and take over. That Randolph and Reynolds "would not and could not want," Dr. Powell continues, with his transparent, war-mongering slander against the Soviet Union.

And that is the fundamental of the matter. Both Randolph and Reynolds accept the Marshall Plan, the red-baiting and the Soviet-baiting, the war-mongering hysteria and persecution of Communists and other left-wing labor and progressive leaders—in short, they are for the bi-partisan war program of the Truman Administration.

The war question is the all-inclusive one of this campaign and, on this, Randolph, Reynolds, Truman, Dewey and the **Tribune** see eye to eye. As long as Randolph and Reynolds are troubadours of war, then the imperialist **Tribune** has an interest in building them up as Negro leaders, no matter what other "mistakes" they make from the **Tribune's** point of view. For the **Tribune** and its Wall Street allies know better than even the super-wise Randolph that any so-called struggle against Jimcrow or segregation, Army or otherwise, is completely ineffectual and headed for a blind alley unless that struggle is directed against Wall Street's program of war and fascism.

So what appears to be a disagreement over tactics against segregation between Randolph and Reynolds (another GOP Dewey appointee) on the one hand, and the monopoly **Tribune** on the other, is in effect a united front between both "sides" in support of Wall Street's war program, which is the fountain-head of increasing lynch terror, anti-labor reaction, and repression of civil liberties in the country. This is the crux of Randolph's position which he tries to hide behind a show of militant newspaper talk and synthetic martyrdom.

* * *

WHOSOEVER hits the Jimcrowers where it hurts—namely, on their war program—are today jailed, framed, denounced as so-called "Moscow agents," slandered and otherwise prosecuted. So it happens with the Wallace Progressive Party, with Communists, with militant labor leaders, with just about anyone who does not crawl before Wall Street's two rotten major parties.

Negroes and their supporters

(Continued on Page 10)

World of Labor

Who Really Aims For A Split in the CIO

By George Morris

ONE OF THE BIG LIES now being peddled is the one about progressive unions planning to quit the CIO. The Alsop brothers harped on the theme in their column last Sunday in the **Herald Tribune**, as have many other writers on labor and politics for weeks earlier.

I have not yet come across any "evidence" that might even give plausibility to the lie. The source is always some unnamed persons. The Alsops use the old reliable: "orders from the Cominform"—a "new line." They build this lie on another one, the allegation that Communist parties everywhere are dropping the Popular Front policy or collaboration with non-Communist forces.



The Alsops note that there is a bitter war raging in the CIO between the right and the left, with unions of the former raiding the latter. They rightly attribute this campaign of raiding and destruction of unions to Philip Murray's policy in support of the Marshall Plan and opposition to Wallace's candidacy.

They are equally right in observing that the campaign of raiding has "Murray's blessing." And they express the opinion that if the progressive unions would quit, "the CIO would immediately institute a no-holds-barred raiding campaign" and the "Communist influence would almost certainly be eliminated from the American labor movement."

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WHAT WE HAVE, in effect, from the Alsops, who often tip off strategy for the CIO's right wing, is notice that with the expected endorsement of Truman by Murray, a drive is planned to dismember pro-Wallace unions on a much grander scale than has yet been seen. And this drive is to be explained to the public as a step to block "secession" by the progressives.

All the phony split stories we have been reading in recent weeks are a barrage of lies inspired by CIO top circles to prepare the public mind for their destructive strategy. The samples of such destruction we have cited in this column are only a bit of preliminary practice.

The technique of crying wolf is an old one. It has been crudely attempted in the splits in the Italian and French labor movement, both of which were cited by the Alsops as evidence of the "Cominform line."

Wasn't it the small right wing clique that left the CGT? They weren't expelled. Didn't their walkout occur immediately after their leaders conferred with John Foster Dulles and James B. Carey, who flew to Paris?

THE SO-CALLED split in Italy, which caused no greater defection than in France, came similarly on inspiration of visiting David Dubinsky and Luigi Antonini of the ILGWU and the Pope. America, magazine of U. S. Jesuits, gives us the background for the desertion of the right wingers in Italy. Its leading writer, Benjamin L. Masse, is happy over reports that the split has occurred and says, "Should this come to pass, the Marshall Plan will have scored another bloodless victory." The right wing Socialists had a hand in the split, writes Masse, but "chief credit must go to the Catholic Workers Association."

Masse blames the exodus of the Catholics upon the leaders of the Italian Confederation of Labor, on the claim that the basis upon which Catholics agreed to enter it was violated. He quotes a speech of the Pope before the CWA in 1945 in which he warned against any attempt by the Italian Confederation to exercise an "influence on politics and on public opinion." He further warned that unions "could not exceed these limits without injury to themselves." The Pope wants unions devoid of influence or ideology.

THE SAME SPEECH by the Pope called for a policy of labor-management "cooperation." But on June 29, 1948, when the Pope again addressed the CWA, he told them that the supposed agreement which he permitted them to accept in 1945 had been violated. He inferred as strongly as possible without seeming directly to suggest a split, that it is time to form a separate organization. The charge in the Italian labor press that the Pope was interfering in the affairs of unions was borne out some days later when the Catholic representatives in the Confederation announced secession.

The evidence points the other way. It is those who charge the left with a desire to quit who have been engaged in splitting activity both in Europe and here; it is the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, whose convention Murray greeted last month, that is carrying out the papal policy in this country; and it is Murray and associates, not the progressives, who seem to be inspired from a foreign source.

Benjamin L. Masse's informative article in the July 31 America, seems to indicate it, and it indicates how the Marshall Plan might score "another bloodless victory" in America.



What I need is a cook book which explains how to cook without food...

—Fred Wright, in UE News (United Elect. Radio & Mach. Workers CIO)

Letters from Our Readers

Negro-White Unity Grows in Tennessee

Johnson City, Tenn.

Editor, The Worker:

Hell is popping here. Let me tell you the happenings in two CIO plants.

The General Shale strike is still on at Kingsport, Johnson City and Knoxville. For three weeks no bricks have been made and attempts to haul out the bricks made before the strike have been unsuccessful. Negro-white solidarity has been very good.

Last Friday in Knoxville a white man who has been the boss' messenger boy-chauffeur, came down with four scabs he had rounded up. They tried to sneak into the plant along the railroad tracks. Five pickets ran around and jumped on the scabs. During the fight, one Negro picket was knocked to the ground. While he was down, the white fink whipped out a gun and shot him. He is in the hospital, his condition serious.

This union man was very young and very intelligent. He had been elected by the members of his local to the company-wide negotiating committee and had conducted himself well in negotiations with the company as well as on the picket line. Now he cannot talk. He is unconscious about half the time. We are learning.

Incidentally, our brother has now five pints of white blood given him by his white fellow unionists. The wages of almost all the brick workers is 75 cents an hour; a few make 80 cents. They want a 10-cent raise.

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THE BROOKSIDE MILL has been down for a week. The company insisted on adding another machine on the job of each of the fly frame tenders in the card room. The card room people have refused to work until they are given their jobs without the increase in work load. Without any roving coming from the card room, the rest of the mill cannot work.

Every day the workers go in on their regular shifts, punch their time cards, ask for their old machines, and then just sit until the shift is over. They sing, have preaching, play checkers and study union contracts.

The workers insist they are not on strike and that they are willing to work—on their old jobs, that is. Attendance has been better on all three shifts than anybody can ever remember. We have been having some really good meetings at the union hall. This is an "unauthorized" strike.

The CIO leaders insist that the people go back to work, but the people, as usual, know what's best for the people. They know that their exploiters, their fake "representatives" in Washington, their state government (that is now in the vest-pocket of Ed Crump, the Memphis dictator) will never get them anything but more and more fascism. They know that the class struggle is on, and will never cease until it is won by the workers.

G. K.

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Malaya: As an Ex-Airman Sees It

New York.

Editor, The Worker:

When the 20th Bomber Command (B-29) was stationed near Calcutta in India during the anti-fascist war, we used to run frequent bombing missions to Singapore, attempting to disable and destroy the important naval repair facilities in the giant harbor. At that time Lord Louis Mountbatten was theatre commander and when we went on such a mission, his orders were to be sure not to hit the largest floating drydock in the harbor, capable of handling any battleship afloat.

Apparently the British imperialist were more interested in preserving the naval base for their colonial power after the war was won than they were in crippling Japanese naval power to guarantee that victory.

At the same time the heroic guerillas of the Malayan peninsula were busy harassing the Japanese forces near Singapore and Kuala Lumpur and acting as rescue squads for any of our fliers who were forced to bail out. Many an American flight crew was saved for tortured death by the bravery of these guerilla forces.

These are the same guerilla fighters who are now continuing their fight for their country's independence and calling for a Malayan republic free from British rule. These are the same British imperialist (although Lord Louis himself has now gone home) who have been conducting vicious attacks on the patriots of Malaya, culminating in the police assassination of Lau Yew, president of the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army, and 10 of his associates, including five women.

It is even more shameful to realize that our own government, with the full agreement of both Republican and Democratic leadership, is aiding and abetting the British with Marshall Plan money and arms.

That shame can we wiped out only by a fight here against the Marshall Planners, both Democrat and Republican, and in support of the democratic international policy of Wallace and the Progressive Party.

FORMER B-29 CREW MEMBER

As We See It

Nationalization of Industry—How to Judge It

By Milton Howard

AN INTERESTING and instructive communication has been received from a friend in England who describes the results of the so-called "nationalization" of the coal mines there.

The British Labor Party leaders contrasted their "painless" and "democratic" establishment of Socialism with the "Asiatic" and "totalitarian" socialist philosophy of Lenin and Stalin. Both Bevin and Attlee boasted of the superior "Anglo-Saxon" socialism as contrasted with the socialist philosophy of the Communists.



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We can now study the blessings of the Bevin-Attlee type of socialism as compared with the Lenin-Stalin kind which is based upon the scientific socialism of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

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WHAT the Bevin-Attlee type of "Socialist" accomplished in Britain by their kind of "nationalization" of the coal mines was this:

They took several hundred million dollars out of the national treasury (that is, out of the pockets of the working class through taxes) and turned this over to the handful of lords and ladies who had inherited the mines of England from their mommies and daddies. The price which they paid was vastly in excess of the real value of the mines, which had many times paid back their original investment to the private owners.

Why did the lords and ladies obligingly sell "their" mines, which most of them had never seen, and in which surely not one of them had ever done an hour's honest work? The reason is that the British mines had been permitted to become obsolete. The lords and ladies turned to the "Socialists" Bevins and Attlee for help just when their decrepit properties were becoming a losing proposition in the ruthless competition of the world market.

The nationalization of "their" mines under the conditions of Bevin-Attlee "Socialism" was a marvelous piece of business for them. It gave them a fat price for nearly worthless properties; it guaranteed that the Government would itself insure the collection of private profit, to be turned over to the lords and ladies holding in their dainty hands the Government bonds paid to them for the coal of England.

And that is why in the nationalized mines of Britain today, the workers have nothing to say about the finances or management of "their" newly-acquired mines. On the contrary, the miners are being whipped up by their own Labor Party leaders to work harder to pay for the huge debt which the Government now owes to the lords and ladies.

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IN SHORT, experience shows that the nationalization of industry must be accompanied by definite political conditions if it is to benefit the working class and the nation and not turn into a form of state-monopoly capitalism. This is the system where the Government "owns" the industries on paper, but where the Government assumes the management of industry mainly to guarantee the profits of the private bondholders.

The demand for the nationalization of key industries is an old one in our USA. It arises every time the people begin to move ahead against the private owners and trusts. It is arising again today in the Progressive Party. This shows that the rule of the monopolies is hated by millions of our citizens.

There is every reason, of course, for the citizens who advocate the abolition of private ownership of the nation's industries—that is the Communists—to support the Progressive Party's plank on nationalization.

But we do so with the constant emphasis that such nationalization will help the country only if it is accompanied by a profound political change, only if a government is in power which is ready to challenge not only the "abuses" of the trusts, but their very existence, only if the workers have an active and leading part in the management of the nationalized industries, and private profit is on the way out.

With this understanding, the rising demand for the nationalization of steel, railroads, etc., can do much to defend and expand the democracy which monopoly is strangling in our country.

COMING NEXT WEEK—*A Jail Interview with Mrs. Ingram*—By Mrs. Amy Hunt

Red-baiting Corrupts the Court

JUDGE PREFERS ADULTERER TO PRO-WALLACE PARENT FOR CHILD

By Bernard Burton

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—The statement by State Supreme Court Justice Bertram L. Newman that he favors tearing children away from parents who are Communists or supporters of Henry A. Wallace shocked the nation as new evidence of the drift toward Nazi philosophy in high places. But if it shocked the nation it has revolted this Triple Cities area where the Newman opinion climaxes more than two years of an orgy of red-baiting maneuvered by the open shop industrialists here.

Justice Newman, who was appointed by Gov. Dewey in 1945, made his statement in a memorandum accompanying a decision denying Edmund Kokalas custody of Kathy Kokalas, 2½. Kokalas, who had been divorced for adultery in March, 1947, sought custody on the grounds that his former wife, Victoria, was a Communist or had "Communist leanings."

Newman threw out Kokalas' plea on the grounds that the "charges" had not been proved. But the fact that the charges did not stand up even before this prejudiced judge has shaken this entire area and helped expose the brutally inhuman consequences of hysterical red-baiting.

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FOR MRS. KOKALAS had been dismissed and blacklisted as a schoolteacher more than one year ago. She had been charged with "Communism."

Since that time she had been supporting herself and tow-headed Kathy by operating a flower store in a poor workers' district with the help of her parents. She and Kathy were the sacrificial victims which the red-baiters had to produce to lend credence to their fantastic accusations.

Mrs. Kokalas appeared a bit confused as we interviewed her at her modest flat where Kathy kept running around and proudly displaying the toys her grandparents had given her. The former schoolteacher and Central High School honor student told us how Kolalas had left her when she first became pregnant and how she persuaded him to come back. "I felt that at least for the child's sake we should try to get along."

BUT IN A SHORT WHILE he was back to his old ways. The final straw came, Mrs. Kokalas said, when he took her car, went out with another woman and then left the automobile smashed beyond repair.

Kokalas, incidentally, is employed at Thomas J. Watson's International Business Machine Co. in nearby Endicott. Watson has set himself up as the keeper of the area's morals and the story here is that any IBM employe found misbehaving or going with other women when married, is immediately fired. Although the Kokalas case is public record, he continues to hold down his job.

We asked Mrs. Kokalas how she came to be fired from her teaching position in June, 1947. All she knew was that one day she received a letter from Howard B. Eccleston, superintendent of Johnson City public schools (Johnson City is the neighboring town), notifying her that she was through "because of active membership in or your sympathy for the Communist Party."

She denied this but was refused the hearing and opportunity to face her accuser. She obtained another job in an Endicott school but soon was dismissed again.

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WHEN SHE WAS FIRST discharged, the school superintendent announced that the charges were based on "preliminary findings of an FBI investigation." A local paper revealed that these charges were based on a memorandum submitted to the school by William F. Fischer, a former FBI agent who heads a "Broome County Committee on Americanism" set up originally by the American Legion.

Fischer's charges were based on the "evidence" of the spiteful husband. Kokalas' "case" in turn was premised merely on the fact that his former wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Woiciek, are prominent progressives and Wallace supporters.

Fischer's committee was originally established to help the Endicott Johnson Shoe Corp. oust the CIO with the use of red hysteria. Since then it has branched out and become a fearful inquisition.

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IT RAISED THE RED CRY and put Mrs. Kokalas and little Kathy on its rack.

In her case it arose out of a campaign for election to the Johnson City Board of Education although she was not a candidate. Taking the cue from Republican and Democratic national politicians, a big cry was raised about cleaning "communism" out of the schools.

The school board then turned to chief inquisitor Fischer to furnish them with a "report" on "communism" in the educational system. He came up with his sacrificial goat.

The Kokalas case, however, may be the final straw in this mess. Binghamton seems ready to spew up this whole dish of nauseous red concoctions which have been worked up here for more than two years.

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THE NEWMAN OPINION and the frameup of a school teacher have aroused public opinion to the extent that even the **Binghamton Press**, a Gannet chain paper, has denounced them. This paper, which has helped fan the anti-red flame, published an editorial calling the case an "alarming injustice."

It declared: "Justice Newman's ruling that he would deprive a Communist of the privilege of rearing his own child is completely at odds with American tradition."

Denouncing the firing of Mrs. Kokalas, it refers to Fischer's group as "a self-appointed group of vigilantes."

"Without knowing whether Mrs. Kokalas is or is not a Communist—no law-enforcement agency has said she is—we believe that the case is a true cause for alarm," the editorial declares.

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IT CALLS FOR THE reinstatement of Mrs. Kokalas and a public apology from Fischer. This Republican paper fails, however, to call for removal of Justice Newman. And it fails to recognize its own responsibility for helping to work up the red scare on the basis of which credence could be lent to the malevolent utterings of Edmund Kokalas.

It does not draw the lesson that once the anti-red torch is used to light a witchhunting barn fire, it is not just the Communists who are seared but anyone showing the slightest independent thought—and even plain innocent kids.



"There are no witchhunts in America; the authorities allow me complete freedom."

Trusts Plot Fascism Here, Communist Convention Warns

(Continued from Page 3)

the Communists. It wants to outlaw our party so that it can then terrorize every progressive movement, so it can proceed more rapidly to fascism and war, as Hitler did in Germany."

Foster, with Dennis, Winston, Councilman Ben Davis, and John Williamson, all of whom spoke before the giant rally, are five of the twelve Communist leaders under frame-up indictments charging them with advocating "the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

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DENNIS TOLD THE CROWD he came before them to defend his party and to "prosecute the men of the trusts and their government—the practitioners of imperialist force and violence against the American people and all progressive humanity."

The arrests, Dennis said, were an effort to conceal "the grand larceny of the monopoly profiteers and the giant swindles of the food gamblers."

"There is no courtroom large enough to hold the witnesses who will testify that reaction uses the most brutal force and violence against the Negro people." Dennis said.

The Communist general secretary elaborated on his own indictment of the monopolists when he reported to the convention Tuesday afternoon. He turned to the conclusions the American people should draw when they go to the polls Nov. 2.

"There are three main political parties," said Dennis, "but only two sides. On one side are the two main parties of monopoly, the Democrats and Republicans. These are the chief parties of imperialist reaction and war. On the other side, there is the new Progressive Party which is becoming a mass people's party, already embraces the most active and politically conscious sections of the new labor and people's coalition which is arising in the post-war period. The new party has a generally progressive, anti-war, anti-monopoly program which expresses the immediate demands of the immense majority of the people.

"The new Progressive Party has a record. It crystallized in and has advanced Wallace's crusade for peace, for American-Soviet friendship. It has put up a stubborn fight for civil liberty and Negro rights. It is beginning to associate itself with labor's economic struggles, such as in auto and packinghouse.

"It should be noted that the very emergence of the new anti-monopoly people's party is an expression of the developing crisis within monopoly's two-party system. This crisis manifests itself most profoundly within the Democratic Party, though it begins to find a certain reflection within the GOP."

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CONVENTION DELEGATES noted that while the Democrats and Republicans blamed each other for high prices, the Progressive Party had mobilized to fight against high monopoly profits and the cold war expenditures which were at the bottom of the inflationary trends. They noted that while the two old parties made promises to extend civil rights, the Wallace movement in which the Negro people were playing a leading part, fought for extension of democratic rights to encompass full eqality for the Negro people.

The Communist convention made it clear that it considered the only course open to the American people who want peace, freedom and abundance was to support the Progressive Party ticket of Wallace and Taylor.

In advancing this conclusion, Dennis noted the argument that the Communist Party should withhold its support from the Progressive Party ticket if it really wants to beat reaction.

"Insofar as the Communist Party is concerned," Dennis said, "it gives or withholds its support to mass movements for principled reasons. It supports all progressive movements, to the extent that these are effective instruments for helping defeat reaction, fascism and war. It has additional reasons to support the Progressives because the people's party creates conditions favorable for labor's historic struggle to lead the democratic movements of the people, and to advance its independent class position."

Here was the Communist position, out in the open, as it has always been. "Communists," as one speaker said in quoting Lenin . . . "disdain to conceal their views." It would have taken a mental contortionist to make a spy plot or conspiracy of this frank discussion of Communist aims and strategy. But such contortionists are a dime a dozen in the sensationalist press.

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THE COMMUNIST ATTITUDE toward the Progressive Party, however, was not without "fundamental and tactical differences."

As Dennis put it, "We are the party of socialism, and repudiate all notions of a progressive capitalism." While supporting the Progressive Party, and with no deside "to take over" the new movement, the Communists will launch their own election campaign, he said. "Even though we do not have a Communist presidential ticket and even though we are putting forward only a limited number of Communist candidates, we intend to wage the most extensive Communist political election campaign."

The prized picture of the Communists as a little gang of conspirators, so dear to the hearts of the Republican Congress and the Democratic administration, received another annihilating blow from Henry Winston.

In his report to the convention Wednesday, the Party's organization secretary rejected the theory that only a small party was possible in the present situation because of the anl-Communist hystria created by the Hearstian press. He called instead for the rigorous building of a mass party of tens of thousands.

"In the coming days," Winston said, "we shall witness not a decline but an increase in the attacks of the enemy against our Party. But we shall also witness an ascending wave of peoples struggles."

"Some of our members assume that under conditions of monopoly attack and the defensive battles of the working class, that we must retrench, or wait for a more favorable time, as they put it, for party building. Or, they say that we must limit Party membership to the most militantly active workers within the vanguard Party."

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WINSTON REBUKED such conceptions. "This is a line of retreat," he said. "The present attacks of monopoly against the American people are an argument for not against the building of the Party."

Speaking with contempt of the charge of "conspiracy," Winston noted that the Party had tried to reach millions of radio listeners and newspaper readers with its message. He noted that the Party membership and friends raised more than $1,000,000 to help dispel the slanders against the Party. He said that 10,000,000 persons had been reached by advertisements and radio broadcasts last year.

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THE COMMUNIST DELEGATES also dealt at great length with the problems of building and strengthening the trade union movement as the main instrument of the people in the economic struggles against the vast aggregations of monopoly capital.

Unanimously deelgates voted to send to Gov. Thomas Herbert of Ohio a telegram denouncing his use of force and violence against striking workers at the Univis lens plant in Dayton.

To Herbert they said:

"'Your action further reveals the operation of the bipartisan Taft-Hartley law and exposes the anti-labor character of yourself and your Republican Party. Your action follows in the footsteps of the action of the Democratic President Truman who has set the pattern for breaking strikes and smashing unions with the old of the government apparatus, troops and police force.

"'We demand the immediate withdrawal of troops from Dayton. We demand an end to all your strikebreaking activities and we frther insist that as Chief Executive of the State of Ohio you prevail upon the Univis Lens Corporation management to reach a satisfactory agreement with their employes. The violence and bloodshed in the City of Dayton is placed at your doors and all of America will hold you and your party responsible for any such further violence and bloodshed.'"

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TO THE UNITED ELECTRICAL Workers district council in Dayton, the convention sent another telegram as follows:

"We pledge full support to the strikers and the people of Dayton in their courageous fight to defend their living standards, their unions, their families and their homes. We call upon the people of America, and especially Labor and its organized trade unions, to organize all-out support to the strikers and the people of Dayton, and further to force the strikebreaking governor of Ohio to immediately withdraw his troops, tanks and tear-gas, thus averting any further violence and bloodshed.

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WINSTON TOLD the party that since its previous convention the 800 community clubs which prevailed as the main form of organization have been now replaced by 3,000 clubs of varying types. Some 1,700 of these are community clubs taking up the problems of their neighborhoods, about 300 are in factories and shops, 425 are industrial branches consisting of industrial workers, 200 are professional branches, and 200 are student and youth clubs.

Winston stressed the necessity for increasing the proportion of factory workers in the Party. He called this a "central task" and outlined a plan of work for the most important industrial areas where the working class is being hit the hardest by the trusts.

As permanent chairmen the convention named Herbert March, Chicago; Pettis Perry, Los Angeles; Elabeth Gurley Flynn, New York; and Irving Potash, New York. Two secretaries—Claudia Jones of New York and Sid Stein of New Jersey—were elected.

Cables of greetings were received from the Communist parties of Italy, Mexico, Czechoslovakia and Iceland.

WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL . . .

EXCEPT . . .

for those who disagree with the practices and policies of the major party politicians.

Twelve men, leaders of the Communist Party, have been indicted, arrested and charged with the "crime" of membership in the Communist Party. For the first time in American history the attempt has been made to outlaw a legal political party, merely because its program differs with that of the political parties in power. This is clearly a violation of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Thus . . . fascism comes closer in America.

With the attack upon the Communist Party, the weakening of the trade unions (Taft-Hartley), the continued and spreading assaults upon the rights of the Negro people and the growth and incitement of anti-Semitism, our nation is on the brink of enslavement.

Today it is the Communist Party leaders . . . Tomorrow it will be you. . . .



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Gov't Breaks Faith With Vets

Savings, Terminal Pay Used Up; VA Cancels Many GI Benefits

By Bernard Burton

For most of the nearly 15 million veterans of World War II the bright silver envisioned in GI benefits has turned to tawdry tinsel. In two earlier articles we showed how the actions of top Republican and Democratic leaders as well as bankers, real estate interests, builders and just cheap confidence operators have resulted in mulcting the ex-GI of his promised rights.

Lacking seniority, savings, experience and real skill, most veterans are heading for a blind alley as the boom drives toward its inevitable bust. The Veterans Administration has admitted that it can do little to guard the veteran against pitfalls in using up his benefits.

But the heads of the VA share much of the responsibility. While additional billions have been appropriated for new wars and building a new army, navy and air force, the VA budget was cut last year by two billion dollars.

Nobody familiar with the problem claims that the need of veterans is less now than right after V-J Day. Fact is that the VA has been following a ruthless policy in cutting off claimants to many rights.

★

ANYONE APPLYING for a disability pension can cite the runaround, which he received. Vets receiving pensions have been called in, with many of them cut off altogether and others having their claims reduced.

With this, the VA was able to report a surplus of more than $156,000,000 in its pension fund. It reported a total surplus of one billion dollars and then proceeded to lay off thousands of workers on grounds of "economy."

The illusion has been spread, and has even carried weight within progressive circles, that the present boom has wiped out the "special" character of the veterans' needs. This would be wrong even from the point of view of numbers, with veterans of both wars totalling nearly 19 million.

The 12-year period of "prosperity" which followed World War I did not remove the needs of veterans as a group, which the bonus march of 1932 clearly demonstrated. There is even less chance that the more feverish and probably shorter present boom will accomplish that purpose.

★

IN THE SEASONAL SLUMP of 1947, when unemployment climbed for four months, a CIO study in major industrial areas revealed that 38 percent more veterans were laid off than non-vets. During a high mark of employment, in the latter part of 1947, the U. S. Census Bureau reported that almost a million veterans were unemployed.

Well over half of all veterans have cashed in their terminal leave bonds, despite pleas by President Truman and other government officials. The authoritative Army Times disclosed that most of this cash "went for payment of current debts, medical bills, clothing, furniture, etc."

The position of veterans belonging to minority groups— especially Negroes—is even worse than others. In the South Negro veterans are not only cheated, but are often completely denied their rights. Many are not even permitted to apply for 52-20 benefits for fear that it may make more difficult for southern planters to recruit cheap labor.

Recently the Federal Reserve Board warned that growing numbers of persons were falling into the "dis-savers" category — those who were drawing on savings for current expenses. It is a safe bet that a great part of this group is composed of veterans.

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ABOUT ONE YEAR AGO Gen. Bradley warned the American Legion that a depression would "make economic DP's of millions of our veterans." Millions of German veterans following World War I found themselves in this kind of situation. Many of them, disillusioned, bitter, and lacking constructive leadership, were recruited into Hitler's SS and brownshirts.

There are American fascists who hope to build up mass goon squads on a similar basis. Their chances, however, are not as good as the demagogues, pre-World War II days. A good many veterans are loyal union members who have fought it out on the picket lines.

Most of them have refused to be taken in by the fascist-like actions of the Catholic War Veterans and some American Legion figures. But the danger is still present that, with the country heading toward crisis, that many veterans may find some glitter in the demagogy of our native democracy-baiters.

The Progressive Party has taken a long step forward in meeting this situation with its planks for answering the needs of the veterans and its program for work among ex-GI's directed by former servicemen. Most unions and other progressive organizations, however, have tended to let the question go by the wayside, falling for the illusory notion that the problem of "rehabilitation" has passed.

Fact is that, with the nation's economy distorted by war planning and with inflation impoverishing greater numbers and pushing toward crisis, the problem of "rehabilitation" may be just beginning.

Ben Davis

(Continued from Page 6)

who really fight for Negro rights are not treated so affectionately by the imperialist **Herald Tribune.** Such affection is a dubious honor, and may become a proverbial kiss of death.

The GOP has a plank in its platform against discrimination in the armed forces which it could fulfill at the special session. But the **Tribune** did not mention it in its editorial, proving once more that there isn't the slightest intention of doing anything about it. So the GOP's Dewey stands as fully exposed on this issue, as does Truman with his soi-called anti-bias executive order, which wasn't worth the paper it was written on.

Millions of Negroes recognize—if Randolph and Reynolds don't—that unless Wall Street's program of war and fascism is defeated now, there just won't be many people around alive or outside of concentration camps, to fight for anything. That's why the Wallace-Taylor Presidential ticket—which alone, in deeds, faces up to the towering issue of Negro rights—is finding such a wholesome, grass-roots response among Negro voters.

60-Year-Old Union

The Tin, Sheet Iron & Cornice Workers Intl. Assn., forerunner to the Sheet Metal Workers Intl. Assn. (AFL), was formed on Jan. 25, 1888, at Toledo, O.



FIRST ALL-JET AIRLINER lands at London Airport after breaking the record for the Paris to London hop.

DENNIS OFFERS PROGRAM TO AVERT FASCISM, WAR

(Continued from Page 3)

pression of the "developing crisis within monopoly's two-party system and bourgeois democracy," a crisis which is hitting the Democratic Party in particular.

The Dixiecrat "revolt," he asserted, is a result of the "upsurge and realignments taking place among the Negro people, as well as among some white progressive Southerners." The Southern bourbons are especially fearful of the growth of the Progressive Party and, Dennis warned, are not confining themselves simply to a "revolt" against Truman.

They are, he declared, using their "parliamentary revolt" as a pretext for conspiring to destroy the Bill of Rights and to start a new terror drive against the Negro people and their white Southern allies.

Dennis also warned that Big Business, while throwing most of its weight to the GOP, did not mean to allow the Democratic Party to die, and would bar no holds in its efforts to prevent the two-party system from going to smash. This means, he said, that the "left wing and popular forces can expect . . . large scale provocations. . . ."

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HE SUGGESTED that the new Progressive Party needed organizational strengthening along three main lines:

- **Winning of new sections of labor to the support of the Progressive Party, and strengthening labor's leadership and influence within it. In this connection, he noted that some 2,000,000 organized workers, according to opinion polls, are now behind the new party, and advised that Wallace committees be organized in all shops, mines and mills.**
- **Consolidating and extending the new party among the Negro people, who are giving greater backing to it than other group but whose vote cannot be taken for granted.**
- **Securing a solid base among the working farmers. This, he declared, depended upon development of a "firm alliance between workers and farmers under labor's leadership."**

Dennis also emphasized extension of the Progressive Party's influence among youth and various national groups.

He advocated a bolder "united front" approach toward progressives in the trade unions and elsewhere who have not yet accepted the new party.

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WALL STREET'S attacks upon the trade unions can be beaten back **"only if labor pursues an independent working class policy."**

A critical examination of the trade union movement was one of the highlights of Dennis' report.

The danger of fascism is lightened by the "class collaboration policies pursued by the official national leadership" of the unions, said Dennis. This, he continues expresses itself in support of the Marshall Plan, adherence to the two-party system, red-baiding and anti-Soviet activity.

"It shows itself in the Murray-Tobin counsel to adopt a no-strike policy," he went on. "It leads to the spectacle of trade union leaders who are against wage increases if the corporations are against them."

★

RAPS CAPITULATION

The result, he said, is capitulation to the Taft-Hartley law and holding back resistance to reactionary measures.

Dennis was also critical of the left wing of the labor movement, including some of its Communist leaders. They, too, have "at times, underestimated the fighting spirit of the working people," he said.

"They have consequently failed to give adequately bold and militant leadership, and develop a broad united front from below on such issues as the fight for peace, against Taft-Hartleyism, for the rights of the Negro people and of the Communists," said Dennis.

Also, in some sections of the Left Wing, while a militant wage struggle was waged, there were "strong tendencies toward economism," (the theory that workers have only economic but no political interests) said Dennis, noting particularly a hesitancy to build the new people's party and develop the alliance between labor and other sections of the population.

Dennis also stressed the urgency of unity in labor ranks and revival of such shelved slogans as "in unity there is strength" and "an injury to one is an injury to all."

PATH OF STRUGGLE

The employers' offensive can be beaten back if labor takes the "path of unity of action, of class struggle," said Dennis. "The path of class collaboration does not lead to united front action against war and fascism. It leads only to traitorous complicity in the preparations for war and the drive toward fascism."

Dennis emphasized that with the breakup of the old Roosevelt-labor coalition, the labor movement cannot merely support the Progressive Party in the same way that it did during the Roosevelt days.

The support which left-wing unions are giving to the Progressive Party is good, he said, but not enough. He said:

"This is in fact a carryover of the left-wing policy and practice when it supported Roosevelt. Today, labor should not only endorse and give general support to the Progressive Party. It must participate in and build the new party from the precinct level up. It must not only recommend policy in advisory capacity, but must help formulate and execute policy as members and leaders of all organizations and committees of the new party.

"Hence, the progressive labor movement should not only officially support the new party, but actively participate in it, grow with it and lead it."

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IN TACKLING THE PROBLEM of how to keep the nation at peace and how to protect its liberties and welfare, the Communist Party bases itself on the science of Socialism, Dennis told the delegates.

Dennis noted that the convention takes place 100 years after the appearance of the Communist Manifesto written by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. This Manifesto distilled the truths about the working class movement of all countries, Dennis said, and its teachings are truer than ever.

"The Communist Manifesto," he said, "is more than a mirror reflecting the image of class struggle in our own country by its brilliant analysis of class struggles prior to 1848 when it was written.

"The Manifesto is itself a weapon of struggle, a mighty weapon even in this age of the atombomb. It does far more than prophecy the role of the working class as the creator of socialist society. It indicates the role of labor as the staunchest defender of the people and all democratic movements. Above all it calls on the working class the forge the special instrument which alone can enable it to shape its destiny. That instrument is the Communist Party."

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DENNIS EMPHASIZED that while each country moves to Socialism in accordance with its own special conditions and history, the fundamental fact emphasized by Marxism is that the people themselves will decide to establish it, and that Communists oppose all conspiratorial adventures by minorities.

He stressed that the working classes of all countries must learn from each other's experiences, and singled out the 50 years history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, where Socialism is now victorious, as a store of working class wisdom.

The failure of the Yugoslav leaders to remember this fact, Dennis said, led them into a betrayal of the working class of Yugoslavia and of that nation's independence.

Dennis noted that the Wall Streets today are turning to fascism and war because they fear Socialism and are a dying class.

French Socialists Back Bankers' Regime

PARIS (Telepress).—By a vote which makes nonsense of their "brave" revolt against the reactionary policy of the Schuman Government, the Executive of the French Socialist Party decided to endorse Socialist participation in the Government of undisguised "bankers' agents" formed under Radical Premier Andre Marie.

Having staged their protest against former Finance Minister Rene Mayer's insistence on being given powers to appoint by decree new capitalist "administrators" of the nationalised industries, the Socialists have now accepted, as Finance Minister, Paul Reynaud—an avowed enemy of the working-class, whose record in the Daladier Government of 1938 includes decrees abolishing the 40-hour-week, increasing indirect taxes, ending wholesale price-controls, enacting mass dismissals of railwaymen and a drastic curtailment of public works.

★

THE ARGUMENT used by M. ecutive to perform this final volte Blum to persuade the Socialist exface was that, at no matter what cost to Socialist principles, a "strong" Government must be formed to block de Gaulle's ambitions—a pitiful calculation since, as observers point out, it is far more likely to pave the way for the General, as Bruening's decrees did for Hitler.

A factor which probably weighed with the Socialists was that, in the course of the weekend's cynical bargaining for portfolios, they obtained an assurance that their "iron-fisted" Right-winger, Jules Moch would continue in the Ministry of the Interior and so be able to "supervise" the October elections for the Council of the Republic.

Among members of the Catholic M.R.P., there is a disposition to grumble at the dismissal of Bidault—a step linked in some quarters with reports that Ernest Bevin and Mr. Harriman had both suggested that French foreign policy should be in more "reliable" hands. The Catholics, however, were appeased by M. Marie with an assurance that the State subsidy to Church schools would not be touched, whatever other retrenchments Paul Reynaud might order in the course of his financial dictatorship.

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THE DE GAULLISTS are pleased with the new administration. They count on Reynaud's ability and desire to provoke an industrial crisis which they can exploit; apart from their good friend, Rene Mayer, they expect to secure a seat in the Cabinet for the General's intimate friend, Rene Plevin, and they now know that, when it comes to the test, the Socialists can always be pulled indefinitely to the Right by their leaders in the sacred name of "stability."

They are confronted, too, by the knowledge that Premier Marie himself, for all the talk of his "resistance record," was the Minister of Justice responsible for hushing-up investigation of the notorious "Blue Plan" conspiracy last year and for ordering the secret release of its authors. The Gaullists feel that a man who dealt in this way with one armed plot against the Republic will prove no obstacle if another Putsch is planned.



AN ARMORED CAR OF THE ARMY OF ISRAEL moving along the road to Ramleh, a city of 13,000, on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway.

'Malanazis' Introduce Fascism in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Telepress).—When Dr. Malan and his "white supremacy" Nationalist Party won the South African elections at the end of May, there were inspired hints that the dogs' bark was worse than his bite, that the Fascist policy of the party had merely been a vote-catching device, that, in practice, there would be no great changes.

Since then, the "Malanazis" have consolidated their position. Still moving cautiously, their first steps leave no doubt that Fascism came to power in South Africa with the new government.

Five South Africans, convicted of treason in the service of Nazi Germany, have been released from prison. All technical training of Negroes has been stopped. The Government has refused to recognise unions with Communists among the leadership. An anti-labor bill, to put racialism and Fascism squarely on the statute books is to be introduced in Parliament.

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THIS LAST "Industrial Conciliation Bill" speaks clearly. Within 30 days of its passage, all native-born Negroes must resign from trade unions. After this all members of mixed unions will be subject to 100 pounds sterling fine and a year's "imprisonment. Generously, it provides that Negroes may join "native trade unions" of their own—except for the 30 percent of African workers engaged in mining, agriculture and domestic service.

The "native trade unions," apart from these limitations, will be forbidden to strike under any circumstances, on pain of a 500 pounds sterling fine and three years imprisonment. Nor will they be able to hold meetings unless government officials are present. These officials must approve the agendas and any questions to be voted on. Union officials must have government approval for their appointment.

It is worth while looking at Dr. Malan's program, as he, himself, gave it in a declaration of policy at Paarl on April 20.

THE MAIN FEATURE, of course, is "Apartheid"—"separateness." It is not easy to say what the Nationalists really mean by this, but according to Malan's manifesto, it means the elimination of racial friction by keeping each race in its own sphere, where they can develop on their own lines—"under the sovereignty and leadership of the Europeans, but between Colored (mixed), Negro and Indian.

There must be a national register, too, of all races, so as to be able to tell who is European, non-European, Indian, Colored or African. Presumably everyone will have to carry a racial pass.

The Native reserves must be developed and made capable of holding a much larger population, the manifesto said, because all those "who have no business in the towns" will be deported to the reserves immediately.

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IN URBAN AREAS, Africans will, under "Apartheid," be completely segregated in their own areas. Only those who have work will be admitted, and they will be regarded as temporary workers—all those "in excess" will be deported. It is doubtful if even the Nationalists will attempt to carry out this scheme fully; it is simply unworkable. But no doubt they will tighten up the already oppressive pass-laws and travel restrictions and introduce curfews for Africans in urban areas.

"In view of the possession of their own national home, in the reserves, Natives in the European areas can make no claim to political rights," said Dr. Malan. And there is no doubt that he meant this. The present representation of Africans by three white spokesmen in Parliament will be abolished; the Negro population in the Cape will lose their already restricted voting rights, and the Native Representative Council and all advisory boards will be disbanded.

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RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION will also apply to the Negro, who, in time, will be driven out of all European areas. There will be segregation in trans and buses, recreational centers and, "as far as possible," in work places. The Negroes must be educated separately, and will be given superior privileges to Africans.

As for Indians, the Nationalist Government will try to deport them all, or as many as possible.

As one of the most serious obstacles to the policy of the Nationalists, Dr. Malan said, the Communist Party would be dissolved and action taken against "Communist agitators."

Wrong Kind of Nationalization--- Only British Capitalists Benefit

LONDON. — The publication of the first annual report of the National Coal Board brings to the forefront of political discussion in Britain the whole question of nationalization in a capitalist country.

Many British citizens still confuse "nationalization" with "socialism," and the Labor Party leadership is only too anxious to maintain this illusion.

The National Coal Board came into being on Jan. 1, 1947. The miners themselves were enthusiastic. They would now own the mines, and there would be no "capitalist management" draining the lifeblood out of the industry.

What has happened? During the 18 months that have passed, the original enthusiasm of miners, public and union leadership alike has diminished.

Strikes have perpetually broken out, the National Coal Board rebukes the miners in the same way that the mineowners used to do in the old days, and the public has had to pay higher and higher prices for coal.

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THE REPORT reveals that there was a working deficit of 23,255,586 pounds sterling during 1947—the first year of nationalized coal mining.

But a closer examination of these figures reveal that over 15 million of the 23 million pounds sterling can be accounted for by interest on "interim income" payments to the former coal-owners.

The report points out that the National Coal Board, being a government sponsored concern, cannot suspend payment of "dividends" as a private company can do if there are no profits.

In effect what has happened is that the former owners get priority treatment, while wage increases and new and vitally necessary machinery have to wait for a few more years.

The former coalowners are well pleased with their position, since they received a guaranteed amount of about 660 million dollars on the assumption that the coal mines were in a flourishing condition.

Everyone knows that the majority of the mines were badly equipped, inefficient and needed vast new capital expenditure to make them running concerns.

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JUST BEFORE the report appeared, at the annual conference of the National Union of Mineworkers, the Communist General Secretary of the union, Arthur Horner, came out publicly of direct workers' representation in favor on the National Coal Board.

Should this demand become official union policy, there will be a drastic turn of trade union policy. Hitherto the unions have demanded the resignation of unionists who become members of Boards of nationized industries, so that the unions do not become responsible for policy.

They are now coming to the conclusion that without direct trade union representation, there can be no satisfaction for the workers.

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THE MINERS are not alone in their demands; the railwaymen, the engineers, and many smaller unions demanded at the recent Labor Party Conference that nationalized industry should be run by practical experts and by "the organized workers of hand or brain who do useful work in society."

Many years ago Frederick Engels pointed out that modern means of production were so gigantic that "at a certain stage of development . . . the official representative of capitalist society, the state, is constrained to take over their management."

While this process first becomes evident in the means of communication—posts, telegrams and railways—the advantages mainly accrue to the capitalists who find centralized means of communication essential to their business interests.

Today in Great Britain, the small sector of nationalized industry is operating to the benefit of the capitalist class and is still run by them for their own interests.

Unrest Sweeps Latin Lands As HCL Soars

MEXICO CITY (Telepress). — Prices up, wages down—this is the main reason for the wave of popular unrest now sweeping Latin America which has led, in some cases, to revolutionary action. Statistics compiled by the Latin American Federation of Labor (CTAL) show that the cost of living in every Latin American country has risen far more even than in the U. S.

Bolivia exhibits the most startling price rise for everyday necessities. Taking the cost of living in 1937 as 100, the figure in this country is now over 524. The index for Mexico at the end of 1946 (the last recorded year) was 306. Other increases were Chile, 276; Brazil, 217; Cuba, 207; Colombia, 190; Peru, 197; Costa Rica, 179; Honduras, 169; Uruguay, 154; Venezuela, 149; and Argentina, 138.

Inflation in all these countries has taken place at the expense of labor, with increases in money wages lagging far behind those in prices. Nationwide real wages indices are available for Mexico, Peru and Colombia only. They are now down to 82, 92 and 96 respectively as compared with 100 in 1937, when wages were already substandard.

SOVIETS UP OUTPUT; USING MORE GOODS

MOSCOW (ALN).—Soviet industrial production has risen over 30 percent since the isue of new currency six month ago, according to government figures. The purchasing power of wages has gone up 51 percent in the same period. Rationing was abolished at the same time as the new currency was issued. People are now buying 72 percent more bread, 13 percent more butter, 44 percent more textiles and 57 percent more candy than last summer.

Strikers Brave Tanks and Tear Gas

Dayton Workers Close Ranks, Reject 'Deal,' Defy Terror

Bq Elmer O. Fehlhaber

DAYTON, Ohio.—The working class of this city has given the greatest demonstration of militancy and the will to struggle that has been exhibited in a decade in Ohio. With 3,000 National Guardsmen still patrolling a three-mile area around the strike-bound plant of the Univis Lens Cofl, the union members voted to continue their fight which has been a high point in the history of the labor movement of this state.

At one stage the city hovered on the brink of a general strike and had there been a call by the leadership for such action, there is no doubt that a wholesale stoppage would have taken place.

The workers of Dayton, with the Univis strike which started in May as the focal point, have been fighting on two main issues: first, against the Taft-Hartley act which they realize may destroy their unions, and second, against shocking police brutality that has aroused not only shop workers but the public generally.

And tossed onto this like gasoline into a bonfire was the fury of resentment against sky-rocketing prices. It was the wanton clubbing by police that brought a picket line of 15,000 in front of the plant to support the strikers who are members of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, C.I.O. Factional differences in U.E. were dropped because of pressure from the rank and file.

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THE SAME PRESSURE from below brought the support of A. F. of L. unions. Teamsters were prominent on the picket line. Painters from the building trades closed down two large jobs. The Railroad Brotherhoods offered their support.

Mayor Louis W. Lohrey, former personnel manager for the General Motors Corp., then called upon his fellow Republican, Gov. Thomas Herbert, for assistance. Herbert blustered int oDayton mouthing threats about the use of the National Guard. But the union refused to retreat and the bluff failed. Finally, a conference was arranged between the Governor, the company and the union.

When the news trickled out of what had happened the labor movement, conscious of its high tide of strength, was stunned. The union negotiators with the exception of Oakie Wornstaff, shop steward at Univis, had signed an agreement. The radio announced that the strike was ended. Confusion resulted.

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THE UNIVIS WORKERS met and voted down the agreement despite arguments from a majority of the U.E. staff, led by the two who had signed the agreement. These were K. M. Kirkendall, business agent, and Arthur Garfield, international U.E. official.

The major points of the rejected agreement were:

1. Both parties to accept the certification of the NLRB on the results of the election, which was lost by the union after intimidation by the company. The board was not expected to uphold the union's protests.

2. Eleven workers accused of "violence" were not to return to work. They would be paid for 30 days pending settlement of their case by the American Arbitration Association. The workers argued that this meant acceptance of the Taft-Hartley Act and the certain destruction of the union in the plant.

As one striker put it: "If we are going to be defeated let them do it with the bayonets of the National Guard and not through this agreement, which will permit the company to fire every union man."

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WITH THIS REJECTION by the strikers, Gov. Herbert ordered out the Guard. It was the first time the militia had been used for strike-breaking since the administration of the Democrat, Gov. Martin L. Davey.

Congressman Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan entered the city to conduct an "investigation" for the House sub-committee on labor. His purpose was to divide the union leadership and then take the strike leaders out of aDyton to Washington for an additional inquisition.

Louis Kaplan, a strike leader, was jailed and others fined. The Guard, using tanks and tear gas, arrested four workers. But the strike contiued.



LOU KAPLAN, union field organizer, manacled and covered with blood from a beating by the police, alights from a police car on his way to the hospital.

POLICE VIOLENCE AT DAYTON PICKET LINE



"SEND HER TO THE MORGUE!" shouted the cop in the background as Dayton police shoved and trampled other strikers at the Univis Lens plant in their rush to get and maul Pearl Hupman, union organizer.



LEM MARKLAND, International vice-president of the union and president of the union's District 7, was slugged twice on the head by Dayton police because he protested the slugging of Lou Kaplan.

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Steelworkers Build Wallace Committees

—See Page 2

BIG BUSINESS PLOTTING FASCISM, COMMUNISTS WARN

CONGRESS SNEAKS OUT BEHIND SPY SCARE

See Pages 3, 4 and 5, and Editorial on Page 6



'SEND HER TO THE MORGUE,' SAID COP IN DAYTON STRIKE

Police tug at Pearl Hupman as they carry her and three other members of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union off to jail in the Univis Lens Co. strike in Dayton, Ohio. "Send her to the morgue," shouted one cop as they mauled and trampled other strikers to get at her, a union organizer. (Other pictures and story on Page 12).

Wallace Committees In All Steel Mills Is 3d Party Goal

GARY, Ind.—Returning from the historic founding convention of the Progressive Party where they attended a National Steelworkers Conference for Wallace and Taylor, 45 Indiana-Calumet region steelworkers representing every important mill, are moving ahead with plans for a Lake County steelworkers for Wallace organization.

According to Jacob Blake, Jr., leading steelworker at the Gary Big Works, Progressive Party candidate for State Representative, and newly appointed Director of Steelworkers Organization for Wallace in Lake County, a county conference with representatives from all steel plants will be held to establish a county steelworkers committee and formulate plans for an active election campaign in all mills. Blake estimated between 200 and 300 steelworkers would attend such a conference.

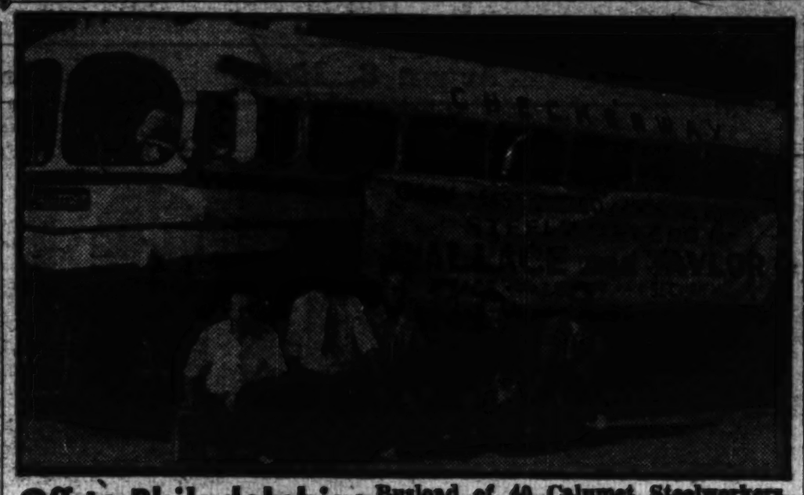
"Our aim is to establish a Wallace-Taylor Committee in every mill and plant. We are convinced that the biggest bulk of steelworkers support Wallace and Taylor, but it will take organization to guarantee that this support is registered on election day," said Blake.

Two hundred and fifty steelworkers from all parts of the country attended the National Steelworkers Conference in Philadelphia. The Indiana Calumet played a prominent part in the conference, with Harry Powell, President of Local 1010 serving as Conference Chairman and elected as permanent chairman of a national steelworkers steering committee.

The forty-five Calumet steelworkers made the round-trip in a chartered bus and reported on their return that they were warmly received as they went through scores of Ohio and Pennsylvania steel and mining towns.

Russ Nixon, secretary of the National Labor Committee of the Progressive Party, announced that a full-time director of the steel campaign for Wallace would be appointed. The conference decided that its national committee set up headquarters in Pittsburgh.

Lee Pressman, former General Counsel of the CIO, delivered the keynote address at the Philadelphia conference and received an ovation. He was invited to tour the Calumet to address steelworker's meetings.



Off to Philadelphia: Busload of 40 Calumet Steelworkers, representing every big bill, take off to attend National Steelworkers' Conference for Wallace and Taylor.

Communists Oppose Fare Hike in Gary

GARY, Ind. — Strongly urging that open, public hearings be held by the city administration on the demand of Gary Railways for a hike in bus fares, James West, Executive Secretary of the Lake County Communist Party, called for the defeat of the fare boost in a letter to Mayor Eugene Swarth of Gary.

"No sooner do steelworkers get a wage increase than utility monopolists and other big-monied men greedily eye those few extra pennies with the intent of snatching them off the workingman's table," said West's letter.

"With workers' savings fast dwindling while prices continue to mount, warehouses have begun to bulge with stockpiles of goods. Already a number of lines of manufacture are 'overproduced' because workers can't afford to buy the goods their families need. A crisis of most serious proportions threatens all of us. The Gary Railways fare-hike demand is inflationary and would further hasten that crisis.

"Should your administration grant the fare-hike, it must share in the responsibility for hastening the bust. It would also expose the Democratic Party's (and Truman's) call for price-controls as sheer hypocrisy intended only to catch votes, and that there is no essential difference between them and the Republicans.

"The people, who want a fight to roll back prices and for price controls, will know how to judge and how to vote."

School Board Appointment May Determine Jimcrow Policy

There will be a vacancy next month on the Gary School Board. Since the board is appointed by the Mayor, all kinds of pressures are being directed at the Mayor's office for the appointment of a person who speaks for the policy of those putting on the pressure.

Most vociferous are white-supremecists from Tolleston who are critical of Rex. Newton Fowler of Tolleston who supports the non-segregation policy of the School Board. They demand that someone else be appointed from Tolleston someone, who, they claim, will "speak for the residents of Tolleston."

Rev. Fowler made a contribution to Negro-white unity and to the democratic cause by supporting the non-segregation policy of the Board. It is to his credit and to the principals of public schools in Tolleston that Negro children were cordially received in the schools last September. Progressives would regard Rev. Fowler's re-appointment as proof that the school board anti-segregation policy will be adhered to.

In the event that Rev. Fowler will not be re-appointed, progressives urge that a Negro be appointed to the School Board. This will make the Board representative of all areas in the city as well as the people who make up this important industrial center. The Negro people have never had a representative on the Board although the Negro people comprise some 22 percent of the population. Progressives also urge the election of School Board members on a distict basis, rather than their appointment by the mayor.

Calumet Communists Pledge 50 Recruits

Responding to the call for the defense of the National Board of the Communist Party, which, headed by William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, are awaiting hearings on Aug. 23 on the Grand Jury indictments, an emergency Lake County meeting of Communist branch leaders pledged 50 new recruits in the Party.

Plans were also made for leaflet distributions and building of the Communist press to answer the new attacks on civil liberties and democratic rights.

Widespread Interest In Migas Case

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—The trial of Nick Migas in his Local Union 1010, USA-CIO, is attracting widespread interest throughout the Calumet and Chicago area. All daily newspapers carried items announcing the trial and reports indicate that phone calls to the union hall from the newspapers to find out what is happening, have become a daily occurence.

But interest is highest among the thousands of steelworkers, who are deeply concerned that the union shall not be deprived of the services of a fighting leader. This deep concern was best expressed when a rumor spread through Migas' department that he had been fired. That rumor touched off a half-hour work stoppage until it was learned that the rumor was unfounded.

★

OVER HALF THE MEN in Migas' department, No. 1 Open Hearth at Inland Steel, have signed petitions demanding that the local union stand by their free, democratic choice of Migas as their grievance committeeman. The petition states that "it makes no difference that Migas is a Communist," and asserts that the issue involved is whether the will of the rank-and-file will be recognized as the highest authority of the union or not.

First hearings in the trial were held on July 28, with the Trial Board, composed of five working steelworkers, deliberating on the findings in the meantime. The outcome of the Trial Board's findings will not be known until the Board reports to a local union membership meeting, the decision of which will be final and binding according to the Union's constitution.

Wm. Maihoffer Runs For State Senator

HOBART, Ind.—William Maihoffer, prominent steelworkers' leader employed at Inland Steel, announced from his residence here that he has accepted the Progressive Party bid to be its candidate for State Senator.

He joins Dr. G. Duncan Hinkson, prominent Negro physician of Gary and head of Lincoln Hospital, as the other Progressive Party candidate for State Senator, both of which offices are to be filled.

Speed-up Kills 5 Men Each Month in Calumet Mills

By Tom McGovern

GARY, Ind.—The drive is on to double production in the Calumet area steel mills. Every possible penny is to be squeezed out of every last ounce of steel; and out of every last ounce of a workingman's blood.

Profit reports for the first half of 1948 clearly show new record highs in profit-taking. This is before the new $9.50 per ton increase in steel price goes into effect.

The cost of these high profits is a growing toll of steelworkers' lives and limbs. The most conservative estimate of how many workers are killed on a monthly average runs to five. But all indications are that the actual number runs much higher. Inland steel alone, with about 25 percent of the steel producing capacity in the Calumet, reports two killed each month.

Hardly a week goes by without a report of some worker killed or very seriously hurt at the Gary Works of Carnegie-Illinois Corp., a U.S. Steel subsidiary. Accidents regarded by the authorities aren't even reported in the papers, and cases have been known where the news of mortal industrial accidents have been suppressed.

The killing pace is to be found in all mills—at Youngstown Sheet and Tube in East Chicago, at South Works, Carnegie-Illinois, Bethlehem and Wisconsin Steel in South Chicago, as well as in the huge fabricating plants such as U. S. Steel's Sheet and Tin Mill and American Bridge Works in Gary, American Steel Foundaries in East Chicago and the Crane Company on Chicago's West Side.

But the speed-up now taking place is the fore-runner of still worse to come. All major plants hereabouts are engaged in "expansion" programs. These programs have been ballyhooed as being the answer to the universal demand for more steel.

However, closer examination proves that little more is being added to the basic steel producing capacity of the mills: instead, the new construction is primarily directed to "modernization"—to installing new labor saving devices, streamlining present production methods, introducing faster production methods, etc.

Thus, at the Sheet and Tin Mill in Gary, now employing 10,000, it is expected that the number of workers who will be losing their jobs as a result of the huge "expansion" now taking place will run into thousands.

A good example of what is happening in all mills is provided by the developments in the north end mills at Inland Steel, where the "expansion" program is well advanced, and where, by October, it is expected that production will be doubled with greatly reduced crews.

New machinery, new skin mills, have been installed, capable of rolling 1,500 feet per minute. Existing rate for this operation is 500 feet per minute. Without having to add

(Continued on Page 11)

Progressive Party Prepares Petition Drive Wind-Up

GARY, Ind. — The Progressive Party headquarters here announces that the campaign to secure signatures to qualify the national and state tickets on the state ballot is moving ahead rapidly.

Progressive Pary spokesmen confidently predict that the 7,500 mark will be surpassed by Aug. 15 when they intend to close the drive and make preparations to file.

A simultaneous signiture prive to qualify the county Progressive ticket is under way, and the new party leaders declare that many time the 600 minimum required signatures will be obtained.

Hundreds of steelworkers have been signing the Progressive Party petitions at the mill-gate at tables set up by the new party. These tables are manned by members of the Steelworkers for Wallace Committees.

Volunteers to take part in the last week's whirlwind finish to the petition campaign have been asked to report to 1121 Madison St., Gary.

The Worker

James West, Editor
1106 Broadway, Room 4,
Gary, Indiana

Enclosed find $2.50 for a one year subscription to The Worker, 52 issues, including the monthly Calumet edition.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

Taxes, War Budgets and Steelworkers' Homes

An Editorial

THE U. S. STEEL TRUST wants a big cut in its taxes again this year. And like a faithful servant, J. R. Snyder, publisher of the Gary Post-Tribune, chairman of the Gary Industrial Foundation, defender and friend of the Steel Trust, rushed in to advocate reduced taxes.

Speaking at a Chamber of Commerce dinner, notable for the absence of steelworkers, Mr. Snyder revealed that Gary, with a per capita of local taxes this year amounting to $68.09, is highest among 13 cities in the same population range, including such cities as Camden, Wilmington, Reading, Tacoma, Elizabeth, New Bedford, Fort Wayne, etc.

But J. R. wasn't shedding tears about the taxes that small homeowners, little businessmen, and especially steelworkers, have to pay. In fact, he didn't even once mention these people, who make up the majority of Gary. But he did mention industry, and the fear that new industry would be scared away from Gary by the high tax rate.

What he didn't say, but something that every steelworker understands is that he wanted lower taxes for the steel corporations. **And he didn't say that it was because the Corporation got a big tax cut last year that the tax rate went up tremendously for the little homeowners this year.**

He also "forgot" to mention that the huge costs of the Marshall Plan and the war budget have not only increased the federal tax burden on the steelworker, but that they have also further simulated new inflations, thereby further reducing the purchasing power of the steelworker's dollar.

* * *

THE policies advocated by Snyder and his steel trust paper will not reduce taxes for the steelworker's family — they will only increase taxes. For support of the huge armament program, Marshall Plan and lower taxes for the big corporations can only result in higher taxes for the low income groups.

A genuine people's tax program in this year of 1948 must be based not only on the traditional progressive principle of "taxation according to ability to pay," whereby Big Business pays higher taxes and wage earners pay lowest taxes; such a program this year must also include a fight against the drive to rush into adventurous and disastrous wars for which the Marshall Plan and the huge war budget are designed, and which are a growing and ever-more unbearable burden on the shoulders of the small taxpayers.

To achieve this people's tax program, steelworkers must turn their backs upon the two old parties of Big Business and give their full support to the new Progressive Party of Wallace and Taylor — the Party of Peace, Liberty, Abundance.

Speed-up Kills 5 Men a Month In Calumet Steel Mills

(Continued from Page 2)

a single man to their crews, the new mills will roll some 1,000,000 pounds per turn against the present 600,000 pounds.

The old Strip's inspection department faces replacement by four Halden shears. In the Annealing Department, 8 loaders will be slashed to four, thanks to a new method which will, at the same time, jump output from two tons per hour to six or even seven tons per hour. This new process will in turn enable the sacking of half the bundlers and shippers on the shipping docks.

The Cold Strip Pickler is being overhauled to increase output from 500,000 pounds per turn to a cool million pounds.

These, and other, "improvements," all taking place on the finishing end of the basic steel producing plant, will in turn force new methods to be introduced to wring double tonnage out of the already over-taxed equipment and crews of the open hearths and blooming mills in order to provide the ever-hungry and expanding north-end mills.

The results of these "expansions" are already being felt, but old-timers agree that it is only the beginning. A similar process took place in the 20's, and they remember how it ended in the bust of 1929. The drive for increased production is a sure sign, to old-timers, of an impending crash.

Meanwhile, the Germano leadership remains calloused and indifferent to the grievances and needs of the men, completely failing to give answers to these problems. While remaining silent and giving no leadership, the Germano leadership has proven most alert when it came to smashing collective efforts of workers in various departments to improve their conditions.

One such case which has become widely known throughout the Calumet, was the strike of 72 shearmen at Inland. These men went on strike against a milling speed-up and reduction in their wage scale.

Instead of getting the solidarity and help of the International, they found the union leadership lined up in sympathy with the company when the company circulated a letter signed by Germano telling Inland workers that the strikers "were not authorized and you won't be scabbing if you take their jobs"! The collusion between Germano and the company broke the strike and the 72 men were put on an area-wide blacklist!

Remembering this foul betrayal, Calumet steelworkers are strengthening their grip on some of their local unions, and looking ahead to future elections in the union.

One way or another, the speed-up, killing pace, reduced wage standards and working conditions are all going to be fought, and when the men make up their minds it's time to move, the burocrats map find it advisable not to stand in the way.

Calumet Youth At Phila. Conf.

GARY, Ind.—Two carloads of Lake County youth took to the highways to attend the founding Conventions of the Progressive Party and the Progressive Youth of America and have returned with a determined enthusiasm to build the new progressive youth organization in every city of the Calumet.

Among those attending the Philadelphia youth convention were Arnold Wiley, former city editor of the Gary American and now a Progressive Party candidate; Walter Baran, disabled vet and young steel worker, another Progressive Party candidate; and Bill Koch, former oil engineer of Whiting, Progressive Party candidate for Secretary of State.



Steelworkers for Wallace: That's the proud inscription on sweaters worn by workers from Gary and East Chicago mills as they prepare to attend National Steelworkers' National Steelworkers' Conference for Wallace and Taylor held recently in Philadelphia. (Story on Page 2).

Calumet Currents

By Calumet Cal

CALUMET STEELWORKERS are naturally glad to get and take the wage increase finally eked out of the Steel Trust. Despite all the ballyhoo to the contrary, they're not allowing anyone to kid them into believing that it was some kind of "super-strategy" by Phil Murray that secured that increase for them!

They can't forget that Murray meekly took it last Spring when the Big Boys said "No!" Nor can they forget that the miners, auto workers, packinghouse men, electrical, oil, construction and many others refused to take "No!" for an answer. They know that the fight of these workers helped the steelworkers. And they don't forget Nick Migas' fight, either!

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MANY AN ALERT - MINDED steelworker has remarked on the perfect timing between the pay boost announcement and the Truman nomination! They figure that Murray lost a lot of prestige by his begging attitude on wages, and was just about to lose even more prestige by the nomination of Truman, coming as it did after lots of talk about PAC and ADA influencing the Democratic convention to get a different candidate! There are men in the mills willing to bet that the announcement of the wage increase came just in time to try to cover up another Murray fiasco!

★

THESE SAME WIDE-AWAKE workingmen make another interesting observation: when it comes to signing the check-off cards, the company is willing to look the other way and allow men to continue signing up long after the deadline had passed, despite the fact that only 50 percent of the men had signed up by the deadline date. There are many guesses as to why the company should be so lenient with the union!

But progressives maintain that if technicalities can be overlooked by the company when it came to signing up for the check-off, then the union could have gotten other technicalities and "sanctities" overlooked when it came to fighting for really substantial wage boosts. But, they add, it all depends on where your heart is!

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A REAL DRIVE by the Lake County Democratic Party agents in the ranks of labor to try to line up the labor movement behind the Democratic Party is seen in the recent ouster of Eli Colesimo as editor of the Steelworker News and the suspension of that paper for one year when the Phil Murray Building corporation failed to renew the contract with Colosimo.

Colosimo is a self-styled Republican-Socialist who always ends up with the GOP. He is widely known for speaking in accordance with the company he is in, although both his feet are firmly planted in reaction's camp. No progressives are moaning over the suspension of the GOP-influenced "labor" paper.

★

MEANWHILE, ADA and the Democratic Party are anonymously circulating a petition among Calumet steelworkers, seeking to secure advance subscription pledges for "a new liberal daily paper to be known as the 'Northern Indiana Citizen'." These pledges are circulating with sub-district director Joseph Coin's tacit approval.

It is quite possible that some Democratic Party-sponsored paper will make it's appearance for the duration of the election campaign. It is not escaping the attention of steelworkers, however, that the pledge sheets being circulated for a "new, liberal paper" do not carry the union label!

THE MEN IN NICK MEGAS' department are wondering when Joseph Germano will be removed from office under the union's anti-Communist clause. Germano recently signed an Italian-American Labor Committee statement advocating the right of Italy to go socialist!

70 Wallace Boosters At Founding Party

GARY, Ind.—Lake County participated heavily in the founding conventions of the Progressive Party, youth organization and in various labor conferences held in Philadelphia. Over 70 Calumet residents made the trip either as regular delegates or as participants in special conferences sponsored by the new party.

Progressives Take Office In Biggest Steel Local

GARY, Ind.—Despite all rumors to the contrary, all progressives who were elected to office at Local 1014, U.S.A.-CIO, were sworn in by Joseph Goin, sub-district director, at well-attended installation ceremonies held recently.

Widely circulated rumors had it that efforts would be made to prevent the seating of progressives, particularly Jacob Blake, Jr., and John Howard, on so-called grounds that they "supported Communist policies." Blake is a Progressive Party candidate for State Representative and a trustee in the local. Howard is the local's vice-president.

The meeting was particularly well attended by men from Blake's department, who came down to give him full support. Goin, who had attacked the Progressive slate most viciously before the elections, reversed himself and praised the progressives as being of "high quality." On the other hand, he criticised the defeated candidates for failing to cooperate in the campaign to sign up the membership for the check-off.

Gary Yugoslavs Back Criticism Of Tito Policy

GARY, Ind.—Grave concern for their homeland is expressed by Yugoslav-Americans here on learning from the Cominform Resolution of the disastrous road down which Tito's policies are taking Yugoslavia.

At a series of meetings and discussions, held under various auspices, including one called by the Communist Party, Calumet Yugoslav-Americans identify themselves decisively with the criticism made by the Information Bureau. One such meeting, addressed by Leo Fischer, editor of Narodny Glasnik, drew a capacity audience.

Other Slav groups in the Calumet express their sympathy and support to the opposition to the Tito betrayal, and express confidence in the ability of the people of Yugoslavia to save their country from being converted into a colony and dependency of American-Anglo imperialism.

U. S. Steel Asks New Tax Cuts

CROWN POINT, Ind. — While Lake County tax collectors freely predict a huge increase in taxes for small property holders this year, Staney E. Olszewski, county auditor, has revealed that the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation has filed an appeal with the State Tax Board, asking that its valuation be cut down by $1,329,980.

This comes on the heels of a good sized tax cut handed Big Steel last year by the GOP-controlled tax board.

According to the steel trust's new self-estimates, its personal property is worth only 16 and a half million dollars. At that rate, the 30,000 workers in U. S. Steel plants in Gary would have to pitch in less than $1,000 each to buy out the company! However, it is anticipated that under such circumstances, the company would ask about 8 billion dollars.

For little taxpayers, however, this new tax slash sought by the steel company is no laughing matter, since it would only add to the already unbearable tax burden of the little man.

Neither the Gary Taxpayer's Association, nor the right-wing leadership of the union, will do anything to relieve the plight of the taxpayer. On the other hand, Progressive Party candidates are campaigning on a clear-cut program of reducing taxes on small-income people and increasing taxes on those best able to pay.

Milk Price Goes Up Again

For the third time since July 1, the price of a quart of milk has gone up again, this time to 23 cents in the Calumet steel area. Milk is one of the foods which are not scarce and so no price control over milk can be expected from this session of Congress, unless the people act now.

Strikers Brave Tanks and Tear Gas

Dayton Workers Close Ranks, Reject 'Deal,' Defy Terror

Bq Elmer O. Fehlhaber

DAYTON, Ohio.—The working class of this city has given the greatest demonstration of militancy and the will to struggle that has been exhibited in a decade in Ohio. With 3,000 National Guardsmen still patrolling a three-mile area around the strike-bound plant of the Univis Lens Cofl, the union members voted to continue their fight which has been a high point in the history of the labor movement of this state.

At one stage the city hovered on the brink of a general strike and had there been a call by the leadership for such action, there is no doubt that a wholesale stoppage would have taken place.

The workers of Dayton, with the Univis strike which started in May as the focal point, have been fighting on two main issues: first, against the Taft-Hartley act which they realize may destroy their unions, and second, against shocking police brutality that has aroused not only shop workers but the public generally.

And tossed onto this like gasoline into a bonfire was the fury of resentment against sky-rocketing prices. It was the wanton clubbing by police that brought a picket line of 15,000 in front of the plant to support the strikers who are members of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, C.I.O. Factional differences in U.E. were dropped because of pressure from the rank and file.

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THE SAME PRESSURE from below brought the support of A. F. of L. unions. Teamsters were prominent on the picket line. Painters from the building trades closed down two large jobs. The Railroad Brotherhoods offered their support.

Mayor Louis W. Lohrey, former personnel manager for the General Motors Corp., then called upon his fellow Republican, Gov. Thomas Herbert, for assistance. Herbert blustered int oDayton mouthing threats about the use of the National Guard. But the union refused to retreat and the bluff failed. Finally, a conference was arranged between the Governor, the company and the union.

When the news trickled out of what had happened the labor movement, conscious of its high tide of strength, was stunned. The union negotiators with the exception of Oakie Wornstaff, shop steward at Univis, had signed an agreement. The radio announced that the strike was ended. Confusion resulted.

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THE UNIVIS WORKERS met and voted down the agreement despite arguments from a majority of the U.E. staff, led by the two who had signed the agreement. These were K. M. Kirkendall, business agent, and Arthur Garfield, international U.E. official.

The major points of the rejected agreement were:

1. Both parties to accept the certification of the NLRB on the results of the election, which was lost by the union after intimidation by the company. The board was not expected to uphold the union's protests.

2. Eleven workers accused of "violence" were not to return to work. They would be paid for 30 days pending settlement of their case by the American Arbitration Association. The workers argued that this meant acceptance of the Taft-Hartley Act and the certain destruction of the union in the plant.

As one striker put it: "If we are going to be defeated let them do it with the bayonets of the National Guard and not through this agreement, which will permit the company to fire every union man."

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WITH THIS REJECTION by the strikers, Gov. Herbert ordered out the Guard. It was the first time the militia had been used for strike-breaking since the administration of the Democrat, Gov. Martin L. Davey.

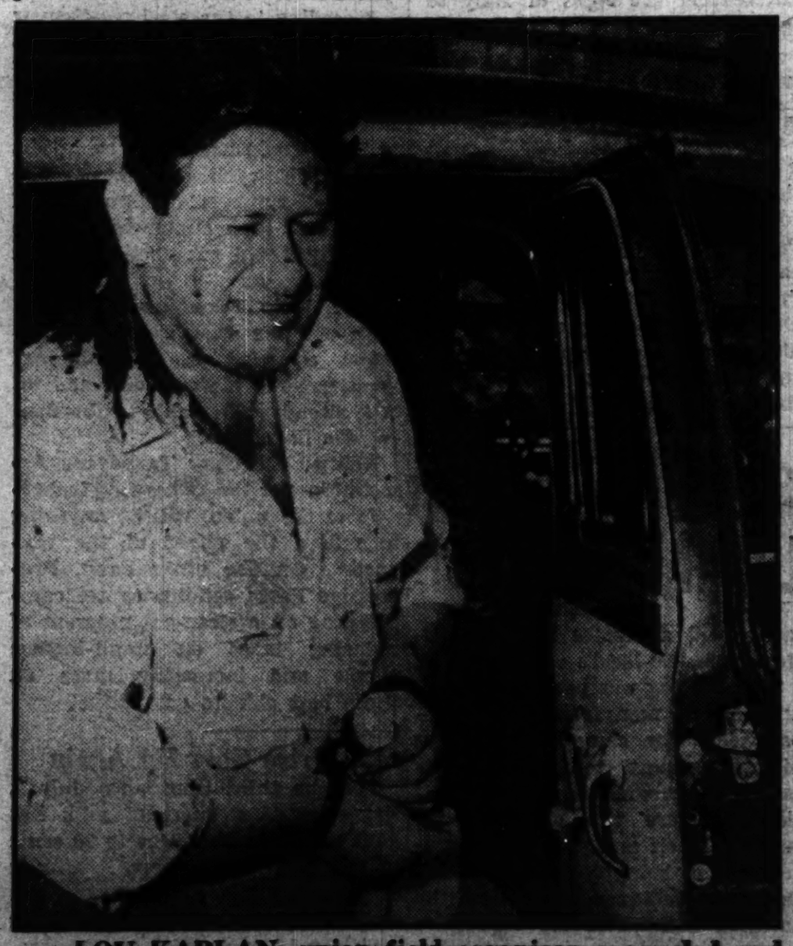
Congressman Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan entered the city to conduct an "investigation" for the House sub-committee on labor. His purpose was to divide the union leadership and then take the strike leaders out of aDyton to Washington for an additional inquisition.

Louis Kaplan, a strike leader, was jailed and others fined. The Guard, using tanks and tear gas, arrested four workers. But the strike contiued.

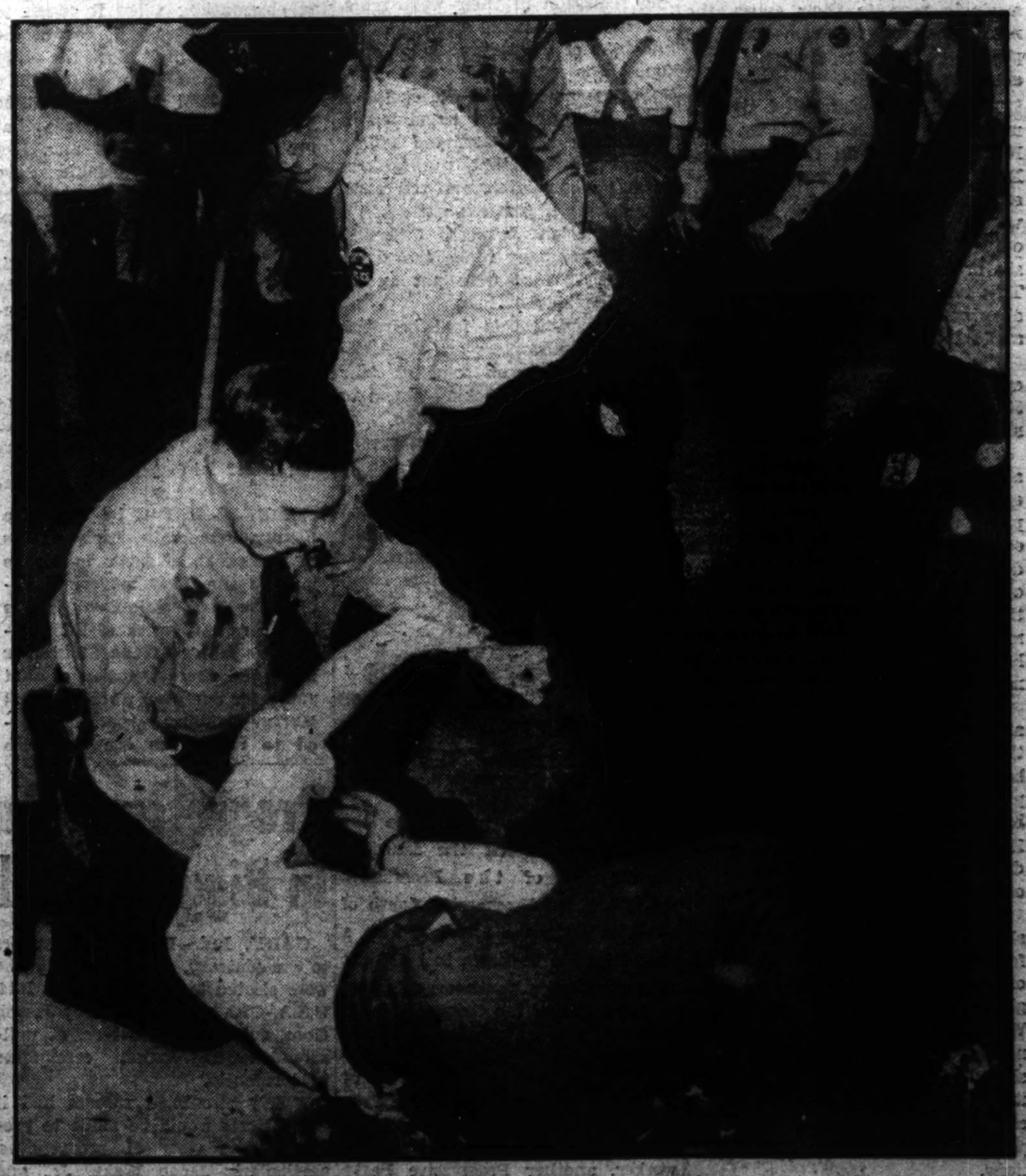
POLICE VIOLENCE AT DAYTON PICKET LINE



"SEND HER TO THE MORGUE!" shouted the cop in the background as Dayton police shoved and trampled other strikers at the Univis Lens plant in their rush to get and maul Pearl Hupman, union organizer.



LOU KAPLAN, union field organizer, manacled and covered with blood from a beating by the police, alights from a police car on his way to the hospital.



LEM MARKLAND, International vice-president of the union and president of the union's District 7, was slugged twice on the head by Dayton police because he protested the slugging of Lou Kaplan.

OHIO EDITION

The Worker

Relief Diets Hit Ohio Working Class

—See Page 2

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BIG BUSINESS PLOTTING FASCISM, COMMUNISTS WARN

CONGRESS SNEAKS OUT BEHIND SPY SCARE

See Pages 3, 4 and 5, and Editorial on Page 6



'SEND HER TO THE MORGUE,' SAID COP IN DAYTON STRIKE

Police tug at Pearl Hupman as they carry her and three other members of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union off to jail in the Univis Lens Co. strike in Dayton, Ohio. "Send her to the morgue," shouted one cop as they mauled and trampled other strikers to get at her, a union organizer. (Other pictures and story on Page 12).

INFLATION CUTS DEEP INTO FOOD PURCHASES

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

COLUMBUS, O.—Families of Ohio workers have been forced to reduce the amount of milk purchased for children.

With prices jumping daily, more and more families—despite relatively steady employment by the wage earner of the group—are being reduced to the relief levels of the pre-war depression days.

A survey of the inflation situation in all parts of the state shows clearly that the great majority of workers are drastically curtailing the purchase of absolute necessities.

In Cleveland milk soared to 22 and 23 cents a quart and the same figure is expected to be set soon in other cities.

In Akron, practically every restaurant has ceased the purchase of beef because it is priced beyond the customers' ability to pay.

Throughout the state retail shoe merchants are expected to announce another price advance.

Used car dealers in Akron are finding that "new used" cars are remaining on their lots.

There is a rise in the number of bankruptcies of small business concerns which depend on working-class customers.

Even the poor man's "luxury," the cigarette, has gone up in price by command of the tobacco monopoly.

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THE PRICE of new homes in Ohio has hit a new high with the average price in Cleveland amounting to $10,995 and in Cincinnati to $10,120. The same new homes could be purchased in 1939 in Cleveland for $5,233 and in Cincinnati for $5,037.

But factory workers cannot even consider home building.

There is an increasing number of cases such as that of the Cepec family in Cleveland.

Stephen A. Cepec, a cab driver, works ten hours a day, and then returns to his "home"—a 12-year-old sedan where he lives with his wife and two daughters, Donna Jean, 5, and Judy, 4. They are to be joined soon by another daughter, Marlene, 7, who has been at a camp for diabetic children.

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OHIOANS, through their own experiences, can testify that the figures issued by the Federal Reserve Board showing dwindling savings are, if anything, on the conservative side.

Very little of the bonus money paid to veterans finds its way into savings' accounts. It is applied on debts and current expenses.

The Federal Reserve figures give concrete evidence of the impending crash.

Wealthy families are increasing their savings while middle and lower income families are drawing upon their savings.

Sixteen million families started 1948 with less money than they had the year before.

An untold number have joined the sixteen million in recent months as inflation went on a greater rampage.

In 1947 there were ten and one-half million families that had no funds in the banks.

That number rose to thirteen and one-half million in 1948 and is continually increasing.

In other words, if there is an economic collapse more than thirteen and one-half million families will be forced to go on relief immediately.

And they would be joined within a few days and weeks by millions of others.

But the wealthy who are spending lavishly deposited an additional five billion dollars in the banks in 1947.



PROFITEERS' VICTIMS. Greedy Ohio corporations are including the kids in their profit-gouging schemes. Mothers cannot meet the new high milk prices.

Jobless Pay Drops

COLUMBUS, O.—In these days of mounting prices the average weekly benefit for the unemployed worker in Ohio is $17.27 cents a week.

Asks $20,000 From Shaker Heights Cop

SHAKER HEIGHTS, O.—Police Captain Fred W. Clark of this wealthy Cleveland suburb has two law suits amounting to $20,000 on file against him as the result of the arrest of two Negroes.

Arthur C. Johnson and James W. Strode the latter with the Cleveland municipal finance department, were driving through the suburb, according to the suit, when Clark drove up beside them in a police car with siren screaming and forced them to the curb.

The police captain drew his revolver, searched the two and then locked them up in the Shaker Heights police station, the petition declared. They were released later.

Army Behind Youngstown Scab Scheme

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—Building contractors in this city are attempting to put over an army plan whereby union workers may be forced under military discipline to scab against each other.

The Builders Association of the Mahoning Valley announced that it will sponsor an organized reserve corps among building tradesmen.

The army in several Ohio centers has attempted to get the unions to take the initiaive in promoting the scheme. With this plan failing, the brass hats apparently have turned to the bosses for assistance.

Only a few weeks ago A. F. Whitney, head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in Cleveland, warned all BRT lodges against participating in the reserve.

The contractors have promised the army they will enlist approximately 900 men to serve as a field unit composed of carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers and structural steel workers.

Although the Cleveland Building Trade Council, A. F. of L., was persuaded to endorse the plan only one recruit could be found.

Governor Herbert Frets Over Guard

DAYTON, O.—Strikebreaking Gov. Tom Herbert and his National Guard officers are so guilt conscious over their schemes of violence against the workers at the Univis Co. that they have barred the idea of using any guardsmen from the Montgomery county area.

As a consequence, in the alert call that went out to the Guard no troops who are residents of the Dayton area were to be employed.

The composition of the guard is far different today than years ago when labor was poorly organized. In addition, many in the guard are the victims of the same high prices as the workers.

The Ohio corporations, however, will still be able to use the National Guard for its strikebreaking plans. But the nervous apprehension on the part of state officials continues to grow.

State guard officials this year sent out an order that no member of the National Guard could parade during the month of May. This caused considerable confusion on Memorial Day parades but what the officers were worried about was participation in May 1 parades.

The bloody, clubbing attacks by the police on the picket lines at the Univis strike has aroused the CIO movement to the highest point of militancy since its formation here.

Dayton has been relatively free from strikes. many of the plants organized here by the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers did not go through this form of struggle.

Now it has become evident to the CIO that the strike weapon will have to be called upon more frequently and that general work stoppages may be a required action to halt the offensive of the corporations.

One effect of the Univis strike has been to bring greater unity in the ranks of the 30,000 members of the UE in Dayton. Much of the disruption promoted by company stooges has fallen in the background in the struggle for the preservation of the union.

There has been no state-wide call for support of the strike by Jack Kroll, state CIO chairman, who is busy trying to elect Truman.

Portsmouth Has Pay Tax

PORTSMOUTH, O. — Portsmouth has joined the growing list of Ohio cities that have enacted a payroll tax.

But no sooner had the tax been adopted by City Council than the leadership of CIO unions announced they would circulate petitions calling for a referendum vote.

The Portsmouth tax is a non-graduated, one per cent levy.

Approximately 26,000 signatures are required for the holding of the referendum.

At nearby New Boston the municipal council was drafting legislation for a .5 per cent payroll tax.

Meanwhile, in Columbus a taxpayer's suit was filed by Attorney David Clayman Stockwell, a member of the United Steelworkers, CIO. The suit is backed by the Ohio CIO Council.

Stockwell in his petition asked that a permanent injunction be granted to stop payroll tax collections, that all money collected be returned, and that the legislation be declared null and void by the court.

In Youngstown the Progressive Party was engaged in collecting signatures to amend the income tax. The Progressive Party proposal would exempt all persons whose income is below $5,000 and would tax the gross income of all corporations employing more than 30 persons.

OHIO NEWS

The Univis Strike

THE CLUB-SWINGING Dayton police force and the anti-labor National Guard policy of Gov. Tom Herbert have been the subject of huge headlines in the press of our state.

Behind this outbreak of violence against the Univis strikers is a development that has been concealed by the propaganda agencies of Big Business.

Ohio's working class, led by the courageous unionists of Dayton, is refusing to accept relief standard of living. Inflation that wrecked family budgets has aroused the factory workers to a high mood of militancy.

Long ago workers were forced to abandon any plans to purchase new automobiles and household goods.

Now families must deny themselves meat and milk. Butter has not been seen on the table since OPA was wrecked.

Many men and women toil an entire week in a shop only to find their debts higher instead of lower.

Savings are being completely exhausted.

Employed—not jobless workers—sleep with their wives and children in broken down cars, parks and vacant lots.

Children have as their playgrounds the crowded streets in front of transient hotels.

At the same time nearly every Ohio Congressman grovels at the feet of the Great God Profit.

The lords of property, the owners of Ohio's cartels and monopolies, have only one answer: "Work harder! Make us richer!"

But the wage workers in the great industries of Ohio have a different answer.

They are making increased use of the strike despite the Taft-Hartley Act.

They are cutting a course of independent political action.

They are finding the power of unity as the mainspring of the counter-offensive against those who fatten off the surplus value earned by the working class.

Quinn Uses Boss Mark Hanna Tactics

CLEVELAND, O.—The old pressure tactic by the boss of pressuring the worker on how he should vote with discharge as a penalty has been revived here.

Only in this case the boss is James C. Quinn, the dictator placed in charge of the CIO Council by Philip Murray.

Quinn ordered the dismissal of Marie Prince as council office secretary because she is a supporter of Henry A. Wallace for president. Miss Prince, employed by the council since 1942, has been noted for her high degree of competence.

One delegate asked Quinn: "When are you going to fire people for being of the Catholic or Protestant faith?"

Plan Wallace AFL Drive

CLEVELAND, O.—Members of AFL unions from various centers in northeastern Ohio were coming into this city for a conference this Sunday to promote the election of Henry A. Wallace and Sen. Glen E. Taylor.

The conference, opening at 2 p.m. in the Chester Room of Hotel Allerton, was called for the joint purpose of discussing key issues of the campaign as well as developing a campaign committee in AFL unions.

The keynote address will be given by Harry Reich, president, Local 89, Hotel and Restaurant International Alliance, AFL, New York.

Officers of the provisional committee setting up the conference are: Honorary chairman, Courtney Ward, national chairman, AFL division, National Labor Committee for Wallace and Taylor, and general secretary, Painters District Council No. 6, Cleveland, Co-chairmen, Clyde Hinkley, UAW-AFL, Cleveland; Joseph A. Ross, financial secretary, Blacksmith, Drop Forgers and Helpers Union, Cleveland, and Harvey Vahulka, past president, Local 439, Machinists, Cleveland; Secretary, Ralph Rymus, Painters Local 907, and Treasurer, Esther Schweitzer, vice-chairman, Local 29, ILGWU and delegate to Cleveland Joint Board, ILGWU.

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

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Victims of City Hall Thefts:

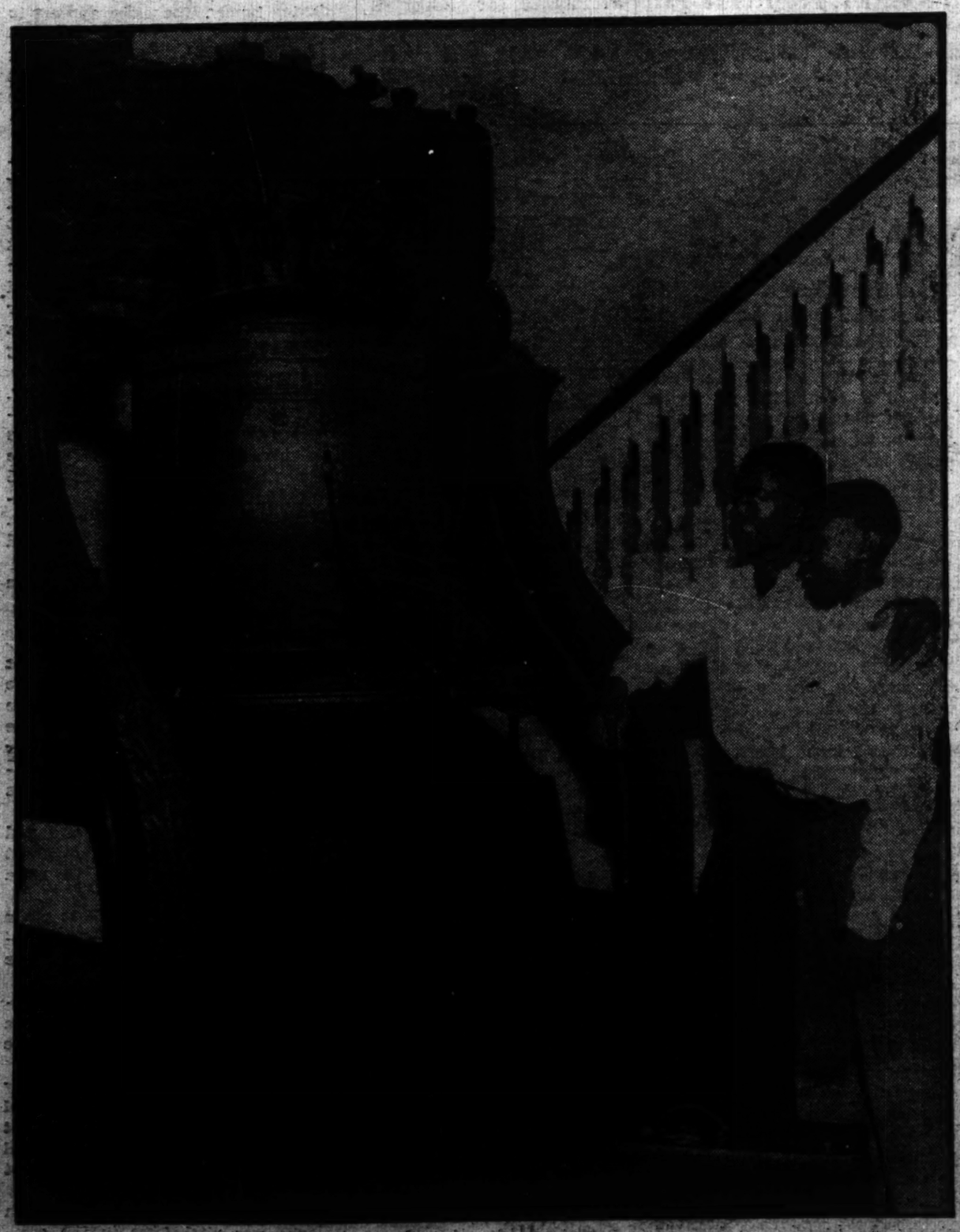
50 'Condemned' Families Face Mass Eviction

—*See story page 14*

BIG BUSINESS PLOTTING FASCISM

See Page 3

DILWORTH AND GRUNDY MEET!



Two of Rosa Lee Ingram's 12 children come north to plead for her freedom from a life term in a Georgia prison. This picture by John Hunt was taken on their arrival in Philadelphia en route to New York. (See story on page 1-A).

Bankers Unite Demopublicans to Block 3rd Party

By Walter Lowenfels

PHILADELPHIA.—Four days after the founding of the Progressive Party here, a remarkable bi-partisan coalition of 150 bankers and Demopublican politicians was celebrated at a garden party. Eighty-six-year-old GOP boss Joe Grundy met with young Richardson Dillworth, white-haired boy of the Democrats and Americans for Democratic Action.

Purpose of the whole affair: To get you to vote Republican, if possible; Democratic, when absolutely necessary; in any case, not Progressive.

PLACE: The magnificent Penllyn country estate of corporation lawyer Thomas Raeburn White, director of the Land Title Bank & Trust Co.

TIME: Thursday night, July 29, 1948, just after the historic people's convention that gave birth to the new political party.

Politicians in attendance ranged from Pennsylvania's Republican Governor, James Duff and 86-year-old GOP boss, Joe Grundy, to Richardson Dilworth, 1947 Democratic candidate for Mayor and leader in the "liberal" Americans for Democratic Action.

All the Republican factions who fought at the recent GOP convention announced complete and enthusiastic unity behind Thomas Dewey for President.

The harmonious bi-partisan spirit that the garden party celebrated was carefully engineered by delegates who organized this historic "convention" on behalf of the gigantic corporate interests which dominate the entire American economy.

* * *

MARTIN CLEMENT, for example, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This veritable octopus of the banking and industrial world unites on its board of direc-

(Continued on Page 13)

Ingram Boys Up North; Plead Mother's Freedom

PHILADELPHIA.—While the people's lobby for civil rights descended on Washington last week, two youths passed through Philadelphia from Georgia with a story that sums up the whole oppression of the Negro people in this country. They are James, 12, and Charles Ingram, 17, two of the 12 living children of Rosa Lee Ingram.

Both of them told how they spent three months in jail, from November 4th, until their mother and two other brothers were sentenced to the electric chair last February for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer, John Stratford. Following nation-wide protests, the sentence was changed to life imprisonment which is now under appeal.

"Mr. Stratford attacked my mother twice before the trouble in November," Charles Ingram said." "Mr. Stratford was a mean man. He was after my mother. But she wouldn't have anything to do with him the way he wanted. She is a good woman. That's the cause of the whole trouble. He wanted her to go with him, and she wouldn't.

"Most colored women in the South don't dare say no to a white man. My mother did. That made Mr. Stratford angry."

★

BOTH CHARLES, who saw the fatal attack on Mrs. Ingram, and James are quiet boys whose eyes and manner express their intelligence. They are slow of speech, and talk with a powerful southern lisp. This is their first trip away from their native area, and they are the first members of the Ingram family to bring the story of their mother's case north.

When Charles told of Stratford's unsuccessful attempts to have intimate relations with his mother, James left the room.

"I saw my mother just before I left Georgia. She is in jail in Macon. She said to thank everyone for what they have done. She asks everyone to help free her so she can join her children."

The two brothers have been brought north by the International Workers Order. They will spend two weeks at Camp Wo-Chi-Ca while plans are worked out with other organizations for the future activity of the boys.

"My mother," Charles said, "and my elder sister Geneva, where we have all been living, think the whole family won't be safe until they get North. You hear talk that the white folks in Ellaville may make trouble for us.

"That's why the 16 of us have been living in a two-room shack. They wanted to build us a house, but folks said the Ellaville people would come down and burn us out."

★

JAMES SPOKE UP: "When it rains, it rains in. There's no windows, and the ceiling is made of bags. We catch cold lots. But we get plenty to eat now, and clothes, from the NAACP and others. But there's only two beds, and most of use sleep on the floor."

There are still six younger Ingram children in the Georgia shack, the older sister, Mrs. Geneva Ruskin with her husband, and three children, and a sister-in-law with two children. Fourteen people altogether in an abandoned shack.

One, the oldest Ingram boy, Junior Johnson, is on the chain gang, his brother said, serving a year for allegedly stealing Stratford's wallet.

Charles saw the start of Stratford's attack on his mother last November. "He called her bad names. He was screaming about some mules he said was in his patch."

★

WHEN WE PRESSED Charles, he said the epithets Stratford used were "You black s- o- b. You black heifer." That is when he told how Stratford had previously made advances to Mrs. Ingram, and once had torn her sweater.

"Stratford started to beat my mother. I saw him do like this." And he held the back of his hand on his brother's head." He beat her on the head with the butt of his knife. Then he ran to get his gun. My mother told me to get the mules. So I didn't see what happened."

When Stratford returned, he beat Mrs. Ingram with his gun, others have testified, until two other sons came to her rescue. Stratford was found dead afterwards.

"There was only white people on the jury that convicted my mother. I don't think she could get a fair trial that way. In Georgia you ain't allowed to raise a hand against a white man no matter what he does to you. My mother and my brothers were only trying to save her life. I am going to do what I can, and so is James, to get her and the two boys free. It will help free all our people."

Delco Labor Works To Root Prog. Party In Communities

By Norman Anderson

CHESTER.—A visit to the Progressive Party headquarters here reveals one basic fact: there's nothing flashy about the drive to organize the thousands of trade unionists in this area for the Wallace ticket.

According to Bob Gantner, full time organizer for the Delaware County Labor Committee-for-Wallace, the main aim of the Progressive Party here is to root itself firmly among the rank and filers in the shops, which stretch for miles along the banks of the Delaware River.

Gantner is a tall, lanky, former member of the National Maritime Union. He's new at this type of work, but already he points to certain advances made since the Labor Committee was set up several weeks ago.

"At present," he said, "we're concentrating on building a core of committees in the various plants here.

"We have a committee in practically every local that amounts to anything around here. The majority of them are very active. Through them we managed to get quite a few union men out to the Shibe Park rally to hear Wallace, and we contributed a great deal to the $600 worth of tickets sold in the county for that meeting."

★

GANTNER OPERATES from the Progressive Party hadquarters at 6th and Butler Sts., which previously had been a grocery store. The meat freezer and scale are still standing in the headquarters. But they apparently aren't interfering with the work. Wallace buttons, campaign literature and copies of **Common Sense,** the Progressive Party newspaper are piled on anything handy. The office appears to be well used.

According to Gantner, sentiment for Wallace has picked up in most of the plants around here since the Progressive Party founding convention.

"They're calling for more literature in many plants. And they greet us more eagerly now," he said. "A small example of how sentiment is slowly changing here is the fact that in the Sun Oil plants, two men who had supported Truman, and one who backed Dewey are now for Wallace. The convention had a great deal to do with changing their minds."

At the time we visited Gantner, he and other Wallace-Labor workers were attempting to line up as many men in the shops as possible to participate in the August 5 March on Washington. Already delegates from Westinghouse, Brick, Steel, Sun Ship and Oil unions had been mobilized.

A big affair, on a countywide scale is also projected for Labor Day.

★

GANTNER REPORTED that plans are underway to develop the work of the Wallace men in the shops so that they may go into the communities and canvass their neighborhoods, both to get potential voters registered and of course to get them to vote for Wallace.

The aim is to set up ward and division committees throughout Chester. This seems to be main concentration for August.

Gantner is a hard man to make an appointment with. He's busy—primarily in raising funds for the organization.

"Of course we don't have a multi-million dollar treasury, so we have to get our money the hard way," he said.

Lone development in this county is the sad state of the CIO Political Action Committee. Caught without a candidate, CIO-PAC here could only muster two men at its last meeting.

Former chairman of PAC, which once was vital force in the community, is Ray Clark of the CIO Oil Workers, now a Progressive Party candidate for state legislature.



MAGISTRATE JOSEPH RAINEY, Progressive Party candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, discusses the fight against rising milk prices with Mrs. Bertha Sutton (right) and Mrs. Nola Wharton. The picture was taken when Rainey led a Progressive Party delegation to protest higher pr'ces at the Milk Commissioner hearing in City Hall.

Large Registration Crucial For Wallace Victory

PHILADELPHIA.—The next few weeks will determine, to a large extent, how large a vote can be mobilized for Progressive Party candidates here. For these are the weeks of concentrated registration in the wards and precincts.

Anyone not registered to vote by September 11 — five short weeks away—will be out of luck come the November elections. No matter how ardent a Wallace supporter he may be, his vote will not be tallied on the crucial voting machine if he has failed to register by the September 11 deadline.

By all odds, it is the Progressive Party which would lose out in the event of a small registration this year. For the regulars of both Wall Stree parties, the Democrats and the Republicans, are already registered and are set to turn out the machine vote.

It is the independent voter who lets his registration lapse. And it is precisely this independent voter, who year after year swung the election behind F.D.R., on whom the Progressive Party must count.

★

WALLACE CLUBS are now being urged to do a speedy canvas job of their neighborhoods to dig up unregistered voters: new voters; voters who have recently moved away from their old divisions; and voters who have let their registration lapse through failure to cast a ballot in recent elections.

Anyone who has not voted in the past four years in Philadelphia is no longer a registered voter. In other parts of the state, he is no longer registered if he has not voted in the past two years.

This means, progressives point out, that a large bulk of the pro-FDR voters probably are unregistered. For, since the death of President Roosevelt less than four years ago, there has been little to choose between the two parties, and many labor and independent voters have stayed home on election day.

Traveling registrars began touring the wards this week to conduct registration in the neighborhoods. By calling the registration committee, election workers can find out when the registrars will visit their wards. Voters can also register at City Hall Annex from 9 till 4 on week days and from 9 to 12 on Saturdays. A number of Wallace clubs in the shops are planning to bring unregistered workers to City Hall during lunch hours.

Slav Congress Lists Picnic Schedule

PITTSBURGH.—The American-Slav Congress of Western Pennsylvania has announced the following picnics, proceeds from which will go to finance its various activities, such as its regular Sunday broadcasts, its newspaper, etc.

The picnics are all on Sundays: August 15 at Farrell; August 22 in the Boro Park at Ambridge and another in Highland Park, Moxham at Johnstown; Aug. 29 at Sugar Camp Grove, Pitcairn. Sponsors are the local Congress groups.

Telephones in Demand

There are 1,340,000 unfilled applications for telephones, though 1,485,000 new ones have been installed this year.

Morgan Moves Over; Baldwin Workers Get Another Boss

EDDYSTONE, Pa.—Baldwin CIO Steelworkers have a new boss. He lives in Pittsburgh. Or used to before he got his new job. What does it mean? Newspaper announcements that Baldwin's sold a dominant stock interest to the Westinghouse Company didn't tell the whole story.

It means that Baldwin workers will now be milked by the Rockefeller and Mellon billionaires as well as by their old "friends" the Morgans.

Winthrop Aldrich sits on the Westinghouse board of directors as representative for the Rockefellers. Another Westinghouse director represents the Mellons. Formerly, Baldwins, and its subsidiaries, Midvale Steel and General Steel Castings, were exclusively a Morgan outfit, with Edward Hopkinson, the Morgan banker, a leading director.

The Mellon-Rockefeller acquisition was noted in financial circles as part of their aggressive expansion program, while the Morgans, still the leading financial interest group in the country, has shown some decline.

Baldwin profits showed no decline the first six months, though its Midvale plant is closed by a lock-out provoked when workers refused to accept a wage cut.

Buckeye Briefs

THE AMERICAN Anthropological Association may soon urge all its members to refuse to have any dealings with the Ohio State Museum in Columbus as a result of the "thought control" dismissal of Richard G. Morgan, curator of archaeology.

Morgan's purge is the latest in a whole series of events in Columbus where culture is viewed by the authorities in the same light as the Hitler book burning gang.

The dismissal of Morgan, noted in his field as one of the outstanding authorities in the entire country, came on the grounds that his stepson was the owner of a house rented by Frank Hashmall, Colubus Communist leader. This house was destroyed by a police-protected mob inspired by the Scripps-Howard Columbus Citizen.

Officials at Ohio State in Columbus recently drew nation-wide publicity by their ruling whereby nine-year-old boys who deliver the university paper are forced to take oaths that they will not overthrow the government by force and violence.

Another mark against Morgan is that he was an ardent promoter of Negro History Week and was responsible for the hiring of a Negro at the Museum.

You can come to the defense of an honored professional man by addressing your protest to Harlan H. Hatcher, Ohio State Museum, Columbus, O. Hatcher was the hatchet man.

* * *

THE YOUNGSTOWN VINDICATOR has an editorial declaring: "The essential fact is that without profits there can be no industry." What we can't understand is why the editor is so disturbed over the Soviet Union. They have no profit system. Therefore, they must have no industry.

* * *

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CORP. is preparing to pile up more war profits in Ohio. The company is opening the former Wright aeronautical plant at Lockland for the production of jet engines. And at Ravenna the government arsenal is making preparations for increased activity.

* * *

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY are being urged by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce to make an all-out effort against the adoption of the FEPC ordinance which comes before council again for consideration. Organized labor will have to redouble its efforts to offset the anti-Negro activity on the part of the Cleveland organizations.

* * *

CREDIT the Mennonite Churches of Ohio with a good statement adopted at a recent convention at Wadsworth. The statement said in part: "We believe that anti-Semitism and race hatred in any form is a denial of the basic principles of Christianity and a violation of the respect and dignity that is befitting a fellow human being."

* * *

HAL LEBOVITZ, who is ghosting Satchel Paige's biography for the Cleveland News, has done a disgraceful and wretched job on the story. The chapters are filled with phrases that obviously are the invention of Lebovitz, and the intention is to picture Paige as a clown in the cheap manner of Octavus Roy Cohen.

* * *

GOVERNOR Tom Herbert defends the practice of the state in hiring ex-convicts as guards at penal institutions. He argues that private industry does the same. What Herbert doesn't explain is that the stool-pigeon activity of former convicts is considered the highest form of recommendation.

* * *

PUBLIC PROTEST has caused the city of Cleveland to decide to continue the functioning of the Veterans Housing Service. The city asked the Red Cross to take over but that agency declared that housing wasn't an "emergency." Now Mayor Burke has concluded that he can't duck out and city funds must be made available.

* * *

KENNETH EGGERT, who attempted to destroy the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, is having his troubles in more ways than one. He's had a law suit filed against him for $10,000 with the charge that he detained union records that were not his property. And, returning from a meeting in Erie, Pa., he was injured in an automobile accident. "Fell asleep at the wheel" was the driver's story.

* * *

LATEST CLEVELAND housing story in the land of the free enterprise—A former steel worker, Andy Begovich, and his wife were homeless and forced to sleep in the weeds behind a billboard.

Progressive Party Expands in Valley

BELLAIRE, O.—In the Ohio Valley, where coal mining and steel are the leading industries, the movement to elect Henry A. Wallace president of the United States has taken a big spurt forward.

The Ohio Valley had more than 30 delegates at the national convention of the Progressive Party in Philadelphia. These representatives on their return home have given additional impetus to the work already underway.

In Bellaire a headquarters has been set up in the I. W. O. building at 3130 Union Street. Mr. and Mrs. Wally Wiggins are in charge.

The Youth Division has been attracting audiences through the showing of films, including "Times to Act" by Paul Robeson and others featuring Wallace.

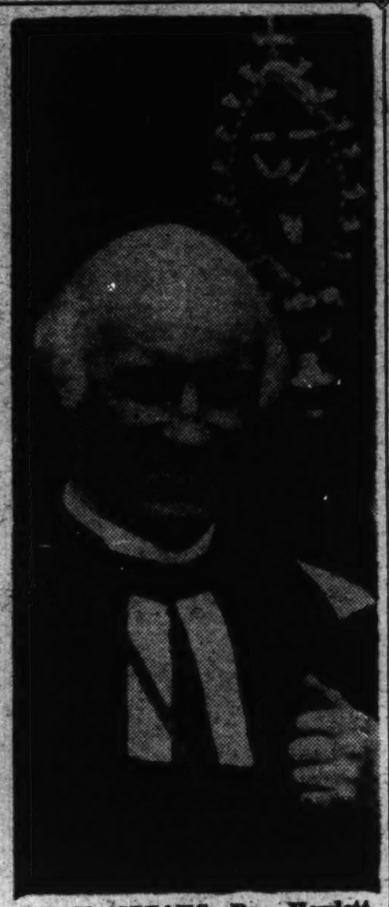
Officers of the Progressive Party in Belmont county are: C. W. Francis, Bridgeport, general chairman; Fred Walchi, Bellaire, vice chairman; Louis Sustersic, Boydsville, finance director; William Fisher, Boydsville, secretary-treasurer.

Other communities and the leading organizers are: Neffs, Josephine Brelik; St. Clairsville, Odis Waldrum and Newton Jackson; Barton, Carl Burgy and Sam Koval; Boydsville, Joe and Frank Gliver; Martins Ferry, John Fields and Richard Hails; Dilles Bottom, Mike Zarich.

Across the river in Wheeling, W. V., Miss Jean Hinton is in charge of activity. Other leaders include Joseph Carr, Valley Grove; Joseph Logan, Moundsville, and Emanuel George, Erman Moser and Hugh Chesney, Wheeling.

Election Puzzle: Who's Running?

COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio will have one of the weirdest elections in history this fall. As far as can be determined, there has never been an election in the past comparable to the one that the State Supreme Court has rigged up for November.



DEAN SPEAKS—Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, has been scheduled to speak Thursday, Nov. 18, in the Cleveland Music Hall under the auspices of the Cleveland Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

This is the kind of conversation that may be expeted in voting booths:

Voter: "I don't find the name of Henry Wallace on this ballot. Maybe they didn't print his name?"

Booth Official: "His name isn't there. But you can vote for him."

Voter: "Where's the name of the Progressive Party? I see the Republican and Democratic parties listed."

Booth Official: "That isn't listed either."

Voter: "Well, give me a ballot that has Wallace's name."

Booth Official: "We don't have any ballot like that."

Voter: "But you said I could vote for Wallace."

Booth Official: "That's right."

Voter: "Then how do I vote for Wallace?"

Booth Official: "I can't help you there."

★

IDIOTIC as this sounds, it is a realistic preview of the kind of exchange that can be expected between thousands of voters and election officials.

For the Supreme Court has decided that while the electorate may have the opportunity to vote for Wallace delegates to the electoral college the names of Wallace and his party are to be carefully concealed.

Not only that, but to cast a single vote for Wallace the voter must make 25 individual crosses by the name of each Wallace elector. The names of the electors will be rotated in the printing of ballots in order to pile confusion upon confusion.

This complex mess is what is being hailed by the commercial press as "fair treatment" of the new party. In actuality, it is a fraud that can be compared only to some of the more crass denials of free elections in the southern part of the United States.

★

THE COURT, a corporation-minded collection of judges, apparently realized that complete denial of election rights to the Progressive Party would cause an explosion of resentment on the part of voters. Democrats and Republicans as well as Progressives.

Hence they hatched the decision which was promptly lauded by the monopoly press in an effort to persuade the public that the Wallace organization was getting the same treatment as the two old parties.

There is a tremendous fear on the part of the owners of the reactionary Republican and Democratic parties that, given an equal choice, the voters might swing in decisive thousands to the new party.

The Big Business crowd is fully aware of the fact that the bipartisan game has worn as thin as the seat of a bookkeeper's pants.

Further evidence of the awareness of the new party's strength is seeh in the display by both gubernatorial candidates, Tom Herbert and Frank Lausche, to try and convince the Wallace following that they favor free elections. The bloc of Wallace voters can easily decide the outcome of the race for governor.

Rubber Picks Progressives

AKRON, O.—Some idea of the way the election winds are blowing in the United Rubber Workers Union, CIO, can be gained by a study of the returns in the two largest locals of the international.

If the trend continues those chosen as delegates to the union convention in Omaha starting Sept. 20 are considered likely to oust President L. S. Buckmaster, the conservative head of the union.

Forty-six delegates chosen at Goodrich are believed to be solidly behind George Bass, president of the local and an outspoken opponent of Buckmaster.

Out of 30 delegates elected at Goodyear, it is reported that only four are pledged to the right-wing.

There has been a loose coalition against Buckmaster for some time. The opposition to the international president, a follower of the milk and water bargaining policy of Philip Murray, unquestionably will offer another candidate at the convention.

Although all the major rubber companies have entered into contract renewals, there is widespread dissatisfaction with the 13-cent increase on the part of the workers. In this CIO center where the mineworkers are looked upon as an example of unified militancy, there has long been the demand for a single contract for the entire industry.

Buckmaster's defeat cannot be written off as an accomplished fact, however. The rubber corporations favor his candidacy and they can be counted upon to bring full pressure and influence on the convention.

Nevertheless, in the rubber unions there is the beginning of a return to the old days of struggle which brought about the birth of the union.

Indictments, Prices Draw Picket Lines

CLEVELAND, O.—Both Republican and Democratic headquarters here were picketed by members of the Progressive Party, trade unions and the Civil Rights Congress in a demand that Congressmen from both parties to act to halt inflation.

The pickets also called for the dismissal of the indictments against twelve national leaders of the Communist Party.

Ohio PAC Holds Political Wake

CINCINNAT, O.—A dispirited gathering of CIO unionists was to meet this weekend in Cincinnati to hear Jack Kroll, national PAC director, try to persuade them that President Truman has turned progressive.

The CIO's PAC in Ohio has arrived at the point where it is only a paper organization issuing statements in a feeble effort to make a public show of activity.

Full time organizers have been called upon to drum up the largest possible attendance in an effort to give Kroll some prestige with the politicians.

Ohio Cartels Side With Warmakers

TOLEDO, O. — Another Ohio corporation, part of the cartel system of imperialism, has been rushing to the assistance of the Zaibatsu family—the Japanese group that promoted fascism and war.

John D. Biggers, president of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. of Toledo, has petitioned the Japanese government to ignore any purge of the Zaibatsu. In particular he wanted Fumio Nakamura, president of the Nippon Sheet Glass Co., exempted.

Nippon Glass is one of the two largest glass manufacturers in Japan. Libby-Owens provided capital and the patents.

In his letter, Biggers wrote:

"We wish to state that Libby-Owens-Ford is the largest stockholder in said Nippon company and has a keen interest in the result of Mr. Nakamura's application."

With his plea for exemption for a member of the fascist ruling class of Japan, Biggers joins with the B. F. Goodrich Co. of Akron that has been trying to have the purge withheld at the Yokohama Rubber Co. where it is financially interested.

The two Ohio corportions have demonstrated the habit of Big Business in placing profits before patriotism. And these same corporations carry potent influence in the circles of the bipartisan coalition of Democrats and Republicans who are beating the war drums.

Success of the Progressive Party program with its drive against monopoly is recognized by Goodrich and Libby-Owens as a curtailment of their lush profits.

Denounce Truman's Act as Inadequate

CLEVELAND, O.—President Truman's executive order relating to segregation in the armed forces has been hailed as a victory for the Progressive Party and criticized at the same time as inadequate.

This statement was issued here by the Youth for Wallace Committee of Ohio. Through its chairman, Don Rothenberg, the committee declared that Truman's action "is not based on principle, rather it is a vote getting device and for this reason went no further than necessary to win votes and not far enough to solve problems."

Strikers Brave Tanks and Tear Gas

Dayton Workers Close Ranks, Reject 'Deal,' Defy Terror

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

DAYTON, Ohio.—The working class of this city has given the greatest demonstration of militancy and the will to struggle that has been exhibited in a decade in Ohio. With 8,000 National Guardsmen still patrolling a three-mile area around the strike-bound plant of the Univis Lens Cofl, the union members voted to continue their fight which has been a high point in the history of the labor movement of this state.

At one stage the city hovered on the brink of a general strike and had there been a call by the leadership for such action, there is no doubt that a wholesale stoppage would have taken place.

The workers of Dayton, with the Univis strike which started in May as the focal point, have been fighting on two main issues: first, against the Taft-Hartley act which they realize may destroy their unions, and second, against shocking police brutality that has aroused not only shop workers but the public generally.

And tossed onto this like gasoline into a bonfire was the fury of resentment against sky-rocketing prices. It was the wanton clubbing by police that brought a picket line of 15,000 in front of the plant to support the strikers who are members of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, C.I.O. Factional differences in U.E. were dropped because of pressure from the rank and file.

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THE SAME PRESSURE from below brought the support of A. F. of L. unions. Teamsters were prominent on the picket line. Painters from the building trades closed down two large jobs. The Railroad Brotherhoods offered their support.

Mayor Louis W. Lohrey, former personnel manager for the General Motors Corp., then called upon his fellow Republican, Gov. Thomas Herbert, for assistance. Herbert blustered int oDayton mouthing threats about the use of the National Guard. But the union refused to retreat and the bluff failed. Finally, a conference was arranged between the Governor, the company and the union.

When the news trickled out of what had happened the labor movement, conscious of its high tide of strength, was stunned. The union negotiators with the exception of Oakie Wornstaff, shop steward at Univis, had signed an agreement. The radio announced that the strike was ended. Confusion resulted.

★

THE UNIVIS WORKERS met and voted down the agreement despite arguments from a majority of the U.E. staff, led by the two who had signed the agreement. These were K. M. Kirkendall, business agent, and Arthur Garfield, international U.E. official.

The major points of the rejected agreement were:

1. Both parties to accept the certification of the NLRB on the results of the election, which was lost by the union after intimidation by the company. The board was not expected to uphold the union's protests.

2. Eleven workers accused of "violence" were not to return to work. They would be paid for 30 days pending settlement of their case by the American Arbitration Association. The workers argued that this meant acceptance of the Taft-Hartley Act and the certain destruction of the union in the plant.

As one striker put it: "If we are going to be defeated let them do it with the bayonets of the National Guard and not through this agreement, which will permit the company to fire every union man."

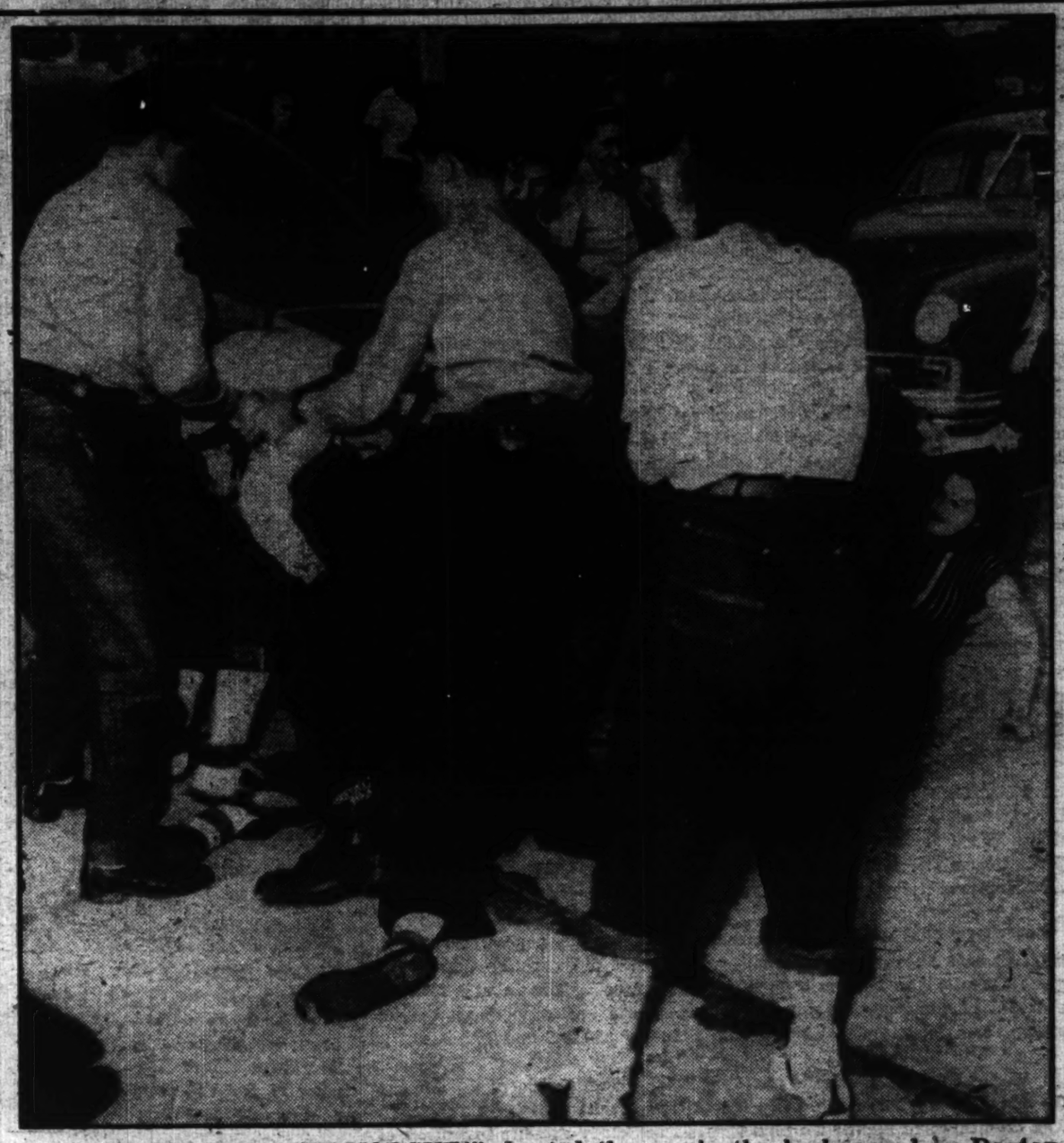
★

WITH THIS REJECTION by the strikers, Gov. Herbert ordered out the Guard. It was the first time the militia had been used for strike-breaking since the administration of the Democrat, Gov. Martin L. Davey.

Congressman Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan entered the city to conduct an "investigation" for the House sub-committee on labor. His purpose was to divide the union leadership and then take the strike leaders out of aDyton to Washington for an additional inquisition.

Louis Kaplan, a strike leader, was jailed and others fined. The Guard, using tanks and tear gas, arrested four workers. But the strike contiued.

POLICE VIOLENCE AT DAYTON PICKET LINE



"SEND HER TO THE MORGUE!" shouted the cop in the background as Dayton police shoved and trampled other strikers at the Univis Lens plant in their rush to get and maul Pearl Hupman, union organizer.



LOU KAPLAN, union field organizer, manacled and covered with blood from a beating by the police, alights from a police car on his way to the hospital.



LEM MARKLAND, International vice-president of the union and president of the union's District 7, was slugged twice on the head by Dayton police because he protested the slugging of Lou Kaplan.

Bankers Weld Demopublicans In Anti-3rd Party Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

tors characters such as Pierre duPont, Richard King Mellon and diverse other billionaires.

Before the Republican convention, Clement was host on his own estate to a galaxy of Republican stars. Before the Democratic convention, Clement entertained Democratic leaders, including Attorney General Tom Clark and half a dozen other cabinet officers.

Why Clement waited until after the Progressive Party convention to get both Republicans and Democrats together at one love feast will not be investigated by Clark and the FBI. The Truman Administration, as is well known, is very busy arresting Communists, and it is reliably reported that no Communists were at this garden party.

★

YET, WHAT A CATCH of billionaires who are subverting the Constitution and the American way of life, the Demopublican garden party would have netted for a people's district attorney!

Here the open collusion of financiers and politicians reached a high water mark, even for Pennsylvania.

Take the Morgan banker, Edward A. Hopkinson, for instance, appointed chairman of the City Planning Commission by Mayor Bernard Samuel. Hopkinson previously held two secret dinner meetings with City Hall politicians and other industrial bankers at the Racquet Club, June 3, and the Barclay Hotel, June 14, to give secret orders on handling the City Hall multi-million dollar theft scandal. (See The Worker, June 20, 27, July 11.)

But when it comes to the theft, not of city millions, but of Federal billions—when, in fact, the stake is control of the whole world through the Presidency and the Army—the bankers don't even meet in secret with their puppet politicians any more.

True, the public was not invited to this garden party Demopublican "convention." And the important sessions of the two-hour confab were held by small groups who retired from the center of the love feast to confer in whispers near a garden wall.

But the political Westbrook Pegler of the local GOP, John Cummings, Inquirer columnist, was invited. Through him a discreet story was released. A five-column photograph was even allowed, showing the GOP leaders in complete harmony, but omitting the bankers.

• • •

The Demopublican-banker garden party is a new danger sign. It highlights a trend toward direct, monopoly control of the free election machinery in which either major party is the open agent of the handful of billionaires who own the country's productive machine. Their main enemy is the people, and their own independent political movement. The "contest" they countenance between the bi-partisans is shadow-boxing for secondary posts, exploitation privileges and political plums.

'Along the Social Way':

At a Garden Party With Dick Dilworth

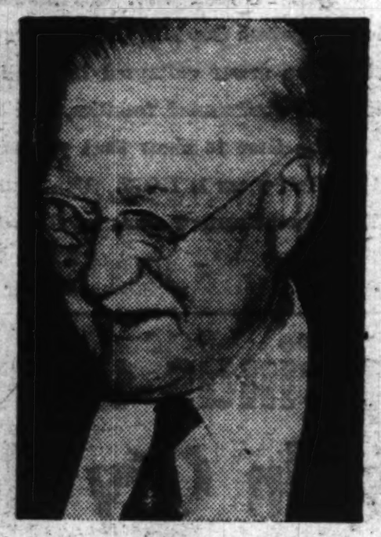
Here is a partial Who's Who of Richardson Dilworth's 150 friends at the Demopublican banker's election strategy garden party:

Gov. James Duff, who pledged 100 percent for Dewey, was backed by the Mellon interests in the losing fight to stop Dewey at the GOP convention.

Former U. S. Senator, 86-year-old **Joseph G. Grundy,** retired from active leadership of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, but led the final decisive stage of the Dewey nomination.

Jay Cooke, of Smith Barney & Co., investment bankers, former city republican chairman, who managed the Presidential candidacy of "liberal" **Harold Stassen,** now also 100 percent for Dewey.

Rep. Hugh Scott, named national Republican Chairman in recognition of Grundy's services in the nomination of Dewey. Scott's 100 percent anti-labor and reactionary voting record in Congress reflects the notorious philosophy he stated in 1944: "It is time for the Republicans to take over. We are the best stock.



JOE GRUNDY

We are the people who represent the real grit, brains and backbone of America."

J. Hamilton Cheston, vice-president of the Philadelphia Savings Funds Society, cousin of Charles S. Cheston, director of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Horace P. Liversidge, president of the Philadelphia Electric Co., one of the Morgan utilities.

Revelle W. Brown, president of the Reading Railroad.

G. Mason Owlett, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association and national Republican committeeman. Exposed as Joe Grundy's "super-lobbyist" by former State Secretary of Highways John Shroyer.

State Senator **M. Harvey Taylor,** state Republican chairman, notorious for publication of the scurrilous 1944 anti-Semitic campaign pamphlet "Clear It With Sidney." Exposed by Shroyer as one of the "G-O-T Boys. Grundy's got the gravy. Owlett's got the legislature. Taylor's got the jobs, bonds, insurance."

Mayor **Bernard Samuel.** His administration is involved in the thefts of untold millions from the city treasury.

Special Deputy Attorney General **Laurence H. Eldridge,** in charge of the investigation into Philadelphia Magistrate John O'Malley's alleged connivance with gamblers and crooks and underworld characters.

David W. Harris, of the Board of Revision of Taxes, recently ousted as Philadelphia Republican chairman, and reported to be backing the fight of Receiver of Taxes W. Frank Marshall against impeachment proceedings arising out of the multi-million dollar theft scandal in his tax department.

Edward Hopkinson, Jr., head of Drexel & Co., Morgan bankers in Philadelphia, chairman of the City Planning Commission, chairman of the board of the Philadelphia Transportation monopoly.

'Liberal' ADA Used To Check New Party

It is mute testimony to the "little-brother-of-the-rich" role the Democratic Party plays here that a prominent guest was Richardson Dilworth, recent Democratic candidate for Mayor, leader in the Americans for Democratic Action.

The role the Republican bankers assigned to Dilworth and the ADA was not announced. However, both parties have already shown that the ADA's fake "liberalism" plays a big part in their plans to divert votes from the Progressive Party, particularly through misleaders of labor such as CIO President Philip Murray, UAW president Walter Reuther, ILGWU president David Dubinsky, et al.

It is via the ADA or the Liberal Party in New York, that these gentry supposedly take a political position "independent" of either major party.

But their true role—to check the rising tide of the Wallace movement—is shown by their deeds, as with Dilworth, and particularly, their support of the bi-partisan war program of the trusts.

'Impartial' Judiciary Also at Lawn Fete

Blind justice was well represented at the Demopublican united front garden party:

Judge **GUY K. BARD, JR.,** U.S. District Court for Eastern Pa.

State Supreme Court Justice **MARION D. PATTERSON.**

State Superior Court Judges **JOHN S. FINE** and **JOHN C. ARNOLD.**

Common Pleas Judge **BYRON A. MILNER,** a leader in the current attack on the educational facilities for Pennsylvania children.



William Z. Foster Speaks In Pittsburgh August 15

PITTSBURGH.—They like Bill Foster in Pittsburgh. And isn't it just like him?

In the midst of anti-red hysteria in which he and 11 other Communist leaders are under indictment, he has found time to come to Pittsburgh to speak to the thousands of coal miners, steel and electrical workers, who remember him from way back.

The old timers, veterans of the great steel strike of 1919, will have a chance to hear and meet Bill once again. And the young folks who've heard a lot about him will also be able to hear and meet him, when he comes to town to speak at the annual Labor Press Picnic next Sunday, Aug. 15.

Pat Cush, secretary-treasurer of the picnic committee and himself a veteran of many a battle here, urges that a special effort be made to acquaint the many friends and fellow workers of Foster's from the old days with his coming to town.

Pat called on all progressives to help make the affair a powerful demonstration against the indictment and arrest of Foster and other 11 Communist leaders.

The picnic will be held in Linden Park Grove, Castle Shannon. The picnic grounds are reached by street car 37 from Wood St., downtown Pittsburgh which stops at the entrance to the grounds. Motorists should follow route 88.

CIO Woodworkers Seek Raise Up-State

MARINESCO, Mich.—William Bonifas Lumber Co., was presented with wage increase and insurance benefit demands by Local 409, International Woodworkers, CIO. The local won similar demands from the Underwood Veneer Co., at Bessemer, Mich., recently.

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of the

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of

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 10 A. M.

at LINDEN PARK GROVE
Castle Shannon, Pa.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
National Chairman of the Communist Party

STEVE NELSON
Chairman, Communist Party of Western Penna.

ENTERTAINMENT — ATHLETIC EVENTS
DANCING — BARBECUED LAMB
SHASHLIK — ALL REFRESHMENTS

Contribution: $1.00 **Everybody Welcome**

By Auto: Take Route 88 to Castle Shannon.

By streetcar: Take Car No. 37 on Wood Street, downtown Pittsburgh; stops at entrance of Grove.

The Worker

Pennsylvania Edition, The Worker, Room 710, 250 S. Broad St., Phila. 2. Editor, Philip Bart. Managing Editor, Walter Lowenfels.

Victims of City Hall Thefts

50 'Condemned' Families Face Mass Eviction

By Arthur Noyes

PHILADELPHIA.—The stench of City Hall's multi-million dollar thefts isn't just newspaper headlines to the 50 condemned families on and around Markoe St. in West Philadelphia. To them the looting of the people's treasury has meant living three years on the edge of a rat-infested sewer and now—being condemned.

Condemned to be homeless—to live in the streets or double up with friends and relatives. Two hundred men, women and children are affected.

The city is not permitting them to breathe the germ-laden air emanating from the open sewer any longer. Mayor Samuel has ordered them evicted from their homes Aug. 23.

The 50 families, numbering close to 200, persons, live on Markoe St., near Haverford Ave., and on adjoining streets. They are to be ejected, forcibly if necessary with no substitute housing being made available by the city administration. Seventy years of graft, corruption and outright thievery in City Hall has resulted in the criminal neglect of most of the vital services required by any municipality.

While the GOP machine looted the treasury, the city's gas and water mains rotted



THE CONDEMNED ROW

Some of Markoe Street's Condemned Houses

and the sewers decayed to such a degree that now the thefts must be measured in human lives as well as in dollars and cents.

★

NEGLECT OF GAS mains results in injuries to many South Philadelphians during the recent gas explosions. Now, consistent neglect of the sewers has endangered the lives of close to 200 persons in West Philadelphia.

Because of this disregard of the people's interests, a section of Markoe St. collapsed after a heavy rain in 1945, exposing the sewer running underneath.

★

CITY ENGINEERS claim the sewer cannot be repaired unless houses standing above and around it are torn down. They condemned the required number of houses two years ago and the city bought them. But the families occupying them had no place to move, in the midst of a general, city-wide housing crisis. They refused to budge.

In an effort to get them out, the water supply for many of these houses was turned off, thus exposing the 200 persons involved to a double danger: living without water for two years and at the same time inhaling the filthy fumes arising from the open sewer.

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NOW THE CITY has issued its final eviction notice.

Three years ago The Worker, in cooperation with community leaders helped develop a mass campaign on the issue. Dozens of residents in the area marched down to City Hall and demanded a place to live.

To this date nothing has been done, with the city refusing to accept any responsibility for housing the families involved.

Average Earnings

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, average gross weekly earnings of 13 million U. S. production workers totaled $51.89 in May.

On U. S. Payroll

The U. S. government had a total of 2,061,300 civilian employes inside the outside the U. S. June 1, the Civil Service Commission reported.

Mayor Samuel: House 200 Innocent Victims!

Mayor Bernard Samuel:

The crimes committed under your administration have come to a climax around the 50 condemned families of Markoe St. We call on you to meet your responsibilities by housing these 200 men, women and children.

* * *

CONSIDER THE FACTS: These families are not being evicted by you, and being made homeless by you, through any fault of their own. They are victims of the criminal neglect and thievry of your own administration and those that preceded it.

The collapse of the Mill Creek sewer in April, 1945, was a city responsibility. Mrs. Sarah Drumgoole, 640 N. Markoe St., sued the city and collected a trifling sum for the injuries she received when the sewer collapsed under her feet.

* * *

IF THE CITY was proven in court to be responsible for the injuries one woman received, isn't the city responsible when its criminal neglect makes 200 people homeless?

Your response to the need of these 50 families for a place to live will demonstrate more than any newspaper protestations, or highly-publicized "investigations," what the city's chief magistrate is going to do about the theft of millions of dollars from the people's taxes.

* * *

THE MONEY that was stolen under your administration could have repaired the Mill Creek sewer years ago. The millions stolen just since the sewer collapsed in April, 1945, could have built homes for these 50 condemned families, and thousands of others.

The time to show that you mean business about cleaning up the City Hall mess is NOW. Use your powers to house these 50 families. Their homelessness sums up the whole City Hall scandal.

THE PENNSYLVANIA WORKER,
Walter Lowenfels, Managing Editor.

Collier's Mag Finds a Reformer— Of All Places, In City Hall

By Paul Jenkins

PHILADELPHIA.—An article in last week's Collier's magazine, purporting to be an expose of the evils of machine politics in the Quaker City turns out to be just another plug for rotund Sheriff Austin Meehan. Author Dickson Hartwell makes no mention at all of the tie-ins between the "respectable" big money boys who really run the town and their disreputable servants in City Hall.

Hartwell politely glosses over Meehan's 300 pounds of flabby lard as "gargantuan," but native Philadelphians will retch when they come across this gem:

"Meehan is simon-pure honest himself and he finds it hard to believe that people he knows and likes will actually steal."

It's easy to see that author Hartwell has never tried to lay a quarter on the numbers or two bucks on the ponies in Philadelphia's 35th Ward of which little Blubberboy Blue Meehan is ward leader.

Or perhaps it's just another proof of what George Seldes said in his book, "One Thousand Americans:"

"Collier's has never moved an inch from the policy line of the NAM and the House of Morgan."

It looks as if this article is the beginning of a big build-up for Meehan as a reformer. It's almost inconceivable that this could be considered soberly even by the immensely cynical rulers of this long-suffering town. But so much indignation has been aroused among the public by the recent disclosures of filthy corruption in the municipal government that real reform has to be forestalled. A safe "reformer" has to be provided.

Who could be safer than Meehan, the man who threw the entire police force of Philadelphia against the peacefully parading General Electric strikers in 1946, and who tried to railroad their leaders into long prison terms on phony charges of "inciting to riot."

Who could be safer than the Sheriff who arrested veterans for daring to attend a Republican rally in the Kensington Labor Lyceum and charged them with inciting to



riot because one of them had passed a note to the chairman asking permission to speak for three minutes in behalf of a bonus for veterans? Meehan did this in the election campaign of 1946, and the next day in Magistrate's Court threatened to use gangsters against his opponents.

As in the earlier frame-up of the GE strikers, the charges he tried to pin on the veterans could not be supported. The cases were dismissed.

This is the kind of "reformer" that the Philadelphia Republican machine spawns.

HOMELESS AFTER 11 YEARS ON MARKET ST. NOW THERE'S NO PLACE TO GO

Here are some of the 200 people living in the homes on Markoe St. near Haverford ave. scheduled to be demolished starting August 23rd:

Mrs. Letha Jenkins, 615 N. Markoe St.—Mrs. Jenkins and her husband have been living in the same house for 11 years. They have five children, ranging in age from 12 to 18 years.

"I've tried to find some other place to live," she tol l The Worker, "but there's no place to go. Every house is for sale, nothing for rent. And I can't afford to buy a house. Most places they don't want children."

Mrs. Dorothy Stanson, 617 N. Markoe St.—"I haven't been able to move out of here because I can't find any place else to live."

Mrs. Stanson has three children. Separated from her husband, she has been living in the condemned homes. After living several years without water she says, "First they don't help you find a home, then they take away water from people with babies in their arms."

A woman living in another of the condemned houses asked us not to print her name. She has been living in the neighborhood for more than 233 years. Now she, her husband, who is a janitor, two cousins and her son have to move.

"We've found a place," she said, "but we can't move until the other people get out. And then we have to wait months for that."

"Anyway, I'll bet with all the money the city has they could have fixed that sewer without tearing the houses down. . . ."

At 623 Markoe St. Mrs. Earlier Smith, who has several children told The Worker, "I've stopped looking for a house. It's impossible to find one at decent rents."

Drinking Water Fells 150

PHILADELPHIA.—The Quaker Rubber Corp. of Tacony recently forced its 150 employes to drink water taken only five feet from its sewage outlet!

This shocking fact was discovered when Dr. Meyer Solis-Cohen, assistant City Health Director, investigated an epidemic which felled the 150 workers.

Dr. Solis-Cohen also announced that the attitude of company officials at the start of the investigation was "not too cooperative." At one stage his man had threatened to call police so that they could continue checking the water supply.

Dr. Solis-Cohen announced that "20" would be a low estimate of the number of violations by the company.

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

Vol. XIII, No. 31 — August 8, 1948 — In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 28 Pages Price 10 Cents

Jersey Fights for Civil Rights

To Get Decent Housing . . .

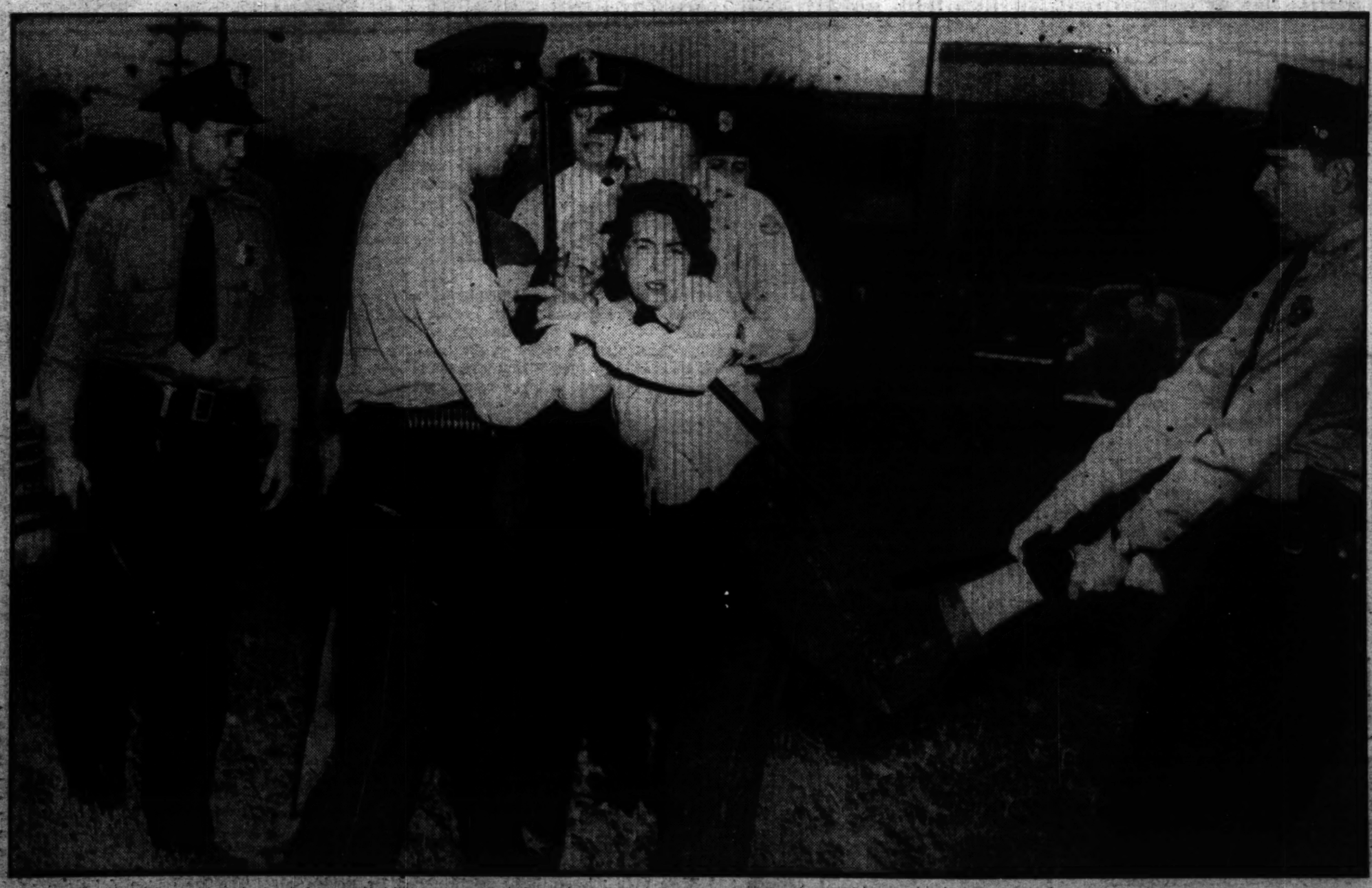
To Get Lower Prices . . .

—SEE PAGES 2 AND 15

BIG BUSINESS HERE PLOTTING FASCISM, COMMUNISTS WARN

CONGRESS SNEAKS OUT BEHIND SPY SCARE

See Pages 3, 4 and 5, and Editorial on Page 8



'SEND HER TO THE MORGUE,' SAID COP IN DAYTON STRIKE

Police tug at Pearl Hupman as they carry her and three other members of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union off to jail in the Univis Lens Co. strike in Dayton, Ohio. "Send her to the morgue," shouted one cop as they mauled and trampled other strikers to get at her, a union organizer. (Other pictures and story on back page).

New Jersey Fights for Civil Rights

The Worker didn't plan to turn its New Jersey edition into a civil rights issue this week.

But it is.

It is, because up and down New Jersey the question of civil rights—like that of high prices and housing—has become a life struggle for the people of our state.

The people didn't plan it that way, either. The frightened politicians trying to suppress free speech . . . the cops beating up Negroes . . . the race supremacy officials trying to deny the equality of all Americans . . . the profiteers and the corruptionists milking the people of their last hard-earned pennies . . . they are the boys who planned it that way.

Through the Communist Party, the N.A.A.C.P., the trade unions, the new Progressive Party, the Civil Rights Congress and other organizations that aim to protect American democracy, the people are fighting back.

The Worker urges you to join that fight. It is a fight for the right to bring your children up in peace, in decent homes, with enough food on the table, and the right to hold their heads up as Americans.

It is a battle that is being joined on a hundred fields. Probably the most decisive one at the present time is the incredible smear campaign against the Communist Party, and the attempt to frame up the 12 Communist national board members.

Write or wire TODAY to President Truman and Attorney General Tom Clark in Washington. Tell him the frameups must be dropped. Tell them the people of New Jersey want democracy—because that is the only way they can battle for food against the profiteers who are taking it out of our children's mouths.



FREE SPEECH IN TRENTON—A city cop grabs the microphone from James Imbrie, Progressive candidate for U. S. Senator, as Imbrie begins to tell his party's solution to high-price profiteering and slum housing. After the candidate's arrest, Mrs. Helen Imbrie carried through for her husband (picture on Page 15). —Worker Photo by Bert

Imbrie Arrest Highlights Housing, Price Battles

TRENTON.—Arrest of James Imbrie, Progressive Party candidate for the U. S. Senator, on charges of violating this city's anti-soundtruck ordinance, "highlights the whole battle for civil rights, housing and lower prices in New Jersey." That was how Morton Bloom, state Progressive director, summed up the Trenton police action in stopping Imbrie from talking over a loudspeaker at a Fowler St. rally here last week. Imbrie, touring New Jersey in a converted school bus, was seized less than three minutes after he mounted the hood of the bus and began speaking to the crowd of more than 200.

He had notified Police Captain John Gress earlier in the afternoon that he intended to use loudspeaker equipment. More than 20 cops and plainsclothesmen were in the audience when the senatorial candidate arrived to speak.

★

AFTER IMBRIE'S ARREST his wife, Mrs. Helen Imbrie, spoke before the growing crowd without the use of the microphone.

Pointing to the decrepit, broken-shingled slum houses that line the street, Mrs. Imbrie declared:

"These houses are why they are afraid to let my husband speak in Trenton—these houses and the dollar-a-pound meat prices the housewives have to pay in the stores."

Daughter of the family that founded the Trenton Banking Co. and granddaughter of a New Jersey attorney-general, the candidate's wife charged Trenton's anti-free speech ordinance was designed to "suppress free speech for anybody who dares challenge the misrule of the bankers and profiteering corporations."

★

IMBRIE HIMSELF spoke without the loudspeaker on his return from the 1st precinct police station. Lifting a small Negro child beside him on the hood of his campaign bus, the Progressive leader said:

"This boy is why we are fighting Jimcrow, slum housing and high prices—so that he will not have his life expectancy cut 10 years below that of white children his age."

Imbrie was followed by Joseph Collins, prominent Negro leader and Progressive candidate for freeholder in Mercer County.

The senatorial nominee is continuing his school-bus tour and is scheduled to speak — with loudspeaker equipment—in Union county communities this weekend.

★

BLOOM SAID Progressive Party attorneys are preparing legal action to guarantee free speech in Trenton. A Lockport, N. Y., anti-soundtruck ordinance was recently thrown out by the United States Supreme Court as violating the Bill of Rights.

"Loudspeakers are today indispensable instruments of effective public speech," the high court decided in an opinion delivered by Justice Douglas. **"Must a candidate for government or the Congress depend on the whim or caprice of the chief of police in order to use his soundtruck for campaigning?"**

The Trentonian, daily paper published by the International Typographical Union (AFL) cited the Supreme Court decision in an editorial condemning Trenton police and Public Safety Commissioner Andrew Duch for Imbrie's arrest.

Van Orden Wins as Newark Cops Backtrack on Soundtruck Ban

NEWARK.—Public Safety Director John Keenan's cops were compelled to backtrack on their anti-free speech violations here when Mrs. Katherine Van Orden, Progressive Party candidate for Congress from the 12th district, spoke from a soundtruck at West Bigelow street and Chadwick avenue.

Mrs. Van Orden had been stopped by police the night before on the same corner.

More than 300 people heard the consumer leader call for state action to bring milk prices down as a contingent of Keenans' cops stood by in silence.

Dr. Ulysses Campbell, 11th district Progressive candidate for Congress, used sound equipment at a 7th ward mass rally at Boston street and 13th avenue.

"We are within our constitutional rights to meet," Dr. Campbell told the audience of 150, "and we shall continue to bring our program to the people."

Dr. Campbell assailed "greedy and profit-mad landlords and their subservient servants, the congressmen who failed to pass a much-needed low-cost housing program."

Gird for Showdown On School Jimcrow

CAMDEN.—The next three weeks will see a finish fight against this city's time-stained system of Jimcrow segregated schools. That is the pledge of progressives here as the result of an attempt by the Board of Education to push through a "back fence" exception to a resolution ending segregation with the coming September term.

The resolution as passed by the board, allegedly in compliance with the new state constitution, bases school assignment on revised, non-Jimcrow district — but exempts changes to the new setup "if application is made and approved prior to Sept. 15."

Protests against the September 15 exception were registered by Benjamin Maiatico, board of education member and South Jersey CIO director, Herman Curtis, Independent Progressive candidate for freeholder, Robert Burk Johnson, attorney for the NAAP, Evelyn Ziminski, Communist Party freeholder candidate and many other anti-discrimination spokesmen.

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ATTEMPTS to allay public sentiment against the rider were seen in Camden Courier-Post stories to the effect that the resolution will "almost certainly be changed" at the next board meeting August 30 or a a prior special meeting.

But indications that a continued fight will be needed were seen in the statement of Dr. Ethan Lang, president of the board, that "the change will be made if it is finally determined to be necessary to comply with the new constitution."

Lang's statement was believed to presage a possible long-drawn-out court case unless public pressure compels an immediate change in the resolution.

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DR. LEON NEULEN, superintendent of schools, had previously prepared a "five-year-plan" for gradual "elimination" of segregation which was rejected as unsatisfactory by Joseph L. Bustard, director of the anti-discrimination division of the state department of education.

When The Worker last December exposed the fact that Jersey Joe Wacott's children are segregated in Jimcrow schools far out of their home neighborhood, Dr. Neulen said he "couldn't believe it."

Under the new state constitution, city school systems which continue Jimcrow practices after September 15 can be barred from state financial aid for education.

The Body of A Boy

HACKENSACK. — Ten-year-old Jimmy Lee didn't see anything wrong with shedding his shorts and sneakers and taking a quick plunge in the Oritani Field Club swimming pool.

The night was hot. The water was clean and cool. The Oritani Club's pool is a fine one. It was made—or should have been made—for little boys like Jimmy Lee to swim in. During the day, of course, a lifeguard is on duty to take care of boys like Jimmy when they get into trouble.

Not exactly like Jimmy, though. That was why he climbed the fence that evening and dived into the pool when nobody was there—not even the lifeguard.

Jimmy Lee was a little Negro boy. And they don't allow little Negro boys in the Oritani Field Club swimming pool when any one is around to stop them.

THE LIFEGUARD, DONALD ADAMS, came to work at 8 the next morning to prepare for a swimming class.

He found Jimmy's shorts and tennis shoes next to the lifeguard tower beside the pool. And he found Jimmy's body floating face downward in eight feet of water.

After they found Jimmy's body they closed the pool for the day, and then nobody was allowed in—not even boys who aren't Negroes.

By the time they carried him to the Stewart and Hill funeral parlor, rigor mortis had set in. It was that way when Mrs. Ethel Lee, of 196 Central avenue, was called to the funeral parlor to identify her boy's body.

The death certificate, duly signed, said James Lee, 10, had met his death by accidental drowning.

But the people around here know Jimmy Lee was killed by Jimcrow.

'TOO BLIND, TOO YOUNG'— BUT NOT TO BE ARRESTED

NEWARK. — George Jackson, 19-year-old Negro Independent Young Progressive leader who sold a pint of blood to get to the new party founding convention, doesn't think civil rights should be confined to convention platforms.

He believes they have to be honored every day in the week to mean anything.

Patrolman Debbs of the Newark police department doesn't agree.

That's why Debbs walked up to Jackson on the picket line in front of Woolworth's 5c and 10c at 661 Broad street, pushed the young student in the chest and remarked:

"You're too blind to picket."

Then he arrested Jackson and Henry Niese, also of the Montclair Independent Young Progressives, on charges of disorderly conduct.

Debbs told Niese—five years older than Jackson—**"You're too young to picket."**

At the 1st Precinct station, Jackson says, they were refused the right to phone their families or attorneys with the remark from the lieutenant in charge: **"Where do you think you are—Russia?"**



GEORGE JACKSON

Jackson and Niese were released on $50 bail provided by the Civil Rights Congress of New Jersey. Hearing was postponed to August 31.

Jackson, sightless since infancy, is an honor student at Seton Hall, leading Newark Catholic school.

It's Like This

By Elwood Dean

THERE'S something of tremendous value in putting one's ear to the hearts of his friends. It's one of the best ways to check on oneself, to see if he understands his fellow men—and vice versa. It's sort of a checksheet for the Marxist concept of "learning from the masses."

I stood at the corner of Central avenue and Lock street in Newark waiting for a high-price bus ride (those two pennies always make me mad). I was scanning the screaming headlines about "12 Top Communists Rounded Up" when Newark's first Negro signpainter tapped me on the elbow. He's been lettering in our town for more than 30 years. I was apprenticed to him when I was 10. That was over 20 years ago.



"I see they picked up our boy, Ben Davis . . . They'll never get away with it."

That comment was worth a hundred words from a learned and astute political analyst.

★

MY WIFE JEANNETTE sat on the bench in the courtyard near our project home. The news of the arrests had caused concern among our fellow project dwellers.

"Do you think your husband will be arrested?" asked one of the housewives.

Jeannette began to explain that it was not at all impossible, that the enemy may strike at any time in any one of a number of places.

"They would never arrest your husband. He's a good man. He would never be involved in stuff like that." The mother of three children referred to "stuff" like overthrowing the government by force and violence.

Jennifer's mother (that's my wife) explained how the capitalist press operates. How it cooks up all kinds of schemes and lies to further the purposes of the big boys of the banks and brass. It was a subject that actively concerned the women on the courtyard bench.

When Jeannette told them that the 12 indictments were designed to throw dust in the people's eyes . . . that it was a hoax intended to make folks forget their real problems, like high prices, the ladies—waiting for their kids to come from an inadequate playground—really understood.

The mother of three who had so much faith in Jennifer's daddy said, **"That sure is right. You can hardly believe a thing you read in most papers."** (Her qualified remark resulted from having read The Worker several times.)

★

I PHONED the editor of the New Jersey Herald-News and asked him what he thought about the indictments. Mr. Brown is one of my long-time acquaintances, and a long-time Republican leader. I asked him if he would like to run an interview with Henry Winston, national organization secretary of the Communist Party.

The interview, printed on the front page of the Herald-News, gave evidence of Mr. Brown's opinion. A six-column, red-ink headline reads, "EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF 12 TOP COMMUNISTS." The two-column head underneath that says: "Its' Beginning of Fascism!'—Henry Winston."

The interview goes on for the equivalent of two full columns and quotes Winnie at great length. (It appears, by the way, in the July 31 issue of the N. J. Herald-News. I recommend that all readers of The Worker get a copy.)

The opinions of the craftsman, the housewife and the editor make me feel certain that the people will recognize the monstrous frame-up of our Party leaders for exactly what it is. Its' my considered opinion that the people will make this ugly hoax backfire into the faces of its perpetrators.

★

YES, IT'S ALWAYS a good thing to check with one's friends. It's a real source of confidence and strength to know that one's friends understand what's happening in our complex world. For us Communists it's the means of learning whether we've been explaining things clearly.

But, above everything, I guess one gets the biggest boost from friends at the other ends of things. What could be more gratifying than having friends like Bill Foster, Gene Dennis, Winnie, Ben Davis, Johnnie Williamson, Johnnie Gates, Jack Stachel, Gil Green and the rest?

Such friends teach us how to get the most out of what we can learn from the masses The reason for this, of course, is that they are part of the masses. They spring from the masses—and stay with them.

Such friends assure us of final victory. These are the friends who will lead us into the glories of socialism. They are the people who help assure that life can be beautiful.

Milk Up Again In 'Con Plan' Preview

New Jersey's children suffered another blow against their living standards this week when major milk distributing companies throughout the state again increased the price of milk one cent to a cent and a half a quart. The increase—predicted by The Worker as the result of milk czar Foran's adoption of Gov. Driscoll's "Connecticut plan"—brought the price of Grade B milk to an all-time high of 25 cents in North New Jersey, 23½ cents in South Jersey and 26 cents in coast areas.

It followed Foran's poker-face decree increasing milk prices from $5.60 to $6.06 a hundredweight—about a cent a quart—"on wholesale levels only."

★

THE MILK CONTROL boss's action, avoiding use of his retail-fixing power, took its cue from Driscoll's announcement that he would seek legislation next week fixing milk minimums at the farmer level, as in Connecticut.

Hailed by rightwing CIO leaders and the 'liberal" New Jersey Milk Associates as the salvation of New Jersey's milk consumers, the "farmer-level" minimum—as predicted by The Worker—was calmly passed over to the consumer by Borden's, Alderney, Abbot's, Supplee-Wills Jones and other giant milk companies.

Foran's decree, jumping Driscoll's gun even before the governor had a chance to push his "Connecticut plan" through the well-greased legislature, is seen as stiffening statewide demands for a genuine milk price control program.

Dr. J. A. Webb, vice-president of South Jersey's large Abbott Dairies, Inc., justified his company's price increase by revealing that Connecticut prices run about the same as in South Jersey areas.

★

THE WORKER last week pointed out that the "Connecticut plan" of minimum prices at the milk-farmer level would be meaningless unless they are accompanied by price ceilings at the consumer level.

Independent Progressive Party, Communist Party and trade union forces are intensifying the statewide drive for lower milk prices in preparation for the opening of the state legislature next Monday, when a bill embodying the Driscoll-Foran "Connecticut plan" will be introduced by Assemblyman Dixon of Essex County.

Effectiveness of the Progressive Party's campaign was indicated by a threat from Col. Foran to sue Mrs. Katherine Van Orden, consumer leader and Progressive candidate for Congress, for "defamation of character."

'THAT'S WHY THEY WON'T LET MY HUSBAND TALK!'



Mrs. James Imbrie, wife of the Progressive candidate for U. S. Senator, points to a ramshackle monument to landlord greed after her husband was seized and taken to the 1st precinct station house by Trenton cops. (Story and another picture on Page 2). —Worker Photo by Berl

Protests Mount As Mayor Clears Cops

ELIZABETH.—Indignation is mounting here at Mayor Kirk's whitewash of four cops who brutally beat Louis McKenzie, Negro teen-ager, on his own back porch three weeks ago.

The mayor summarily rejected demands for an impartial investigation and suspension of the four policemen in a letter to the Rev. W. Gilbert Bowering, president of the Elizabeth Ministerial Association, and Lonnie Armstrong, commandant of the local United Negro and Allied War Veterans of America. Rev. Bowering and Armstrong are co-chairman of the city-wide Committee Against Police Brutality.

Kirk said suspension of the four cops who beat young McKenzie about the head, neck and legs "would have a demoralizing effect on the police department."

★

THE MAYOR'S whitewash action was followed by a vicious editorial in the Elizabeth Daily Journal sneering that "citizen committees are getting to be a dime a dozen three days."

The editorial, written by publisher R. C. Crane, said the Elizabeth police force "might well be cited for its excellent routine work." It declared the demands for a trial of the four cops who slugged the Negro youth are "rife with deliberately fomented chaos, hinting strongly of Communist tactics."

Armstrong's beating was brought to light through an investigation by Daniel Wagner, Progressive Party candidate for Congress, and Morton Stavis, Progressive attorney. Demands for an investigation were raised by a mass citizens' rally attended by more than 1,000 persons.

UCC Cuts Mean Misery For New Jersey Jobless

TERENTON.—Thousands of New Jersey's unemployed workers, already forced to wait four to six weeks for their initial unemployment compensation, now face a two-month to 10-week waiting period before their meager weekly compensation checks begin.

And — regardless of the official state unemployment figures — there will now be 408 more workers in New Jersey seeking unemployment compensation.

Both results were achieved last week in Unemployment Compensation Commission Director Harold Hoffman's decree slicing 408 employes off the UCC staff throughout the state.

The former governor's ouster of the 408 was ascribed to 'drastic budget cuts" imposed by federal reductions in state allotments for unemployed relief.

BUT LESS than two months ago Hoffman reported a balance of more than half a billion dollars in the state UCC kitty. At the same time he boasted that only $226 million has been paid out in unemployed compensation in the entire 10 years of the UCC's existence.

And one day after the order curtailing the UCC staff and services, Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll mailed out a handsomely printed four-page letter "to all employers in New Jersey"—boasting that unemployment compensation taxes for employers have been reduced under his administration.

"It is especially gratifying," Driscoll wrote to the employers, "to be able to report the tax reduction to you at his time." The reduction, he said, was enacted "to offset some of the rising costs of doing business."

No letters were sent to the state's workers—employed or unemployed—announcing legislative action to offset some of the rising costs of staying alive.

★

SIGNIFICANTLY, the bulk of Hoffman's dismissals are in the unemployment compensation, employment service and review and appeal divisions of his UCC setup. No dismissals have been announced in the higher-bracket administrative offices.

The majority of those dismissed were making $1,560 a year — about $30 a week.

An official UCC statement admitted the order will result in "serious curtailment of operations and accumulation of large backlogs."

Disclosing that some 6,000 appeals are still undecided even under the former staff setup, it predicted a rapid increase in the number of "unprocessed" appeals.

In addition, the UCC statement added delicately, "claim determinations and benefit payments will be somewhat slowed."

And so will meals.

Top Hatters Rate Communists Tops

TRENTON. — Members of the Tophatters, a social club of young Negroe workers here, have found that Communists mean it when they say "comrade."

After attending a few parties held by the Trenton Communist Youth Club, they were so impressed that the Tophatter club officers decided to hold an interracial outing of their own, for all their friends — but especially those in the Youth Club of the Communist Party.

The affair is scheduled for 2 p.m. Sunday, August 15, at the Wishart farm, Allentown road, Robbinsville. Admission is $1. Transportation has been arranged for all comers, who will be met at the corner of Bank and Willow streets.

Strikers Brave Tanks and Tear Gas

Dayton Workers Close Ranks, Reject 'Deal,' Defy Terror

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

DAYTON, Ohio.—The working class of this city has given the greatest demonstration of militancy and the will to struggle that has been exhibited in a decade in Ohio. With 3,000 National Guardsmen still patrolling a three-mile area around the strike-bound plant of the Univis Lens Co., the union members voted to continue their fight which has been a high point in the history of the labor movement of this state.

At one stage the city hovered on the brink of a general strike and had there been a call by the leadership for such action, there is no doubt that a wholesale stoppage would have taken place.

The workers of Dayton, with the Univis strike which started in May as the focal point, have been fighting on two main issues: first, against the Taft-Hartley act which they realize may destroy their unions, and second, against shocking police brutality that has aroused not only shop workers but the public generally.

And tossed onto this like gasoline into a bonfire was the fury of resentment against sky-rocketing prices. It was the wanton clubbing by police that brought a picket line of 15,000 in front of the plant to support the strikers who are members of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, C.I.O. Factional differences in U.E. were dropped because of pressure from the rank and file.

★

THE SAME PRESSURE from below brought the support of AFL unions. Teamsters were prominent on the picket line. Painters from the building trades closed down two large jobs. The Railroad Brotherhoods offered their support.

Mayor Louis W. Lohrey, former personnel manager for the General Motors Corp., then called upon his fellow Republican, Gov. Thomas Herbert, for assistance. Herbert blustered into Dayton mouthing threats about the use of the National Guard. But the union refused to retreat and the bluff failed. Finally, a conference was arranged between the Governor, the company and the union.

When the news trickled out of what had happened the labor movement, conscious of its high tide of strength, was stunned. The union negotiators with the exception of Oakie Wornstaff, shop steward at Univis, had signed an agreement. The radio announced that the strike was ended. Confusion resulted.

★

THE UNIVIS WORKERS met and voted down the agreement despite arguments from a majority of the U.E. staff, led by the two who had signed the agreement. These were K. M. Kirkendall, business agent, and Arthur Garfield, international U.E. official.

The major points of the rejected agreement were:

1. Both parties to accept the certification of the NLRB on the results of the election, which was lost by the union after intimidation by the company. The board was not expected to uphold the union's protests.

2. Eleven workers accused of "violence" were not to return to work. They would be paid for 30 days pending settlement of their case by the American Arbitration Association. The workers argued that this meant acceptance of the Taft-Hartley Act and the certain destruction of the union in the plant.

As one striker put it: "If we are going to be defeated let them do it with the bayonets of the National Guard and not through this agreement, which will permit the company to fire every union man."

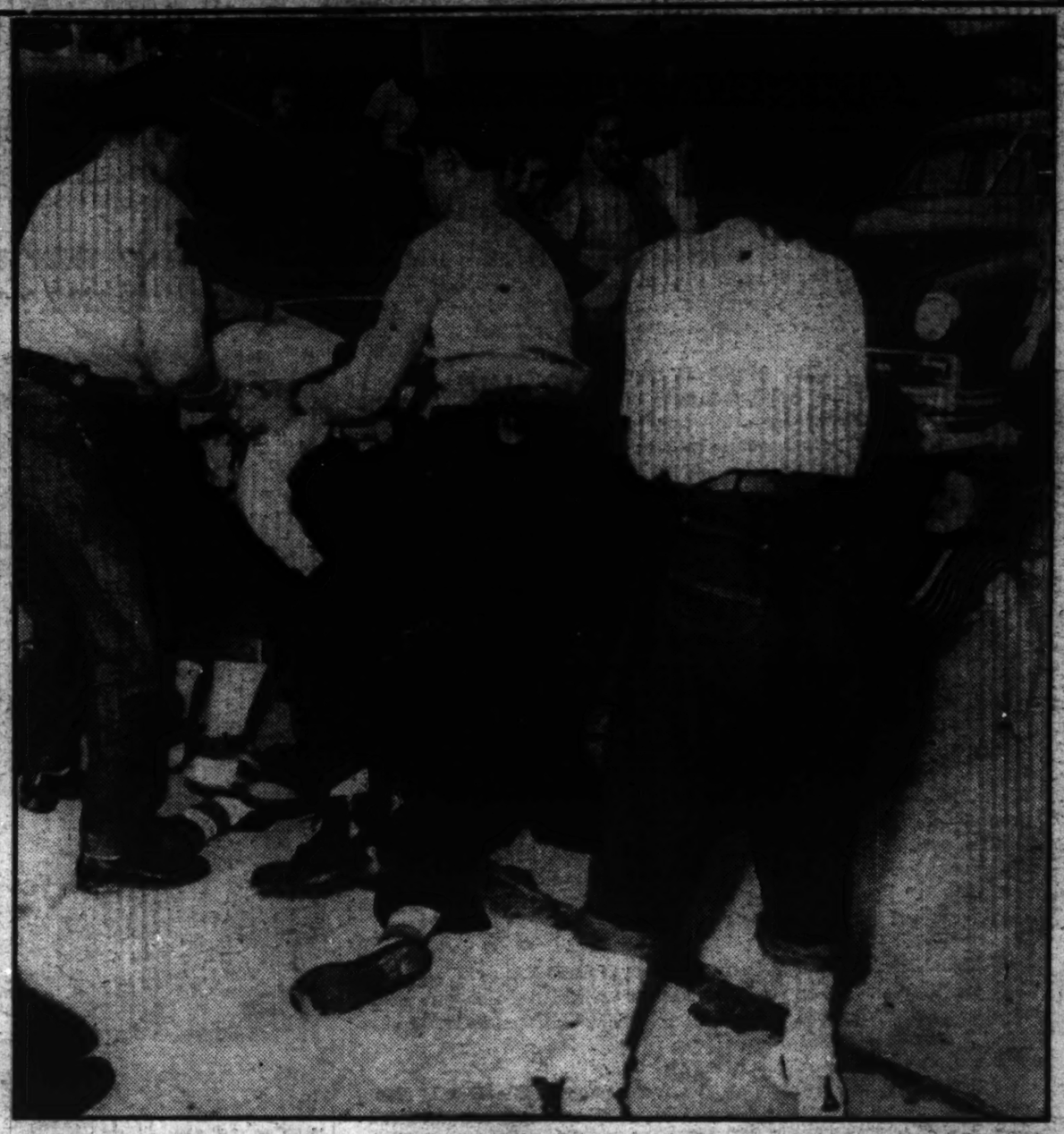
★

WITH THIS REJECTION by the strikers, Gov. Herbert ordered out the Guard. It was the first time the militia had been used for strike-breaking since the administration of the democrat, Gov. Martin L. Davey.

Congressman Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan entered the city to conduct an "investigation" for the House sub-committee on labor. His purpose was to divide the union leadership and then take the strike leaders out of a Dayton to Washington for an additional inquisition.

Louis Kaplan, a strike leader, was jailed and others fined. The Guard, using tanks and tear gas, arrested four workers. But the strike continued.

POLICE VIOLENCE AT DAYTON PICKET LINE



"SEND HER TO THE MORGUE!" shouted the cop in the background as Dayton police shoved and trampled other strikers at the Univis Lens plant in their rush to get and maul Pearl Hupman, union organizer.



LOU KAPLAN, union field organizer, manacled and covered with blood from a beating by the police, alights from a police car on his way to the hospital.



LEM MARKLAND, International vice-president of the union and president of the union's District 7, was slugged twice on the head by Dayton police because he protested the slugging of Lou Kaplan.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1948 — IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

Michigan Edition The Worker

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Wayne CIO Heads Blast CP Arrests

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ASK STATE COURT VOID CALLAHAN ACT

See Page 1-A

The Zombie!



Big Business Plots Fascism, Say Communists

Congress Sneaks Out Behind a Red Scare

See Page 3

GM Profits Top $ Million a Day

DETROIT, (FP).—General Motors Corp. is making profits of over $1,134,000 a day.

The giant auto corporation's profits went over the million-dollar-a-day mark in the first quarter of this year and are now sprinting ahead to even new record-breaking heights.

Latest profit status of GM was revealed in its semi-annual report July 28 issued by Alfred P. Sloan, chairman, and C. E. Wilson, president, who reported their firm's profits in the first half of this year at 50.3 percent above the similar period in 1947.

GM profits after taxes in the first half of 1948 amounted to $208,783,873—equal to $4.55 per share of common stock—compared to $137,559,269 in the first six months of 1947. The 50.3 percent profit gain was scored on a 27.9 percent sales gain.

THE COMPANY'S PROFITS in the second quarter of 1948 also showed a big advance over profits in the first three months of this year. Profits after taxes in the second quarter were $110,282,200, compared to $98½ million in the first quarter.

After GM announced its first quarter profits, it was estimated that the company could give each of its 375,000 employes a 20-cent hourly wage increase, slash its car prices by $100 and wind up with a net profit after taxes of $307 million, or more than 37 percent on invested capital.

Instead, with even larger profits in store, GM granted an 11-cent hourly increase, which will cost it about $70 million a year, and later announced an 8 percent boost which will bring an additional $200 million a year into the coffers of the richest company in the world.

Vicious Speed-up in Flint GM Starts Strike Talk

—See Page 2-A

Seek to Bar Callahan Act From Ballot

DETROIT.—A citizen's suit is being filed this week with the Michigan Supreme Court to have the Callahan "thought control" Act declared un-Constitutional.

The mandamus proceeding or writ of prohibition aims to prevent the Secretary of State from wasting the taxpayer's money by printing the law on some 2,000,000 November ballots when it's clearly an un-Constitutional measure.

Those who have so far offered to appear as plaintiffs in the case against the Callahan Act are Joseph Bugelheisen and Lestin Burton, businessmen, Tracy Doll and Sam Sage, president and secretary Wayne CIO Council and Allen Sayler, chairman Michigan Progressive Party.

A number of prominent attorneys, including Ned Smokler, associated with the Committee to Repeal the Callahan Act and the Michigan Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, are working on the case. The attorneys indicate that the successful drive to have the Callahan Act placed on the ballot for a referendum vote and the present court action have the same aim, namely, to wipe this un-Constitutional thought control act off the statute books. Mich. CIO president Gus Scholle previously made the point that court action was more important than the referendum, but so far has not offered his assistance in the court case.

The State Board of Canvassers reviewing the 116,000 names on the petition to repeal the Callahan Act ruled that the issue will be put to a vote on the November ballot.

Supreme Court members, now on vacation, are being urged to convene a summertime session so that the case can be acted on before the ballots are printed. The regular court sessions are held after the first part of September.

IT'S BEEN A LONG FIGHT AND A GOOD ONE!

The People vs. Callahan

Highlights in the fight on the fascist Callahan Act:

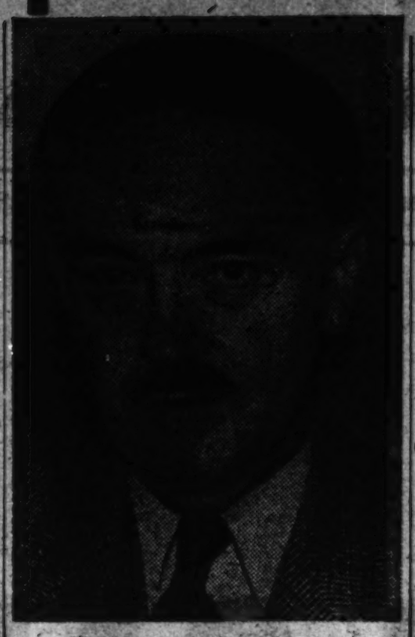
May 1947: A committee of 100 civic and church leaders is formed to combat the measure. UAW Vice President and PAC Director Richard T. Leonard calls upon all CIO unionists to rally to public hearing in Lansing. President Walter P. Reuther, Sec'y-Treas. George P. Addes and V. P. R. J. Thomas join in the protest. Senators Stanley Nowak and Joe Brown lead the fight on Callahan in the Senate.

One thousand Michigan citizens from 62 counties pack House Chamber in opposition to Callahan Bill. August Scholle, state CIO president and James Jackson, Michigan Communist leader, speak against the bill. Homer Martin and Larry Davidow speak for the bill.

June 1947: Anti-Callahan drive launched at testimonial dinner to Judge Patrick H. O'Brien and Bill of Rights Conference called by CRC, with Dr. Harry F. Ward as keynoter.

★

ACTU Wage Earner, Carl Winter, chairman Michigan Communists, Tommy Thompson, pres. Local 600 UAW and Henry A. Wallace denounce Callahan Bill. Sigler urged to veto the Bill by former Judge Henry Sweeny, Rev. Merrill Bates, Grosse Pointe, Helen Bryant, Detroit, Rev. H. D. Jones, Harry Nathan, American Jewish Congress, the Rev. Robert Stranger, president Detroit Council of Churches, Rabbi Leon Fram and others. Sen. Matthew Callahan vigorously objects to story on Bill printed in Catholic St. Anthony News. The paper says the Callahan Bill can be used against the Catholic Church.



MATTHEW CALLAHAN

The 9th Mich. CIO convention unanimously calls upon Sigler to veto the Callahan Bill. The State Senate rushes the Bill through without hearing. House goes into executive session on measure after alleged hearing. Sigler signs Act.

July 1947: Committees to Repeal the Callahan Act headed by former Judge Henry S. Sweeny initiates a referendum drive for repeal of the measure Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, his son Gerald K. O'Brien, former Wayne County prosecuting attorney, Professor Slosson, Steve Singler, pres. AFL Street Car Men's Union and others join the committee. Several hundred UAW local union leaders are the first to sign the petitions.

August 1947: The Wayne County CIO sets up a special committee to get anti-Callahan signatures as Frank X. Martel, pres. Detroit and Wayne County Federation Attorney and civic leader, Florence Sweeney, pres. Detroit Federation of Teachers, Mayor Ludwig Evenson, Kingston, Mich. and others sponsor Act's repeal. Kurt Anderson, former field examiner for the NLRB accepts post of Executive Sec'y for Repeal Committee. The immediate effect provision of Callahan Act is attacked.

September 1947: Attorney General Black says he doesn't intend to enforce the Callahan Act asserting that the legislature failed to appropriate funds. Sept. 12 conference called to spur signiture drive. Ed Swan, NAACP, Circuit Court Commissioner William Cody, Arthur L. Robbins, former Wayne County Corporation Counsel and others join broad sponsoring list seeking repeal. Black upholds right of petition despite immediate effect clause of Callahan Act. Sigler tells Callahan he'll find money for enforcement. Detroit News Commentator Kelsey asks Black to declare Callahan Act unconstitutional. 10,000 sign petitions in Labor Day Parade.

October 1947: Attorney General Black says Callahan Act "amounts to so much monstrous and complete legal nonsense." He discloses that Sen. Callahan knows the law is unconstitutional. With only 83,274 names required petitions to repeal Callahan Act signed by 116,000 Michigan citizens.

November 1947: Floyd McGriff, pro-fascist publisher of community newspapers attempts to get Sec'y of State Alger to hold up certification of petitions so that January session of legislature can pass a "Constitutional" Callahan Act. Session fails to act.

February 1948: State Board Board of Canvassers announces Callahan petitions in order. McGriff fails to show up because he is busy defending himself before a Detroit Grand Jury investigating his financial transactions in bingo games "for charity." Callahan Act becomes a "dead letter" law.

May 1948: Even Governor Kim Sigler now tells the Michigan Worker that he favors repeal of the Callahan Act.

May 1948: The State Board of Canvassers decides to put Callahan Act on the November ballot for a referendum vote. The move to have the Act declared unconstitutional in the courts continues.

Callahan Negates State Constitution

Here's the proof of the fascist character of the Callahan Thought Control Bill. We print below a comparison of the Michigan Constitution and the Callahan Act:

(1) Political power by people:

"All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal benefit, security and protection."

(Art. 1. Sect. 1 Mich. Constitution)

(1) Political power by one man:

"Any agency which . . . has been or may be declared subversive by the . . . Attorney General of the State of Michigan."

(Sect. 2-C Callahan Act)

(2) Free speech and press:

"Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiment on all subjects . . . and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press."

(2) Nazi label on speech and press:

"All periodicals, books, pamphlets or other printed matter distributed . . . by persons and organizations declared to be foreign agencies . . . shall at its masthead bear the legend: 'published in compliance with the law of the state of Michigan governing the operation of foreign agencies'"

(Sect. 4 Callahan Act)

(3) Right of assembly:

"The people have the right peacefully to assemble, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives and to petition the legislature for a redress of grievances."

(3) Assemblies persecuted:

"For the purposes of this act, the term 'foreign agencies' means any group, club, league, society, committee, association, political party or combination of individuals or individuals . . . Labor unions, societies or corporations of all kinds. . . ."

(Sect. 2 and 2-E Callahan Act)

(4) Three Depts. of Government:

"The powers of government are divided into three departments: The legislative, executive and judicial. No person belonging to one department shall exercise the powers properly belonging to another. . . ."

(Art. 4, Sect. 1, 2 Mich. Constitution)

(4) Three-in-one dictatorship:

Legislative power: "The Attorney General is authorized at any time to make, amend and rescind such rules and regulations as may be necessary. . . ."

Executive power: "The agencies defined . . . shall be individually and/or as a group required to register with the Attorney General. . . ."

Judicial power: ". . . a hearing before the Attorney General of Michigan at which time such agencies shall have the right to testify and present evidence in defense."

(Sect. 2-C, 3 and 6 Callahan Act)

(5) Secure from search, seizure:

"The persons, houses, papers and possessions of every person shall be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures."

(Art. 2 Sect. 10, Mich. Constitution)

(5) Gestapo searches, registrations:

"The agencies defined . . . shall be individually and—or as a group required to register with the Attorney General by filing . . . a registered statement containing their membership status, activities, income and expenditures and other particulars as may be requested by the secretary of state."

(Sect. 2, Callahan Act)

(6) Trial by jury:

"In every criminal prosecution, the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. . . ."

(Art. 2, Sect. 19, Mich. Constitution)

(6) Trial by prosecutor:

". . . Provided that as the Attorney General of Michigan such determination shall have been made after a hearing before the Attorney General of Michigan at which time such agencies shall have the right to testify and present evidence in defense."

(Sect. 2-C Callahan Act)

What Are You Doing About This, Callahan?

LANSING.—Meat prices advanced an average of 12.6 percent throughout the state, according to the June quarterly survey of the Michigan Department of Labor.

From March to June retail food prices increased 5.4 percent in Michigan industrial cities. The rise was 6.1 percent in the Saginaw-Bay City area; 5.8 percent in Flint; 5.6 percent in Battle Creek; 4.9 percent in Lansing and Marquette and 4.8 percent in Grand Rapids.

Nix Truman for Labor Day Talk

DETROIT—President Harry Truman will not be welcome as a Labor Day speaker here according to the sentiment expressed in the Detroit and Wayne County CIO Executive Board.

County CIO officials told the Board that it would insult the meaning of Labor's own day to have the man responsible for breaking coal miners' and railroad workers' strikes as the Labor Day spokesman.

Frank X. Martel, Detroit Federation of Labor president, had been urging Truman's appearance in Detroit on Labor Day for some time.

The CIO parade is scheduled for 2 p.m. as usual and all locals affiliated with the Wayne County CIO Council have been urged to set up Labor Day Committees by President Tracy Doll, Dir. of Organization Coleman Young and Sec'y Sam Sage.

JOINT LABOR DAY

PONTIAC.—Plans are underway here for the first post-war joint AFL-CIO parade on Labor Day, Sept. 6. A united steering committee made the announcement.

JOE LOUIS FARM

The Civil Rights Congress is sponsoring a dance, Saturday, Aug. 7, at Joe Louis' farm beginning 9 p.m. Dave Heard and his orchestra will play. Admission is $1.50.

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Flint Talks Strike as GM Tries Speed-up

By William Allan

FLINT.—Some idea of where General Motors Corp. grabbed off $200,763,672 in profits in the first six months of 1948 can be gleaned here in the heart of the GM Empire, where the corporation is arbitrarily jacking up production 30 percent.



NO SPEED-UP FOR THEM: Elmer Pirhonen (left) and Noah Kykendall, Ford River Rouge workers who were threatened with firing because they didn't like speed-up. The story of Elmer, Noah and the Bugas speed-up letter to supervisors is told in the Ganley column on this page.

As the news of GM's second quarter profits hit the newsstands, ($110,282,260) 13,000 GM workers in the Chevrolet Division here were taking a strike vote to combat a proposed 11 car an hour increase in production.

In the crankshaft division, production, according to the UAW work standards contract, is 41 crankshafts an hour. The company now says, "that will be pushed up to 51 crankshafts an hour; after all you people just got a raise in pay," meaning the recent 11 cents an hour increase.

Another phase of speedup in the Chevrolet plants here is firing one worker a day and dividing up his work among those left. In a number of parts of the shop this has taken place and is a creeping policy in speedup long practiced by companies where the union is not on the alert on "small issues."

This crankshaft speedup is a murderous thing. The shafts weigh 88 pounds and have to be lifted by hand, held against a grinder for finishing. A production of 51 an hour means that in all other departments a similar 30 percent increase in production would be the aim of the company in order not to build backlogs.

Chevrolet UAW leaders, speaking from a sound car before the plant gates, calling on the workers to vote strike, pointed out that if the company gets away with this 30 percent boost in crankshafts then all Chevrolet plants face a 30 percent increase, or 11 cars more an hour production.

The arrogant stand of the corporation to get more production to make up for the recent wage increase is being carried over to other GM plants here.

At the Buick plant the company on July 19 initiated a mass intimidation move against the union by having plant protection men hand out firing slips at the gates to 10 men, 35 layoff slips ranging from one week to a month to others and reprimands to 168 others.

This mass violation of all contract procedures was characterized by Joe Berry, UAW president at Buick as typical of company tactics in the days before there was a union.

Berry related instances of the speedup campaign of GM. On the assembly line, a job and a half more an hour has been ordered; core wipers are ordered to do 30 percent more a day and in the machining jobs, production has been kicked up from 668 jobs a day to 690.

In all the other GM plants in Flint, which include A. C. Spark Plug, Fisher 1 and 2 body shops, sundry attempts are constantly under way by the corporation to jack up production.

This has led to several UAW presidents, namely Berry of Buick, William Connelly of Fischer 2 and Larry Huber of Fisher 1, placing a demand before the union's top leadership that a National UAW-GM conference be convened to fight the speedup.

William Connelly, president of Fisher Body 2 plant, said that the constant pressure for more production is mounting and that the union cannot solve this by relying on ordinary talks and discussion. Connelly felt that the entire weight of the union must be brought to bear and said he had wired all Fisher Body locals in the country to urge a nationwide meeting on speedup.

While this is getting under way, he said, we may try in the Saginaw Valley, which includes, Flint, Saginaw and Pontiac, to have an official meeting of workers and union bargaining committees from all GM plants to draft a program of action.

Joe Berry, president of the Buick local, said he thought the tactic of General Motors was to allow a strike to take place at Chevrolet, let the work be done in other assembly plants and try to beat the union down because of a green union membership in that plant which the company figures can be driven away from the union.

Meanwhile, said Berry, they will work to launch the speedup in the other plants from all directions, hoping to keep the workers so busy that they will adopt the attitude that, "it's every man for himself."

Berry fully agreed on national discussion as the way to face this drive of GM for returning open shop speedup standards in their plants.

Study Reveals Holes In UAW Ford Victory

DETROIT.—A study of the new Ford wage pact made by The Worker discloses that the gains won do not stack up with the exaggerated claims made by AUW President Walter P. Reuther.

The pact was signed following ratification by the UAW National Ford Council.

The basic gains are a 13 cent blanket wage increase, a two to five cent boost in afternoon and midnight shift premiums, and a 20 cent increase in vacation pay for employes with three to five years seniority.

Reuther adds these factors together to claim a 16½ to 17 cent raise per hour in the Ford wage pact. He fails to disclose how it's 16 to 17 cents for a day shift worker with one to three years seniority, who gets no shift premium, who gets the same 40 hours vacation pay, and who only gets the straight 13 cent raise on the deal.

Nothing in the written agreement bears out the Reuther press release that the company agreed to restudy vacation rules for World War II veterans. The vets made one gain, namely, service in the armed forces will be credited to the requirement that the employe must put in 32 weeks of active company service in the vacation year to be eligible for vacation pay. But military service time is not added to their seniority rating which was the main vet demand. It's the seniority rating which determines whether the employe gets 40, 60 or 80 hours vacation pay.

The joint statement on the pact issued by Reuther and John S. Bugas, Ford Industrial Relations V.P., also says nothing about a further study of the vet problem.

An important gain for the union was the retention of the July 15, 1949 contract expiration date, rather than the 1950 date demanded by Ford. An important gain for the company was to win immunity from UAW suits for overtime-on-overtime resulting from the Supreme Court's recent ruling.

No explanation is given by the company or union for eliminating from the vacation pay plan a clause that protects Ford employes working full time for the union from being deprived for such reasons of their vacation eligibility period.

While paid lunch periods, veterans vacation seniority and a bonus for foundry workers were discarded by the pact, the "merit increase procedure" was recognized as a special problem and according to the joint Reuther-Bugas statement there will be negotiations "on problems pertaining specifically to tool and die and maintenance and construction workers, and also to seek a new merit increase agreement." Ford diemakers continue to get 20 to 39 cents less per hour than Detroit jobbing shop diemakers.

Reuther says that part of the "16 to 17 cent gain" is a "broadened social security program." The reference here is to a private profit company group insurance plan paid for by the workers themselves. Here the Company merely agrees to hear any of the union's proposals "with respect to the shifting of benefits as between the weekly accident and sickness benefit and the medical benefit." The company agrees to accept any proposed shifting providing it doesn't cost them more and to transmit any suggestions it agrees with, to the private profit "insurance carrier."

These gestures are seized on by Reuther to exclaim that he won a "broadened social security program" in Ford bargaining.

SOLIDARITY ON A DODGE PAINT LINE

By A DODGE WORKER

DETROIT. — The 12 noon whistle blew last week in the Dodge plant announcing the start of work. But the line didn't move. The reports came aflying: "Trouble in the spray booths!"

It seems management switched a sander to do sprayers work. Through these shifts the company gets a little more production here and a little more production there—but it all comes out of our aching backs.

The sprayers went into a meeting right on the job. Management talk, promises and threats didn't work. It was only when the demands of the men were met, that the line started to move again.

In the hearts of the men a song was resounding: "Solidarity forever, for the union maes us strong!"

Nat GANLEY — Ford's Speed-up Plans Can Crash on Rock of Real Union Militancy

YOU PROBABLY NEVER heard of Elmer Pirhonen and Noah Kykendall, two auto workers in the Ford River Rouge plant.

But behind the story of these two men lies the explanation for the decisive 98 percent vote for the union shop, with 91,081 of the 98,989 eligible Ford workers casting their secret ballots.

Elmer and Noah work on the pedal job in the plastic building. They have a combined Ford seniority record of 37 years. The Ford family squeezed plenty of blood and muscle out of these men in piling up their private fortune. But these men committed a "crime" contrary to Ford's "way of life." They wouldn't stand for a 25 percent increase in speed-up. They didn't like their quota being raised from 970 pieces a day to 1,336 pieces.



Because Elmer and Noah refused to kneel, whinny or work like a horse they were threatened with firing. They were to be made the victims of speed-up as a warning to the others. But King Henry II picked out the wrong testing ground. The Plastic Building happens to be manned by progressive UAW leaders. They have Ed Locke as building President, Mike Rinaldi as vice-president and George Pluhar and James Simmons are on the unit bargaining committee.

So, instead of a workers' rout, King Henry created a counter-offensive. For the first time in three years there was a work stoppage in the Plastic Building. The attempted firing of Elmer and Noah was defeated. The quota was forced back to 970 pieces a day!

Here's the simple yet fundamental explanation made by the Plastic UAW Committee:

"The workers, with their own militant, united action, rose up and successfully stopped the attempt of management to fire these two brothers."

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YES, THE WORKERS, with "their own militant" actions, under progressive rank and file leaders, can do plenty if they only preserve their union. If they only preserve their union they can handle all the pro-company gyrations of a Ken Bannon, UAW Ford Director, or a Walter Reuther, lick the speed-up drive regardless of contract limitations, and settle their accumulated grievances. This spirit of militant unionism accounted for the tremendous vote of the Ford workers for the union shop.

The Plastic Unit fight against speed-up is a fight for all Ford workers. You can see that clearly when you take a peek behind the "horses' whip" executive communication sent to all Ford supervisors and labor relations staffs on May 5 by ex-FBI agent John S. Bugas, now Ford's V. P. of Industrial Relations, and D. S. Harder, Ford's V. P. of Manufacturing. A copy of this letter found its way to my desk.

The Ford top brass letter bases itself on the following premise:

"Experience elsewhere with standards based on the same normal pace as our 100 percent shows that qualified men, with incentive pay and without limiting conditions, can work at a 125 percent pace or more, year in and year out, without endangering their health."

The claim of not "endangering the health of the workers" is as phony as a Wall Street statement that they want "to feed hungry kids in Europe." In the first place the 100 percent pace is usually set at more than 100 percent. In the second place the monstrous repetitive operations tears down the physical and mental endurance of the workers even when they steadily work below the 100 percent pace.

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THE 100 PERCENT PACE is supposed to represent a normal worker, working at average efficiency, with due personal, tool and other allowances. But it's nothing of the kind in Fords. The proof is given by this inside management communication. Supervisors are told:

"The company has the right to set production standards by any means it desires." (Hence they can time a horse to determine the standard of a human being.) **". . . in the early stages of a new model or a changed method we may have to use quickly-set temporary standards or even estimates."** (Can you imagine the Ford speed-up artists setting this estimate too low, or at normal) **The temporary standard "is of no concern to the employes."** (The ex-FBI agent, Bugas, reasons: If the punch press doesn't concern itself with its own speed, why should its "appendage"—the press operator—be concerned?)

The give-away on the phony 100 percent pace is seen by the order not to tell the workers what the hourly standard is. Just "emphasize the all-day requirements, the 'fair day's work' called for by the contract," says the Bugas letter. That's because on a job with a 12.5 piece hourly standard supervisors may want to pump out 13.8 pieces in some hours and 14 and 15 pieces in other hours!

Everything the company can pump out of the worker's sweat and tears over his own wages is so much gravy to them—that's the source of their profits. So the supers have to be warned that there's a "slight difference" between the men and the machines. To increase speed-up by 25 percent requires a continuous grinding of the workers without "starts and stops." Says Bugas-Harder: "We often get more pieces at the end of the day with 105 percent top speed, for example, than with 110 percent and more starts and stops."

Last but not least the Bugas-Harder letter says the UAW can look at Work Standards, etc. (which tells them nothing), but they can't take a peek at "our timings and ratings."

But this shouldn't make the Ford workers grieve. Experience shows you can't beat speed-up with a union stop-watch, with Reuther's own efficiency engineers. The only way to beat this bosses' game is to slow down the speed-up to normal work through the militant, united actions of the workers!

'Won't Barter Sovereignty,' Shertok Says

ISRAELI MINISTER SEES WAR PROLONGED BY U. S. EMBARGO—ASKS FOR U. S. LABOR'S HELP

By A. B. Magil

TEL AVIV (By cable).—The Government of Israel "will not buy loans at the expense of our sovereignty, economic and political," Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok said here.

In an interview with this correspondent, Shertok also declared that the American arms embargo had prolonged the war against Israel and resulted in unnecessary loss of life.

Though declining to express an opinion about the American presidential candidates and parties because this is an internal matter of the United States, Shertok emphasized his desire for help and understanding from any quarter: "we appreciate the value of a man of Henry Wallace's stature expressing sympathy for our cause." Among other points made by the Israeli Foreign Minister were:

• The American trade union movement can help Israel's war of liberation "by bringing friendly influence to bear on the United States Government's policies to secure full-fledged recognition of the Jewish State and modification of the arms embargo so that it operates against the aggressors and in favor of the victim of aggression";

• The Government of Israel sees good prospects for the fruitful economic and political cooperation with the Soviet Union and people's democracies of east Europe;

• The Israeli Government will not recognize the Arab states as spokesmen for Palestine Arabs.

Shertok received me in his office at the Foreign Ministry in the government quarter of Tel Aviv. In response to a question about the economic negotiations with the United States, he said: "There are soundings taking place about a loan and purchase of petrol. Of course purchases of other goods are always going on."

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TO THE QUERY about what the attitude would be if Washington proposed including Israel in the Marshall Plan or some similar scheme, he replied: "We would definitely prefer arrangements between the United States and Israel to be 'ad hoc,' based on the specific merits and not forming part of the general scheme. We will judge every proposition on its merits, taking fully into account the economic merits and political implications. We would resist any attempt at interference in the internal life of Israel. We won't buy loans at the expense of the sovereignty — economic and political. We won't accept dictates as to what to do with money from the USA."

Shertok stated that the lack of de jure recognition by the USA doesn't impose any far reaching disabilities on Israel. "It is being used as an excuse by other governments for not granting even de facto recognition and has had general delaying effect on the process of our integration into the family of nations. However, de facto recognition by the U.S.A. is very important."

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SHERTOK DECLARED that the attitude of the Soviet Union and of the eastern European countries "has been a source of consistent encouragement to us and opens good prospects for fruitful economic and political cooperation in the future."

One of the questions in which we are most vitally interested are the facilities for immigration of Jews from those countries — Jews who want to settle in Palestine. We are also interested in the facilities for training and preparation on the spot of would-be immigrants."

He said such facilities already exist in Rumania, Poland and a number of other countries. "There are good prospects for close trade relations with the USSR and countries of Eastern Europe" he continued. "An Israeli purchasing mission is now in Rumania. Each legation will have a commercial attache. We need food, timber and other things."

I asked Shertok about the speech he made June 19 at the Labor Party conference in which he was quoted as having affirmed "our tendency to the west." He said this had been torn from the context.

"What I said was we cannot accept merely eastern orientation but must have bilateral orientation. I hope to God the conflict between the east and west will be resolved."

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THE ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER was critical of "the basic approach" of Count Bernadotte. I asked whether Bernadotte's proposals for the settlement of the war didn't constitute a reward for the aggressors.

"In effect the proposals rewarded the aggressors," he replied, "though I don't say this was the intention."

Shertok said the Israeli Government had made no specific protest to the UN about Bernadotte. "We have expressed opinions on specific points rather than sweeping generalizations about personalities." I asked Shertok to elucidate the recent statement he made to Cyrus Sulzberger of the New York Times about the readiness of Israel to grant bases to foreign powers provided this would be under UN sanction and part of a universal arrangement "with other states making similar sacrifices."

I made the point that since the UN is now dominated by the USA, such a decision on basis might mean an imperialist war measure.

Without agreeing or disagreeing with my characterization of the UN, he referred to the veto power in the Security Council as a safeguard. I don't believe it's stretching his meaning to interpret this as referring to the Soviet Union. As for the possibility that the veto power might be whittled down, he said: "My statement was based on the assumption that the veto is in force. We are not signing any indefinite contracts."

As compared with the Arabs of foreign states, Palestine Arabs participated little in the war against Israel, Shertok said. He declined to comment on the Arab League of National Liberation, the organization of Progressive Palestine Arabs led by Communists, saying the government hadn't fully studied the question and besides, this was a matter of home and not foreign policy. Recent leaflets of this group appealing to the Arab civilians and soldiers to end the war and curb the drive of the reactionary leaders have attracted widespread favorable attention here.



Members of the Israeli Army moving along a damaged road in the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem sector.

DUTCH SHUN CALL TO HERD SCABS

THE HAGUE (ALN).—The right-wing Netherlands government has courted and received a rebuff from its own people. A call, broadcast throughout Holland for citizens to join "volunteer police" detachments for use against strikers and left-wingers in industrial and political "disorders," brought practically no enrollment. In the Hague, with 500,000 inhabitants, only 150 men came to the enlistment station. Some of them were later dropped from the rolls because they had a record of common crimes.

FIRE MORE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WORKERS

PARIS (ALN).—First act of France's new cabinet, headed by Radical Socialist Premier Andre Marie, was to announce sharp slashes in government spending, chiefly through firing thousands of government workers. The new cabinet an uneasy coalition of parties which have found themselves in basic disagreement in the recent past was formed after Socialists withdrew their support from former Premier Robert Schuman who is Foreign Minister in the new government.

Life's Not Too Bad on the Queen Mary

STAROBIN AUSPICIOUSLY BEGINS EUROPEAN TOUR—FINDS PASSENGERS CONGENIAL

By Joseph Starobin

PARIS — When Alexander Graham Bell first tried out the telephone he uttered the famous words, "What God hath wrought." I would sum up the wonderful voyage aboard the Queen Mary with a variation: "What man hath wrought."

Against the vast, ever-changing circular table of deep green and blue, and under the dome of cloud-streaked skies fitting snugly at a distant horizon, this majestic liner of 80,000 tons has carried 2,000 people across the North Atlantic within five days — a tribute to man's genius (and I mean certain men too).

There is a plaque on the main deck aft which says this ship was "built and engined by John Brown, Ltd." I keep thinking of the thousands of working men on the famous River Clyde who threw rivets, machined handsome plywood walls of the ships several levels, and kept every detail in perfect harmony round the clock — sailors, stewards and waiters, mostly small and wiry men, many sallow.

One thing you notice: quiet British humor and no servility whatsoever toward the passengers. Our steward with his knotted rope for a belt and his heavy rimmed glasses told me he has been reading an American article, which criticizes Britain's nationalization and he doesn't like it. After the first war, he says, captains and colonels were strutting about but workers sat in pubs.

"Whatever ye say now most everry man is working this time. Maybe thurrs waste here and there but we'll make a go of it."

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WHICH DOESN'T MEAN the crew has much love for the Cunard Line. One waiter said it turns around too quickly. And it was he who observed that the line had made more than six million last year. The Irishman who all day runs one elevator out of the lowest deck, where the swimming pool is, to the promenade deck, doesn't hesitate to complain of the long hours and the heat, yet at the same time showing pride in his ship.

Said one American: "The elevators at the Empire State building run faster." Replied the elevator man: "Yes, but show me that Empire State can cross the Atlantic."

Perhaps a third of the cabin passengers are British, Scottish and French, returning homewards after vacations. The rest are Americans of every variety. Many are elderly women and they didn't appreciate one of the movies shown each afternoon which poked fun at mothers-in-law. Some are skilled workers and wives visiting old folks and relations on British Isle — a lace worker from Scranton, Penn. who says nobody knows how hard miners work, or a Bronx typographical worker, member of the Big Four, and proud of it.

And all are carrying trunks of food and grumbling that prices have doubled on London-Glasgow express since the old days.

Then there are people in groups attending innumerable European congresses. The most spectacular are the leaders of the Youth for Christ International. They hold services every night at 7:45 which begin with saxaphone blasts and include cowboys with rope tricks and meandering sermons. During one of these I learned that the bible is the absolute and authoritative word of the Lord, the anvil against which the hammers of evil have been beating in vain. Among the hammers of evil are Tom Paine, Robert Ingersoll and Communists it seems.

BUT THE DELEGATES to the World Council of Churches look askance at what they call "bible thumpers." I had a long talk with a noted Presbyterian educator from North Carolina who was somewhat surprised to find an American Communist aboard, and much interested in the relationship between Christian ethics and Communism. After a long discussion on Russia and the need for world peace, he said more ministers like himself might agree with my analysis if only it were "anchored to God."

With the astronomers en route to a congress in Zurich is witty, amiable Harlow Shapley who is in the first class some but who had been visiting friends in the cabin class. We talked about the prospects of Henry Wallace and he said it was too bad I hadn't introduced myself sooner, in view of the big sessions upstairs on the subject "of saving the world" with such travelers as Ira Hirschman and others. First class is a fabulous world of its own, necessitating tuxedos at night. We have heard stories of a UN employe who guessed the distance the ship had travelled the night before and had won a $2,000 kitty.

There was plenty of good talk down below with UN staff members —mostly French. Nor should I forget my good companion Del Vayo, formerly foreign minister of the Spanish Republic, who is optimistic about the "truce" between America and Russia and shares the table with a Cuban heiress, the ship's best dancer. She believes Cuba needs a dictator like the late Machado, a much misunderstood man, in her opinion.

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THE VOYAGE is complete with the usual and unusual characters: westerner in red shirt and suspenders and a ten gallon hat watching the sea all day as though waiting for the cattle to come home; an athletic professor with a cap and lumberjacket shirt first on deck every morning; British lad who delights in tossing an eight months twin in the air during a shuffleboard game; ladies terrified by stories of the passion of French customs inspectors for nylon stockings; the usual American business man who can't forget 32 varieties of food aboard the ill-fated Normandie, with which of course the Queen Mary doesn't compare. And there is a studious young man with pipe and tweed hat bringing four books to the deck and promptly falling fast asleep.

As for me, it has been a rich lazy vacation and I know only BBC news which says solemnly that the committee "for Un-American activities" is holding hearings again. Have managed to read half of the only book I have along—"Home is the Sailor"—by Blackie Myers and Beth McHenry.

French Socialists Back Bankers' Regime

PARIS (Telepress).—By a vote which makes nonsense of their "brave" revolt against the reactionary policy of the Schuman Government, the Executive of the French Socialist Party decided to endorse Socialist participation in the Government of undisguised "bankers' agents" formed under Radical Premier Andre Marie.

Having staged their protest against former Finance Minister Rene Mayer's insistence on being given powers to appoint by decree new capitalist "administrators" of the nationalised industries, the Socialists have now accepted, as Finance Minister, Paul Reynaud—an avowed enemy of the working-class, whose record in the Daladier Government of 1938 includes decrees abolishing the 40-hour-week, increasing indirect taxes, ending wholesale price-controls, enacting mass dismissals of railwaymen and a drastic curtailment of public works.

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THE ARGUMENT used by M. Blum to persuade the Socialist executive to perform this final volte face was that, at no matter what cost to Socialist principles, a "strong" Government must be formed to block de Gaulle's ambitions—a pitiful calculation since, as observers point out, it is far more likely to pave the way for the General, as Bruening's decrees did for Hitler.

A factor which probably weighed with the Socialists was that, in the course of the weekend's cynical bargaining for portfolios, they obtained an assurance that their "iron-fisted" Right-winger, Jules Moch would continue in the Ministry of the Interior and so be able to "supervise" the October elections for the Council of the Republic.

Among members of the Catholic M.R.P., there is a disposition to grumble at the dismissal of Bidault—a step linked in some quarters with reports that Ernest Bevin and Mr. Harriman had both suggested that French foreign policy should be in more "reliable" hands. The Catholics, however, were appeased by M. Marie with an assurance that the State subsidy to Church schools would not be touched, whatever other retrenchments Paul Reynaud might order in the course of his financial dictatorship.

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THE DE GAULLISTS are pleased with the new administration. They count on Reynaud's ability and desire to provoke an industrial crisis which they can exploit; apart from their good friend, Rene Mayer, they expect to secure a seat in the Cabinet for the General's intimate friend, Rene Plevin, and they now know that, when it comes to the test, the Socialists can always be pulled indefinitely to the Right by their leaders in the sacred name of "stability."

They are confronted, too, by the knowledge that Premier Marie himself, for all the talk of his "resistance record," was the Minister of Justice responsible for hushing-up investigation of the notorious "Blue Plan" conspiracy last year and for ordering the secret release of its authors. The Gaullists feel that a man who dealt in this way with one armed plot against the Republic will prove no obstacle if another Putsch is planned.



AN ARMORED CAR OF THE ARMY OF ISRAEL moving along the road to Ramleh, a city of 12,000, on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway.

'Malanazis' Introduce Fascism in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Telepress).—When Dr. Malan and his "white supremacy" Nationalist Party won the South African elections at the end of May, there were inspired hints that the dogs' bark was worse than his bite, that the Fascist policy of the party had merely been a vote-catching device, that, in practice, there would be no great changes.

Since then, the "Malanazis" have consolidated their position. Still moving cautiously, their first steps leave no doubt that Fascism came to power in South Africa with the new government.

Five South Africans, convicted of treason in the service of Nazi Germany, have been released from prison. All technical training of Negroes has been stopped. The Government has refused to recognise unions with Communists among the leadership. An anti-labor bill, to put racialism and Fascism squarely on the statute books is to be introduced in Parliament.

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THIS LAST "Industrial Conciliation Bill" speaks clearly. Within 30 days of its passage, all native-born Negroes must resign from trade unions. After this all members of mixed unions will be subject to 100 pounds sterling fine and a year's imprisonment. Generously, it provides that Negroes may join "native trade unions" of their own—except for the 20 percent of African workers engaged in mining, agriculture and domestic service.

The "native trade unions," apart from these limitations, will be forbidden to strike under any circumstances, on pain of a 500 pounds sterling fine and three years imprisonment. Nor will they be able to hold meetings unless government officials are present. These officials must approve the agendas and any questions to be voted on. Union officials must have government approval for their appointment.

It is worth while looking at Dr. Malan's program, as he, himself, gave it in a declaration of policy at Paarl on April 20.

THE MAIN FEATURE, of course, is "Apartheid"—"separateness." It is not easy to say what the Nationalists really mean by this, but according to Malan's manifesto, it means the elimination of racial friction by keeping each race in its own sphere, where they can develop on their own lines—"under the sovereignty and leadership of the Europeans, but between Colored (mixed), Negro and Indian.

There must be a national register, too, of all races, so as to be able to tell who is European, non-European, Indian, Colored or African. Presumably everyone will have to carry a racial pass.

The Native reserves must be developed and made capable of holding a much larger population, the manifesto said, because all those "who have no business in the towns" will be deported to the reserves immediately.

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IN URBAN AREAS, Africans will, under "Apartheid," be completely segregated in their own areas. Only those who have work will be admitted, and they will be regarded as temporary workers—all those "in excess" will be deported. It is doubtful if even the Nationalists will attempt to carry out this scheme fully; it is simply unworkable. But no doubt they will tighten up the already oppressive pass-laws and travel restrictions and introduce curfews for Africans in urban areas.

"In view of the possession of their own national home, in the reserves, Natives in the European areas can make no claim to political rights," said Dr. Malan. And there is no doubt that he meant this. The present representation of Africans by three white spokesmen in Parliament will be abolished; the Negro population in the Cape will lose their already restricted voting rights, and the Native Representative Council and all advisory boards will be disbanded.

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RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION will also apply to the Negro, who, in time, will be driven out of all European areas. There will be segregation in trams and buses, recreational centers and, "as far as possible," in work places. The Negroes must be educated separately, and will be given superior privileges to Africans.

As for Indians, the Nationalist Government will try to deport them all, or as many as possible.

As one of the most serious obstacles to the policy of the Nationalists, Dr. Malan said, the Communist Party would be dissolved and action taken against "Communist agitators."

Wrong Kind of Nationalization— Only British Capitalists Benefit

LONDON. — The publication of the first annual report of the National Coal Board brings to the forefront of political discussion in Britain the whole question of nationalisation in a capitalist country.

Many British citizens still confuse "nationalization" with "socialism," and the Labor Party leadership is only too anxious to maintain this illusion.

The National Coal Board came into being on Jan. 1, 1947. The miners themselves were enthusiastic. They would now own the mines, and there would be no "capitalist management" draining the lifeblood out of the industry.

What has happened? During the 18 months that have passed, the original enthusiasm of miners, public and union leadership alike has diminished.

Strikes have perpetually broken out, the National Coal Board rebukes the miners in the same way that the mineowners used to do in the old days, and the public has had to pay higher and higher prices for coal.

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THE REPORT reveals that there was a working deficit of 22,285,396 pounds sterling during 1947—the first year of nationalised coal mining.

But a closer examination of these figures reveal that over 15 million of the 22 million pounds sterling can be accounted for by interest on "interim income" payments to the former coal-owners.

The report points out that the National Coal Board, being a government sponsored concern, cannot suspend payment of "dividends" as a private company can do if there are no profits.

In effect what has happened is that the former owners get priority treatment, while wage increases and new and vitally necessary machinery have to wait for a few more years.

The former coalowners are well pleased with their position, since they received a guaranteed amount of about 660 million dollars on the assumption that the coal mines were in a flourishing condition.

Everyone knows that the majority of the mines were badly equipped, inefficient and needed vast new capital expenditure to make them running concerns.

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JUST BEFORE the report appeared, at the annual conference of the National Union of Mineworkers, the Communist General Secretary of the union, Arthur Horner, came out publicly of direct workers' representation in favor on the National Coal Board.

Should this demand become official union policy, there will be a drastic turn of trade union policy. Hitherto the unions have demanded the resignation of unionists who become members of Boards of nationized industries, so that the unions do not become responsible for policy.

They are now coming to the conclusion that without direct trade union representation, there can be no satisfaction for the workers.

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THE MINERS are not alone in their demands; the railwaymen, the engineers, and many smaller unions demanded at the recent Labor Party Conference that nationalised industry should be run by practical experts and by "the organised workers of hand or brain who do useful work in society."

Many years ago Frederick Engels pointed out that modern means of production were so gigantic that "at a certain stage of development . . . the official representative of capitalist society, the state, is constrained to take over their management."

While this process first become evident in the means of communication—posts, telegrams and railways—the advantages mainly accrue to the capitalists who find centralised means of communication essential to their business interests.

Today in Great Britain, the small sector of nationalised industry is operating to the benefit of the capitalist class and is still run by them for their own interests.

Unrest Sweeps Latin Lands As HCL Soars

MEXICO CITY (Telepress). — Prices up, wages down—this is the main reason for the wave of popular unrest now sweeping Latin America which has led, in some cases, to revolutionary action. Statistics compiled by the Latin American Federation of Labor (CTAL) show that the cost of living in every Latin American country has risen far more even than in the U. S.

Bolivia exhibits the most startling price rise for everyday necessities. Taking the cost of living in 1937 as 100, the figure in this country is now over 3300. The index for Mexico at the end of 1948 (the last recorded year) was 308. Other increases were Chile, 276; Brazil, 217; Cuba, 207; Colombia, 199; Peru, 197; Costa Rica, 179; Honduras, 169; Uruguay, 154; Venezuela, 149; and Argentina, 138.

Inflation in all these countries has taken place at the expense of labor, with increases in money wages lagging far behind those in prices. Nationwide real wages indices are available for Mexico, Peru and Colombia only. They are now down to 82, 92 and 96 respectively as compared with 100 in 1937, when wages were already substandard.

SOVIETS UP OUTPUT; USING MORE GOODS

MOSCOW (ALN).—Soviet industrial production has risen over 20 percent since the issue of new currency six month ago, according to government figures. The purchasing power of wages has gone up 51 percent in the same period. Rationing was abolished at the same time as the new currency was issued. People are now buying 71 percent more bread, 13 percent more butter, 44 percent more textiles and 57 percent more candy than last summer.

Strikers Brave Tanks and Tear Gas

Dayton Workers Close Ranks, Reject 'Deal,' Defy Terror

Bq Elmer O. Fehlhaber

DAYTON, Ohio.—The working class of this city has given the greatest demonstration of militancy and the will to struggle that has been exhibited in a decade in Ohio. With 3,000 National Guardsmen still patrolling a three-mile area around the strike-bound plant of the Univis Lens Cofl, the union members voted to continue their fight which has been a high point in the history of the labor movement of this state.

At one stage the city hovered on the brink of a general strike and had there been a call by the leadership for such action, there is no doubt that a wholesale stoppage would have taken place.

The workers of Dayton, with the Univis strike which started in May as the focal point, have been fighting on two main issues: first, against the Taft-Hartley act which they realize may destroy their unions, and second, against shocking police brutality that has aroused not only shop workers but the public generally.

And tossed onto this like gasoline into a bonfire was the fury of resentment against sky-rocketing prices. It was the wanton clubbing by police that brought a picket line of 15,000 in front of the plant to support the strikers who are members of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, C.I.O. Factional differences in U.E. were dropped because of pressure from the rank and file.

★

THE SAME PRESSURE from below brought the support of A. F. of L. unions. Teamsters were prominent on the picket line. Painters from the building trades closed down two large jobs. The Railroad Brotherhoods offered their support.

Mayor Louis W. Lohrey, former personnel manager for the General Motors Corp., then called upon his fellow Republican, Gov. Thomas Herbert, for assistance. Herbert blustered int oDayton mouthing threats about the use of the National Guard. But the union refused to retreat and the bluff failed. Finally, a conference was arranged between the Governor, the company and the union.

When the news trickled out of what had happened the labor movement, conscious of its high tide of strength, was stunned. The union negotiators with the exception of Oakie Wornstaff, shop steward at Univis, had signed an agreement. The radio announced that the strike was ended. Confusion resulted.

★

THE UNIVIS WORKERS met and voted down the agreement despite arguments from a majority of the U.E. staff, led by the two who had signed the agreement. These were K. M. Kirkendall, business agent, and Arthur Garfield, international U.E. official.

The major points of the agreement were:

1. Both parties to accept the certification of the NLRB on the results of the election, which was lost by the union after intimidation by the company. The board was not expected to uphold the union's protests.

2. Eleven workers accused of "violence" were not to return to work. They would be paid for 30 days pending settlement of their case by the American Arbitration Association. The workers argued that this meant acceptance of the Taft-Hartley Act and the certain destruction of the union in the plant.

As one striker put it: "If we are going to be defeated let them do it with the bayonets of the National Guard and not through this agreement, which will permit the company to fire every union man."

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WITH THIS REJECTION by the strikers, Gov. Herbert ordered out the Guard. It was the first time the militia had been used for strike-breaking since the administration of the Democrat, Gov. Martin L. Davey.

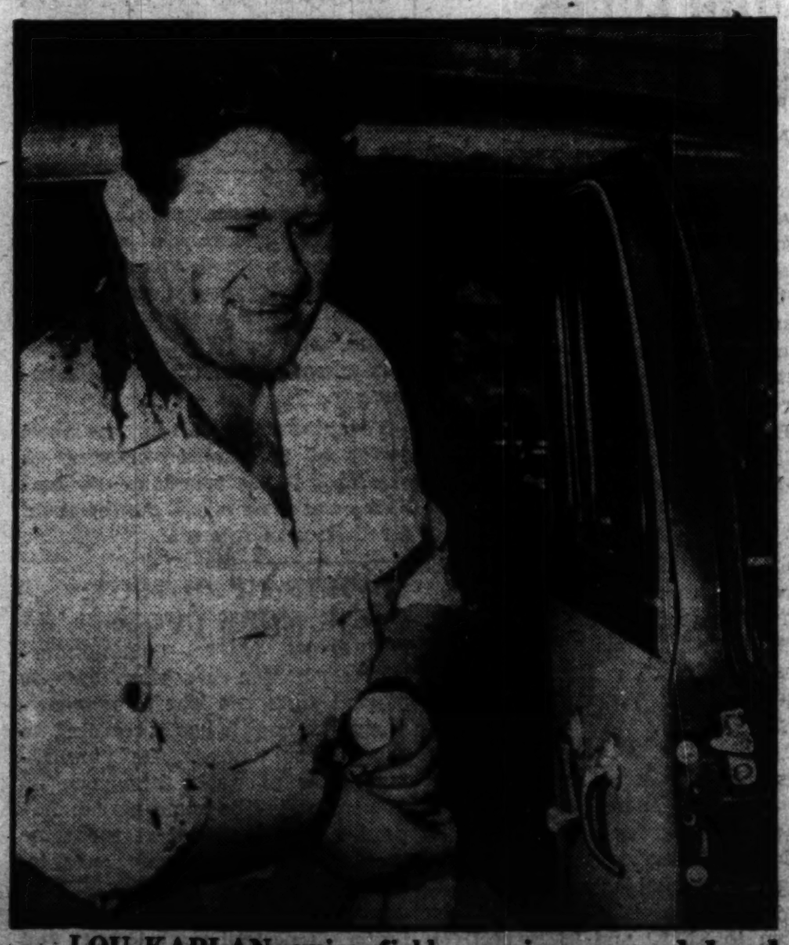
Congressman Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan entered the city to conduct an "investigation" for the House sub-committee on labor. His purpose was to divide the union leadership and then take the strike leaders out of aDyton to Washington for an additional inquisition.

Louis Kaplan, a strike leader, was jailed and others fined. The Guard, using tanks and tear gas, arrested four workers. But the strike contiued.

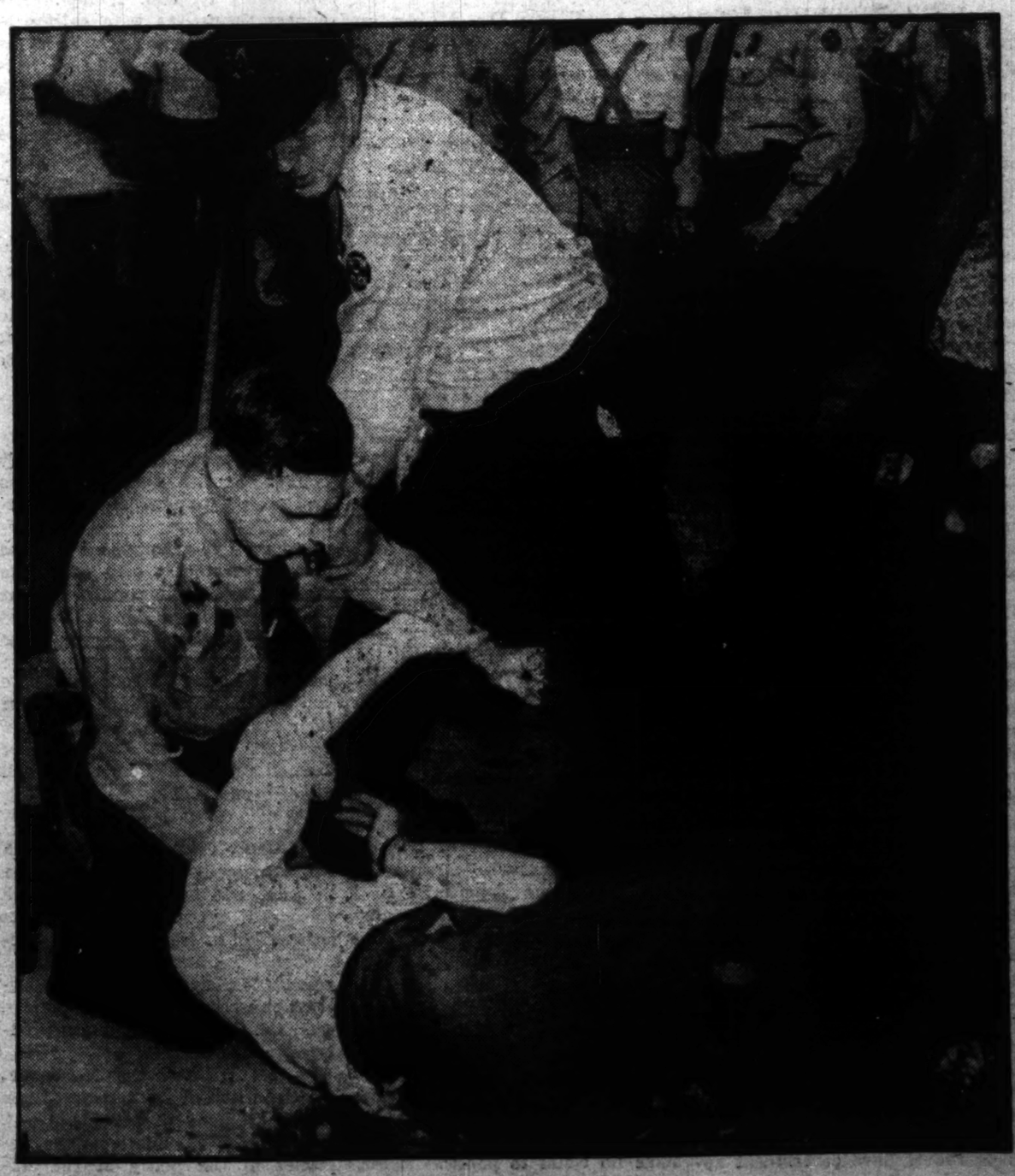
POLICE VIOLENCE AT DAYTON PICKET LINE



"SEND HER TO THE MORGUE!" shouted the cop in the background as Dayton police shoved and trampled other strikers at the Univis Lens plant in their rush to get and maul Pearl Hupman, union organizer.



LOU KAPLAN, union field organizer, manacled and covered with blood from a beating by the police, alights from a police car on his way to the hospital.



LEM MARKLAND, International vice-president of the union and president of the union's District 7, was slugged twice on the head by Dayton police because he protested the slugging of Lou Kaplan.

Detroit Needs Price Controls, Not Frame-Ups, Hartley Told

DETROIT.—A blast by Progressive Party state chairman Allen Sayler against the announced visit of Rep. Fred Hartley's House Labor Committee to Detroit was followed by a new Hartley statement that he had no immediate intention of coming here.

Hartley said he might come at some later date.

"The people of Detroit don't need witch hunts, they need price control," said Sayler, urging Hartley to stay in Washington. "They don't need smear campaigns, they need civil rights laws. They don't need frame-ups to send union leaders to jail on phony tramped up contempt proceedings, they need low-cost housing legislation," said Sayler.

Angry Parents Protest Toy's Youth Curfew

DETROIT.—Shocked citizens of this city were frantically calling members of the City Council, demanding something be done about a recent order of City Police Commissioner Harry S. Toy who has ordered a midnight curfew of all persons under 20 years of age.

Parents of those under 20 who are caught on the streets by policemen after midnight will be given violation tickets calling for their appearance in Traffic and Ordinance Court.

A great hullaballo has been raised by Toy on what is termed "teen age gangs" that roam the streets as the reason for the curfew. Nothing of course is being said about the total lack of recreational facilities, job opportunities and lack of night school classes for the youth of Detroit.

While the City slashed to the bone appropriations for recreation, and even wanted to close down baseball parks, Toy says he will ask for more money for additional police to see that the curfew is imposed.

The entire police department, taking its cue from Toy's "shoot" order of last January, aimed against those whom police may chase or call to halt, have killed a 15-year-old Negro schoolboy, Leon Mosley and one of their number, Patrolman Louis Melasi, is now charged with manslaughter. Several suits for false arrest are now on file against the police department.

Patrolman John H. Lieber and Patrolman Quentin Neumann were suspended on the charge that they assaulted a 16-year-old girl in a parking lot. Also suspended were Patrolmen Paul Quandt and Peter Winter for attempted seduction of the same girl.

All four officers come from the McClellan Street station which recently was in the news when a desk sergeant told UAW leader James Cichocki, that "in the next race riot, I'll kill every black b----- and you too."

Cichocki was the one who stopped a police beating a Negro youth over the head with a flashlight while the youth was handcuffed and had his feet manacled. The police sought twice in court to have Cichocki sentenced for "assault and battery" both times it was thrown out of court.

Toy has reconstituted the "Red Squad," demanded from the City Council maintaining of the mounted police "in the event of riots," and kept a police commando squad of 100 men armed with tear gas bombs, firearms and riot clubs for "strike duty."

Toy's proposed ordinance evoked from City Councilmen a startled "What does he want?" and then a hasty "no comment."

23,000 Layoffs In Auto Hasten Foundry Pact

MUSKEGON — The Campbell, Wyant, and Cannon Foundry UAW strike here, threatened by Bonine-Tripp persecutions, brought additional pressure last week for settlement by idling 3,000 workers at the Lincoln plant and 20,000 at Hudson's in Detroit. The foundry produces cylinder blocks for auto manufacturers. Circuit Judge Joseph P. Sanford issued an injunction against picketing at entrances and exits of the plant.

WILLOW RUN—Almost $1,000,000 was distributed in extra pay checks last week by Kaiser-Frazer. It included the retroactive pay on the 13-cent raise for 14,000 employes, the 9 percent raise for salaried workers and $495,480 paid to approximately 11,000 hourly employes from the discontinued $5 per car trust fund.

MIDLAND — While the national UMW blasted the GM escalator settlement its District 50 here, ratified an escalator agreement with the Dow Chemical Co.

Wages would rise or fall with the cost of living. A 7 cent raise is granted immediately, 2 cents more Sept. 1, another cent Oct. 1 and the final cent Nov. 1, making it 11 cents in all.

Wayne CIO Leaders Blast Arrest of CP Leaders

The Progressive Party of Michigan through its state chairman, Allan Sayler, said:

"The bi-partisan administration's indictment of leaders of the Communist Party is an act to suppress political freedom in this nation. The Smith Act, under which the indictments are issued, is undoubtedly unconstitutional and if the administration is really looking for acts of violence they might well start with Detroit's chief of police, Harry S. Toy."

The Michigan Civil Rights Congress:

"Our Congress, in keeping with its 13-year-old tradition of defending victims of oppression, has undertaken the defense of Carl Winter, chairman of the Michigan Communist Party, just as it undertook the defense of Nelson Davis, Lemas Woods, Fletcher Mills and other frame-up victims."

The Civil Rights Congress called upon all supporters of democracy to join with them in aiding the defense of the Communist leaders.

Tracy Doll, president of the Wayne County CIO Council: "I say I am in favor of civil rights for everyone." Coleman Young, Director of Organization of the Wayne County CIO, said:

"Phil Murray once said that the Taft-Hartley law is a step to fascism. The arrest of the Communist leaders is a technique borrowed from Hitler and an additional proof that Murray's warning on the danger of fascism was true."

Sam Sage, secretary of the CIO Council:

"If they get away with this then we will be handed a reactionary one-party system in our country that will have as its accompaniment 'ya' votes."

Leo LaMotte, member of Plymouth Local and former UAW Regional Director:

"This case is lousy, to say the least. Where are all the prosecutions of Nazis and fascists we heard so much about during the war? These are the reactionaries who are really responsible for force and violence."

Joe Valoskey, Wayne County CIO Organizer and twice-wounded infantryman: "if they succeed with this deal then I wonder when my turn will come."

Paul Domeny, organizer restaurant workers local 1064, UPW-CIO;" "this is an un-American and completely unjustified persecution of a legal political party."

In a letter to President Truman, local 26 of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO sharply criticized the action of the arrests of Communist leaders and demanded the immediate dropping of the indictments.

Likewise the 10 full-time organizers of the United Public Workers, CIO, in a statement blasted the "force and violence' charge against Communist leaders and called for Michigan Congressmen to "see the president and have the entire frameup droppd."

Paul Gats, financial secretary of Hudson local, 154, UAW-CIO: "What an abrogation of civil rights these arrests are. I am in total disagreement with the whole affair and the quickest thing the administration can do is to drop the entire proceedings."

Frances Sayler and David Mates, organizers for the UE-CIO: "the arrest of the Communist leaders follows the same pattern as the arrest of Communist leaders in Hitler's Germany and Franco's Spain when the fascist were hellbent on destroying the trade unions and democracy."

Fred Willias, Bus Agent Local 208 UAW said that "the 100,000 Michiganders who protested the Callahan 'thought contro" Act will surely oppose these 'thought control' arrests of Communist leaders."

Buick Workers Smell Company Behind Union-Splitting Leaflet

FLINT.—The not so fine hand of the General Motors Corp. is seen in the handbill stuck up on toilets last week in the Buick plant calling for formation of a splitting group in the union while the company is initiating a 30 percent increase in the production program.

This clique of company stooges term themselves, "United Independents" and are preparing to call for an "independent" union at Buick's.

Everything about the toilet handbill, which many workers considered was left in the right place, indicated the age-old company technique of writing handbills. It talks of a "workable program" and one "which you will have the right to vote on."

The leaflet, as all company union leaflets generally, was not signed by anyone and the "union label" attached was being checked up by the local union leaders.

When caught sticking up the leaflets one of the Independents said that "this group will neither be right or left but will be a third force seeing that all American workers get their democratic rights."

Asked what this had to do with the fight on speed-up now occupying the attention of local union militants, the answer to that was, "there is no speed-up in the department that us fellows work in."

Fergy Yarn Recalls Aid to Nazi Anni

WASHINGTON.—Sen. Homer Ferguson's new attempt to build up a "spy" hysteria case against Communists recalls the last time he delved into the field of "espionage."

In August of 1947 Sen. Homer Ferguson intervened in the case of a female Nazi who was accused before a denazification court of having appropriated under Gestapo sponsorship, Jewish - owned art treasures valued at $2,000,000.

Col. H. R. Maddux, secretary general of AMG, said Ferguson had written the War Department "requesting an investigation of military government and German official methods in the handling of this case."

The woman, Anni Ettle, was under sentence of five years imprisonment for concealing assets and falsifying her denazification questionnaire. Ferguson, it was stated, interested himself in the case at the request of the woman's brother Max Walling, employed at the Detroit Athletic Club, swank hangout of the city's millionaires.

Official records in the case said Mrs. Ettle also had been in Detroit in 1935. Officials said that files on her reported she openly wore a swastika and was involved in anti-Semitic activities while in Detroit.

Ferguson's intervention was openly criticized by AMG officials.

Now Ferguson has dug up another woman named Elizabeth Bentley in the effort to feed "spy" hysteria yarns against Communists to the press. The New York Federal Grand Jury which came up with a "though control" indictment against Communist leaders had unsuccessfully tried for a year to build a phony spy case around the "testimony" of Miss Bentley.

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Wallace Convention Spurs Michiganders to Win State

DETROIT.—Spurred by the enthusiasm of the founding convention in Philadelphia two weeks ago, the Michigan Progressive Party has launched a program of activities aimed at putting the Wolverine state in the Wallace-Taylor column in November.

More than 200 official delegates, alternates and observers from Michigan attended the Philadelphia convention, comprising one of the largest, most colorful and most representative delegations. In all of the state's Congressional districts and in scores of wards, precinct and union meetings, many additional thousands of Michiganders have been hearing first-hand reports from their delegates to Philadelphia.

Progressive Party leaders are looking for a great upsurge of activity as a result of the convention. Delegates returned to Michigan inspired by the historic gathering and determined to bring the Progressive message of "Peace, Freedom and Abundance" into all the cities and towns and farms of the state.

* * *

Emphasis now is upon greatly expanding the party on a local community and shop level and giving leadership on every issue of concern to Michiganders leading to the Sept. 18 nominating convention in Detroit.

Since their founding convention in February, the Progressives learned the key fact that organization is not something in a vacuum but proceeds with the same speed and pace as activity and leadership on issues.

For example: the activity of the Progressive Party in the fight against police brutality in Detroit—especially in the Leon Mosley shooting—has earned the Wallace-Taylor ticket a place of high esteem among the Negro people of the state.

The next big milestone was the national convention itself. The size of the Michigan delegation was in itself an indicator of the deep roots which the Progressive Party has already dug into the soil of Michigan. Consider these facts:

- Forty percent of the Michigan delegates were from organized labor, with auto workers alone comprising 30 percent of the entire delegation. Officers of 15 UAW locals were official delegates, but the majority were rank-and-filers from the shops.
- Twenty percent of the Michigan delegates were Negroes.
- Twenty to 25 percent were from Polish and other nationality groups.
- Ten percent were farmers.
- Nearly 50 percent of the delegates were women.

* * *

The delegates elected as national committeeman Frank Danowski, president of Plymouth Local 51, UAW, and as national committeewoman Erma Henderson, dynamic young Negro woman leader.

The delegates from Michigan were a real cross-section of the common people of the state. Wearing white overseas caps, the Michigan delegation was conspicuous visually. It was also conspicuous by the contributions it made to the work of the convention, starting with the speech of Packard Local President Ralph Urban to the huge labor conference on the first day of the convention.

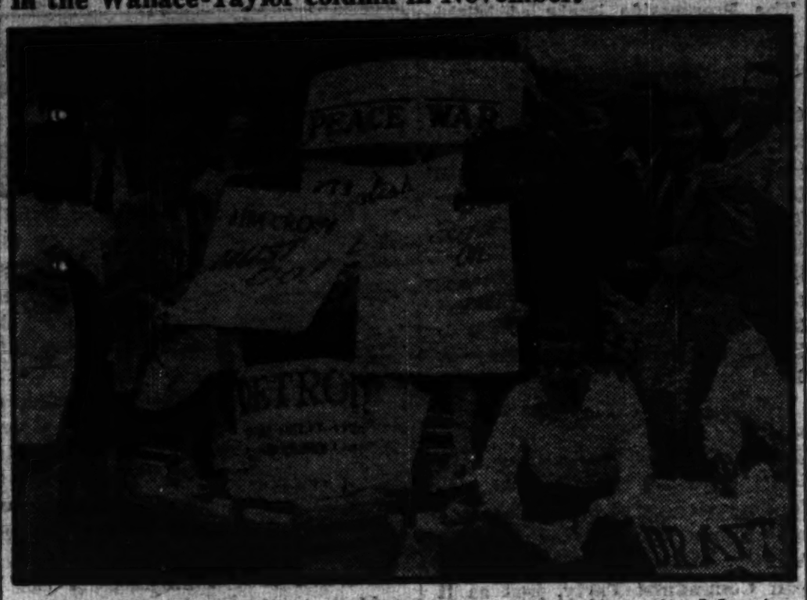
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An incident that occurred at the caucus of the Michigan delegation on Friday night best illustrates the feeling of the delegates and the kind of work back home that the convention inspired.

One delegate arose and introduced himself as a railroad worker from Grand Rapids. He wanted permission from the Michigan delegation to proceed with the organization of railroad workers in Michigan for the Wallace-Taylor ticket.

Unanimously, and with a roar of approval, he was given such authority. Before the meeting was finished he and another railroad man from Michigan, an engineer, had held their own "caucus" and announced their plans to line up the railroad workers in the state for the Progressive Party ticket.

Within the Michigan delegation was reflected in miniature one of the most significant things about the convention as a whole: the unity of Negro and white, the keen awareness of the white delegates of their responsibility to fight for Negro rights, and the deep and abiding determination of all that "Jimcrow must go."



MICHIGAN WALLACE YOUTH—Part of the 60 youth delegates from the Wolverine State attending the founding convention of the Third Party in Philly. A national Wallace Youth movement was launched. —*Worker photo by Bill Marinovich.*

Nowak, Rev. Blake Picket Bias Store

ECORSE.—A singing picketline headed by State Sen. Stanley Nowak and Rev. Blake was thrown in front of the Loveland Pharmacy here last week because of its refusal to serve Negroes.

People of the neighborhood participated in the demonstration at the call of the Progressive Party, the Nowak for Congress Committee, Housewives League, Westside Taxpayers of Ecorse and the local NAACP.

Bert Loveland, owner, was recently acquitted by an all-white jury in Justice Court here for violating the state law which forbids discrimination in public places. Judge Salliottee demonstrated complete bias in the court against the complaining witnesses and in favor of Loveland.

The defendent when asked if he refused to serve the complaining witnesses because they were Negroes answered "yes." He also testified they were orderly and there was no disturbance.

The NAACP supporting the complaint got its share of abuse from the judge. Without cause he volunteered the information that he was not "interested in joining the NAACP."

Progressive citizens here were so arroused by the prejudiced court and verdict that it led to the spirited anti-bias picketline last week. Picketing will continue every Saturday 10 a.m. to 12 before the pharmacy at 4030 W. Jefferson.

The picketline occurred on the same day that Senator Glenn Taylor, Vice-Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party arrived in Michigan for major speeches in Detroit and Grand Rapids.

Murray Edict Forces Wayne CIO's Delay

DETROIT.—A dictatorial decree wired by CIO President Phil Murray forced the postponement of the Wayne County CIO convention scheduled for last weekend.

Murray said that if the convention took place, as decided by the County Delegates Body it would be branded "illegal."

The rank and file delegates registered their indignation with autocratic top dictation at a special session last week by voting down concurrence with a previous Murray wire and by voting against an amendment postponing the convention.

Murray's first wire urged the Council to postpone the convention until the last week in August because of his desire to have the proposals made by CIO vice president Allan Haywood accepted.

Haywood's proposal to give full representation to unaffiliated locals by paying one month per capita to the Council and three months per capita to be held in escrow by Adolph Germer, CIO representative, had been consistently rejected by the Council delegates.

Murray also said that "further implementation to make the convention a success would be done by Haywood."

The new Murray wire changing his proposal to an order resulted in a statement sent to all delegates by Tracy Doll, president, Sam Sage, secretary and Coleman Young, director of organization postponing the convention.

The rejected motion to support the first Murray wire was made by Richard T. Leonard, president DeSoto Local 227. The rejected amendment to postpone the convention and "work out a fair convention with Haywood" was made by Paul Silvers, Detroit Steel Products UAW local, and supported by the Trotskyites in the Council.

Mort Furay, UPW-CIO official, declared in the debate:

"The only way to shove Marshall Plan and PAC policy down the throat of the union's membership is discarding internal democracy. That's why we have rule by bureaucratic dog decrees today."

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

STATE OF THE UNION

WHILE tailing behind Truman, the Detroit Labor News, AFL, reluctantly admits: "How the 106 (Democratic) Congressmen who helped over-ride the Presidential veto (on Taft-Hartley) can reconcile their voting record with the declared policy of the party is their and their party's headache. It is not the only headache plaguing the Democrats."

* * *

Al Leggatt has been replaced as editor of Ford Facts by Dave Averill, a Trotzkyite.

Ford workers are asking this question of their new local union administration: what are they going to do about the proposal of Bugas to speed up production by 25 percent

* * *

Ford Local's Percy Llewellyn will run for State Senator in the 16th Congressional district on the Progressive Party ticket.

Michigan delegates to the founding convention of the Progressive Party in Philadelphia—200 strong—were shocked upon their return to the state to discover the scant coverage given the convention by the Detroit papers.

The New York Times had six reporters covering. Although the big eastern papers pulled their usual distortions, they at least gave plenty of space to the convention.

The Detroit Times didn't even deem the convention worthy of a front page story.

The Free Press depended mostly on Associated Press.

But it remained for the "liberal" Detroit News to pull off the stupidest stunt. On page one the News had a slanderous story by Martin Hayden, in which he said the convention was run by "Communist bosses."

The only other story in the paper was by columnist David Lawrence, who said the Progressive Party platform was "conservative."

* * *

One of the biggest hands of the convention went to Packard Local President Whitey Urban, who is president of the National Auto Workers for Wallace committee.

POLITICOS

There is a growing feeling in the state that Michign Democrats are getting ready to pull off another "Lee" campaign against the Republicans for state offices this fall.

The reference is to the "campaign"—or lack of one—made by Lee when he was the Dem candidate in 1946 against Senator Vandenberg. Lee never came into the state and didn't even come home to vote for himself on election day. Vandenberg won by default.

Judging by the caliber of the Democratic candidates for state offices so far, veteran observers see the same kind of abdication in favor of the Republicans again.

Leading candidate for Senator on the Democratic ticket, is Frank Hook, who couldn't even get re-elected to the House.

Chief contender for governor is the millionaire soap heir, G. Mennen Williams.

But something new has been added to this year's election: the Progressive Party.

Michigan voters are giving ever-increasing indications that they are about to get off the same, same merry-go-round.

BIG BIZ RULE PLUS JIMCROW DENTS HOLES IN TIGER TEAM

By John Cherveny

DETROIT.—In baseball a strict Jimcrow policy was maintained until last year. Although this policy is beginning to crack at the seams today, die-hard bosses in major leagues are determined to maintain a white-supremacy stranglehold on the people's sport.

This fact was demonstrated to Detroit baseball fans last week when the Detroit Baseball Co., under boss Walter O. Briggs, refused comment on breaking discrimination in hiring players. The Detroit Baseball Co. confirms the contention that professional sport in America is Big Business. While the metropolitan sport writers, with the audacity of President Truman, talk of "sportsmanship," keen competition and real ability" as characteristics of big league baseball, none of them will ask: Why is Mr. Briggs satisfied in giving Detroit fans a fifth or a sixth place club?

The answer is a simple one, after looking at vital big business statistics. In 38 home games the Tigers had a total attendance of 1,000,166. This figure spells an all time profit for Mr. Briggs. Determined to cash in on the 1945 pennant winning Tiger team and on stars like Hal Newhouser and George Kell, winning combinations and principles of democracy mean nothing to the Detroit Baseball Co.

Mr. Briggs is cashing in like all other Big Businesses. Grabbing while grabbing is still good typifies the "boom and bust" psychology of Big Business, of which, unfortunately, baseball has become a part.

A look at the Detroit Tiger lineup will indicate what the Detroit baseball fans are thinking about. The three receivers Swift, .212, Riebe, .182, and Wagner hitting .134 are obvious signs of weakness at the plate. A catcher of Campanella's caliber and hitting power could easily plug up this hole.

There was a time when the Detroit Baseball Co. could have bought this Negro slugger from a Brooklyn Dodger farm club. With Jackie Robinson and Campanella's power the Dodgers are pennant contenders again this year.

A big hole is very evident at shortstop and second base. Mayo has slowed down around second and is hitting only .249. Shortstop Berry hitting .245; Lipon .260 and Lake .264.

Detroiters have shown Negro and white solidarity in their unions. It is time again to demonstrate this solidarity by demanding the end of Jimcrow in hiring players on the Detroit Baseball Club.

Bonine Tripp Used to Ensnare ACW-CIO

DETROIT. — Michigan's strike-breaking Bonine-Tripp law has now ensnared the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America here.

Coming up for examination before Judge W. McKay Skillman, Aug. 9 are Raymond Marin, Bernard Daley, William Williams, Elwar Currie and Leo Folk, ACW-CIO officials.

They are accused of by-passing the vote requirements of the act in a strike of 35 employes at Allen's Cleaners, 19708 John R. The UAW has been by-passing the Bonine-Tripp voting requirements in all their Michigan strikes.

The Worker
Southern Edition

The Picnic Picture

a short story complete in this edition

—Turn to Magazine Section, Page 3

Vol. XIII, No. 31 August 8, 1948 In 2 Sections, Section 1 24 Pages Price 10 Cents

BIG BUSINESS PLOTTING FASCISM, COMMUNISTS WARN

CONGRESS SNEAKS OUT BEHIND SPY SCARE

See Pages 3, 4 and 5, and Editorial on Page 6



'SEND HER TO THE MORGUE,' SAID COP IN DAYTON STRIKE

Police tug at Pearl Hupman as they carry her and three other members of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union off to jail in the Univis Lens Co. strike in Dayton, Ohio. "Send her to the morgue," shouted one cop as they mauled and trampled other strikers to get at her, a union organizer. (Other pictures and story on Page 12).

SOUTH in STRUGGLE

By SAM HALL

SOUTHERN workers have proved in Memphis, Tenn., that victories can be won when there is united action of all sections of labor. And they proved it in spite of the refusal of most trade union leaders to take part in that united action. The lesson from Memphis victory should be taken to heart by labor everywhere.

About 700 workers of the Nickey Brothers woodworking plant, members of International Woodworkers of America (CIO), were forced to strike when the company refused to grant any of their demands.

No assistance was given these workers by the labor movement in Memphis. About 500 of the 700 strikers were Negroes, and the company launched a strikebreaking tactic of importing white scabs from Mississippi and Arkansas as well as using high school students on summer vacation.

This tactic resulted in the reopening of the plant and proved so successful that about 500 scabs were working. The strike seemed lost. Furthermore it seemed another successful step in driving hundreds of Negro workers from an industry.

* * *

IT was at this point that progressives in the National Maritime Union in Memphis entered the fight. They mobilized pickets from the river boatmen in Memphis. They fought to get help from other unions. A resolution for united action was passed at the Memphis Industrial Union Council, but reactionary leaders refused to act on the resolution.

Another progressive-led union in Memphis joined the struggle. Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union (CIO) assigned a full-time organizer to assist in the strike. More workers from other industries were mobilized to join the picket lines. Appeals were made to the white scabs and their number began to dwindle.

A campaign was opened among the rank and file members of other CIO unions in Memphis to join the picket line. This campaign began to get results. Workers, large numbers of them white, began to appear on the picket line, carrying picket signs showing what locals were represented. Production within the plant decreased.

* * *

AT this point a tremendous development took place among the railroad workers. Throughout the strike the railroad workers had refused to carry trains through the picket line. Office employes and officials manned trains to carry in materials and bring out the finished product. However, officials of the Louisville and Nashville railroad arrived from Louisville to force the workers into line. It was during the period when the railroads were under Army control and these officials had Army standing. They decided they would use it.

They arrived at the plant. A train approached and the crew refused to take the train through the picket line. The officials demanded that the head of the crew order the crew to carry the train into the plant yard. This man refused even to give the orders to the crew. He was fired. A Brotherhood official immediately said, "You refuse because it would endanger the safety of these men, don't you?" He agreed. The contract protected him, so the firing was changed to "suspension for investigation."

* * *

WHEN this man arrived for work the following morning and was refused work—all L. & N. workers in the Memphis area struck. It was a solid strike. The railroad officials threatened to call in the Army from Atlanta, Ga. The railroad workers sent a delegation to the leaders of the striking woodworkers and explained what faced them. But they said they would stand firm if the woodworkers insisted. The business agent for the striking workers weakened and told them to go back to work and protect themselves.

Even so the "suspended" man was returned to work and the railroad officials beat a hasty retreat.

A whirlwind campaign for mass picketing at the struck plant reached a climax. As many as 300 workers massed before the plant gates, representing plants all over Memphis.

The company saw their scabs dwindle to less than 100. Two more days of mounting pressure from the working class of Memphis did the trick. The company agreed to a contract meetings most of the working condition demands of the workers. They agreed to an immediate wage increase of five cents an hour, with an additional 10 cents Dec. 1, and returned all strikers to their jobs with full seniority rights.

Thus a lost strike was turned into a dramatic victory by rank and file united action by the Memphis workers. It further exposed the red-baiting trade union leaders of that city and taught the workers of Memphis the power of united action.



DIVING TO FIFTEEN FEET below the surface of Weekiwahee Springs, Nrooksville, Fla., Margaret Eppele feeds fish. An air hose at her side helps the beauty to stay under water.

Southern Families Skating Near Hunger as Prices Soar

RALEIGH, N. C. (FP).—As the 80th Congress went into special session, a CIO union survey of 244 southern workers' families shows them skating perilously close to hunger and sickness because of the tremendous increase in the cost of living.

The survey, made by the research department of the Food Tobacco Agricultural & Allied Workers, covered workers in the tobacco leaf plants of eastern North Carolina.

The average family, the survey reveals, has between four and five members. **In every family two or more members must work to stave off hunger.**

Average take-home pay per worker is $25.06 a week and the average for each family is $41.38. The weekly food budget of each family amounts to $19.41. This is 46 percent of its total income and would swallow up 77 percent of the family head's paycheck.

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EVIDENCE of how these high prices are forcing families to skimp on necessities came in the report that if they had more money to spend, 99 percent would buy more food, 87 percent would get more medical care, 48 percent would buy more clothing, 12 percent would try to buy their own homes, 4 percent would buy more fuel and 4 percent would buy insurance.

Every family surveyed reported itself worse off last year. They are buying 3.2 fewer quarts of milk, 1.4 fewer pounds of butter, 2.2 fewer dozens of eggs and 4.3 fewer pounds of meat each weak than they did a year ago.

Practically all the workers questioned blamed Congress for today's high prices, 81 percent blamed business, 1 percent blamed labor and none blamed the farmers. Almost everyone (99.6 percent) favored restoration of price control and 97 percent rationing of scarce goods so that all may get a fair share.

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THE UNION also revealed that R. J. Reynolds of Winston-Salem, N. C., as well as some of the smaller independent dealers, had last year used the 1947 amendments to the North Carolina unemployment compensation law, which resulted in the denial of jobless benefits to the workers at the close of the season and during the winter months when they most need help.

While Reynolds "may have saved as much as $40,000 in less payment to the state fund, the 2,000 seasonal workers affected, and the community, lost $300,000 last year, the union pointed out.

Leaf house workers also lost $890,560 last year because they do not get time-and-a-half overtime pay uptil after 56 hours.

FTA Locals 22 and 10 called on President Truman and the special session of Congress to provide a $1 hourly minimum wage and do away with this special overtime exemption.

They pointed out that North Carolina leaf tobacco workers' income falls at least $27.67 a week below the government's proposed minimum budget for a family of four.

Dixiecrats Eye Texas But Demos Are Wary

HOUSTON, Texas.—Eager to bid for the support of oil, cotton and chemical millionaires and corporations, the "Dixiecrats" have decided to open their campaign with a mass meeting in Houston, Texas on Aug. 11, where Governor J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina will "accept" his nomination as President on the "State Rights" ticket. The "states righters" are also doubtless anxious to bring pressure to bear upon leading Texan Democrats such as Governor Beauford Jester, whose forces have thus far thought it wiser to attack Truman's phony "civil rights" program, but to shun all talk of bolting the Party.

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THERE ARE SEVERAL FACTORS, however, which have held up Jester's leaping into the arms of the Thurmonds and Wrights. First, there is the very powerful and militant movement of the Negro people, expressed not only in their record-breaking poll-tax payment but in their unflinching struggle against the increased terror they have faced.

Second, the labor movement in Texas is today much stronger and more active politically than ever in its history.

Third, there is still a vivid memory in Texas of the shellacking handed the "Texas Regular" Democrats, who bolted the Party in revolt against the candidacy of FDR in 1944.

Finally, all politicians are aware that not only among the Negro people, but also among broad sections of the white masses, there is a real demand for civil rights—a demand that Truman and Jester hope to mislead and frustrate with talk about "civil rights."

About the same time the meeting for Thurmond will be held, there will take place the State Nominating Convention of the Third Party, which will be placing before the people of this state a ticket of real fighters for the needs of the common people. That is where the future of Texas will be written.

New Party Leaders Spur Ballot Campaign

ATLANTA, Ga.—James L. Barfoot, candidate for Governor of the People's Progressive Party of Georgia, made a series of speeches in Athens on Sunday, Aug. 1. This was Barfoot's third speaking tour in the city where he was recently ousted from the College of Education of the University of Georgia for his support of Henry Wallace and the new Progressive Party.

Barfoot met with a committee of eleven Athens ministers early Sunday morning and then proceeded to speak in their churches during the day.

Mr. Calvin Durham, a student who heads the petition drive in Athens, explained that the days activities were utilized to spearhead the local drive for 3,000 signatures. The Progressive Party must obtain the signatures of 60,000 registered voters throughout the state to place the names of their candidacies on the November general election ballot, according to the Georgia "five percent law."

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ON MONDAY, Aug. 2, Jim Barfoot and his running mate for the U. S. Senate Mr. Larkin Marshall, editor and publisher of the Macon World, addressed the 500 members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Union local in Macon.

"In the history of our country there has never been a political party which has grown so rapidly—The Progressive Party and its candidates are firmly and officially established," said Barfoot.

TEXANS PROTEST NEW KLAN ACTIVITIES

AUSTIN, Tex.—The office of Attorney General Price Daniels of Texas has admitted that three inquiries have been received from different parts of Texas concerning the setting up of new Klaverns of the Ku Klux Klan. Daniels declared that he had warned that such activity would be in violation of Texas statutes outlawing the Klan, and that he would enforce the law.

This development is seen as a natural consequence of the whipping up of race-baiting and a lynch atmosphere by "states-righters" during recent weeks in Texas.

While the Attorney General's office has issued this pious declaration, this same department of state government has done nothing to end the vicious police brutality in Texas cities, especially against the Negro population, nor has it even investigated the brutality against Negro parolees on Texas plantations, exposed recently by the Communist Party of Austin in the case of Mr. John Roe.

French Socialists Back Bankers' Regime

PARIS (Telepress).—By a vote which makes nonsense of their "brave" revolt against the reactionary policy of the Schuman Government, the Executive of the French Socialist Party decided to endorse Socialist participation in the Government of undisguised "bankers' agents" formed under Radical Premier Andre Marie.

Having staged their protest against former Finance Minister Rene Mayer's insistence on being given powers to appoint by decree new capitalist "administrators" of the nationalized industries, the Socialists have now accepted, as Finance Minister, Paul Reynaud—an avowed enemy of the working-class, whose record in the Daladier Government of 1938 includes decrees abolishing the 40-hour-week, increasing indirect taxes, ending wholesale price-controls, enacting mass dismissals of railwaymen and a drastic curtailment of public works.

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THE ARGUMENT used by M. Blum to persuade the Socialist executive to perform this final volte face was that, at no matter what cost to Socialist principles, a "strong" Government must be formed to block de Gaulle's ambitions—a pitiful calculation since, as observers point out, it is far more likely to pave the way for the General, as Bruening's decrees did for Hitler.

A factor which probably weighed with the Socialists was that, in the course of the weekend's cynical bargaining for portfolios, they obtained an assurance that their "iron-fisted" Right-winger, Jules Moch would continue in the Ministry of the Interior and so be able to "supervise" the October elections for the Council of the Republic.

Among members of the Catholic M.R.P., there is a disposition to grumble at the dismissal of Bidault—a step linked in some quarters with reports that Ernest Bevin and Mr. Harriman had both suggested that French foreign policy should be in more "reliable" hands. The Catholics, however, were appeased by M. Marie with an assurance that the State subsidy to Church schools would not be touched, whatever other retrenchments Paul Reynaud might order in the course of his financial dictatorship.

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THE DE GAULLISTS are pleased with the new administration. They count on Reynaud's ability and desire to provoke an industrial crisis which they can exploit; apart from their good friend, Rene Mayer, they expect to secure a seat in the Cabinet for the General's intimate friend, Rene Plevin,and they now know that, when it comes to the test, the Socialists can always be pulled indefinitely to the Right by their leaders in the sacred name of "stability."

They are confronted, too, by the knowledge that Premier Marie himself, for all the talk of his "resistance record," was the Minister of Justice responsible for hushing-up investigation of the notorious "Blue Plan" conspiracy last year and for ordering the secret release of its authors. The Gaullists feel that a man who dealt in this way with one armed plot against the Republic will prove no obstacle if another Putsch is planned.



AN ARMORED CAR OF THE ARMY OF ISRAEL moving along the road to Ramleh, a city of 13,000, on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway.

'Malanazis' Introduce Fascism in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Telepress).—When Dr. Malan and his "white supremacy" Nationalist Party won the South African elections at the end of May, there were inspired hints that the dogs' bark was worse than his bite, that the Fascist policy of the party had merely been a vote-catching device, that, in practice, there would be no great changes.

Since then, the "Malanazis" have consolidated their position. Still moving cautiously, their first steps leave no doubt that Fascism came to power in South Africa with the new government.

Five South Africans, convicted of treason in the service of Nazi Germany, have been released from prison. All technical training of Negroes has been stopped. The Government has refused to recognize unions with Communists among the leadership. An anti-labor bill, to put racialism and Fascism squarely on the statute books is to be introduced in Parliament.

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THIS LAST "Industrial Conciliation Bill" speaks clearly. Within 30 days of its passage, all native-born Negroes must resign from trade unions. After this all members of mixed unions will be subject to 100 pounds sterling fine and a year's "imprisonment. Generously, it provides that Negroes may join "native trade unions" of their own—except for the 80 percent of African workers engaged in mining, agriculture and domestic service.

The "native trade unions," apart from these limitations, will be forbidden to strike under any circumstances, on pain of a 500 pounds sterling fine and three years imprisonment. Nor will they be able to hold meetings unless government officials are present. These officials must approve the agendas and any questions to be voted on. Union officials must have government approval for their appointment.

It is worth while looking at Dr. Malan's program, as he, himself, gave it in a declaration of policy at Paarl on April 20.

THE MAIN FEATURE, of course, is "Apartheid"—"separateness." It is not easy to say what the Nationalists really mean by this, but according to Malan's manifesto, it means the elimination of racial friction by keeping each race in its own sphere, where they can develop on their own lines—"under the sovereignty and leadership of the Europeans, but between Colored (mixed), Negro and Indian.

There must be a national register, too, of all races, so as to be able to tell who is European, non-European, Indian, Colored or African. Presumably everyone will have to carry a racial pass.

The Native reserves must be developed and made capable of holding a much larger population, the manifesto said, because all those "who have no business in the towns" will be deported to the reserves immediately.

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IN URBAN AREAS, Africans will, under "Apartheid," be completely segregated in their own areas. Only those who have work will be admitted, and they will be regarded as temporary workers—all those "in excess" will be deported. It is doubtful if even the Nationalists will attempt to carry out this scheme fully; it is simply unworkable. But no doubt they will tighten up the already oppressive pass-laws and travel restrictions and introduce curfews for Africans in urban areas.

"In view of the possession of their own national home, in the reserves, Natives in the European areas can make no claim to political rights," said Dr. Malan. And there is no doubt that he meant this. The present representation of Africans by three white spokesmen in Parliament will be abolished; the Negro population in the Cape will lose their already restrictd voting rights, and the Native Representative Council and all advisory boards will be disbanded.

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RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION will also apply to the Negro, who, in time, will be driven out of all European areas. There will be segregation in trans and buses, recreational centers and, "as far as possible," in work places. The Negroes must be educated separately, and will be given superior privileges to Africans.

As for Indians, the Nationalist Government will try to deport them all, or as many as possible.

As one of the most serious obstacles to the policy of the Nationalists, Dr. Malan said, the Communist Party would be dissolved and action taken against "Communist agitators."

Wrong Kind of Nationalization--- Only British Capitalists Benefit

LONDON. — The publication of the first annual report of the National Coal Board brings to the forefront of political discussion in Britain the whole question of nationalization in a capitalist country.

Many British citizens still confuse "nationalization" with "socialism," and the Labor Party leadership is only too anxious to maintain this illusion.

The National Coal Board came into being on Jan. 1, 1947. The miners themselves were enthusiastic. They would now own the mines, and there would be no "capitalist management" draining the lifeblood out of the industry.

What has happened? During the 18 months that have passed, the original enthusiasm of miners, public and union leadership alike has diminished.

Strikes have perpetually broken out, the National Coal Board rebukes the miners in the same way that the mineowners used to do in the old days, and the public has had to pay higher and higher prices for coal.

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THE REPORT reveals that there was a working deficit of 23,255,586 pounds sterling during 1947—the first year of nationalized coal mining.

But a closer examination of these figures reveal that over 15 million of the 23 million pounds sterling can be accounted for by interest on "interim income" payments to the former coal-owners.

The report points out that the National Coal Board, being a government sponsored concern, cannot suspend payment of "dividends" as a private company can do if there are no profits.

In effect what has happened is that the former owners get priority treatment, while wage increases and new and vitally necessary machinery have to wait for a few more years.

The former coalowners are well pleased with their position, since they received a guaranteed amount of about 660 million dollars on the assumption that the coal mines were in a flourishing condition.

Everyone knows that the majority of the mines were badly equipped, inefficient and needed vast new capital expenditure to make them running concerns.

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JUST BEFORE the report appeared, at the annual conference of the National Union of Mineworkers, the Communist General Secretary of the union, Arthur Horner, came out publicly of direct workers' representation in favor on the National Coal Board.

Should this demand become official union policy, there will be a drastic turn of trade union policy. Hitherto the unions have demanded the resignation of unionists who become members of Boards of nationized industries, so that the unions do not become responsible for policy.

They are now coming to the conclusion that without direct trade union representation, there can be no satisfaction for the workers.

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THE MINERS are not alone in their demands; the railwaymen, the engineers, and many smaller unions demanded at the recent Labor Party Conference that nationalized industry should be run by practical experts and by "the organized workers of hand or brain who do useful work in society."

Many years ago Frederick Engels pointed out that modern means of production were so gigantic that "at a certain stage of development . . . the official representative of capitalist society, the state, is constrained to take over their management."

While this process first become evident in the means of communication—posts, telegrams and railways—the advantages mainly accrue to the capitalists who find centralized means of communication essential to their business interests.

Today in Great Britain, the small sector of nationalised industry is operating to the benefit of the capitalist class and is still run by them for their own interests.

Unrest Sweeps Latin Lands As HCL Soars

MEXICO CITY (Telepress). — Prices up, wages down—this is the main reason for the wave of popular unrest now sweeping Latin America which has led, in some cases, to revolutionary action. Statistics compiled by the Latin American Federation of Labor (CTAL) show that the cost of living in every Latin American country has risen far more even than in the U. S.

Bolivia exhibits the most startling price rise for everyday necessities. Taking the cost of living in 1937 as 100, the figure in this country is now over 524. The index for Mexico at the end of 1946 (the last recorded year) was 306. Other increases were Chile, 276; Brazil, 217; Cuba, 207; Colombia, 199; Peru, 197; Costa Rica, 179; Honduras, 169; Uruguay, 154; Venezuela, 149; and Argentina, 138.

Inflation in all these countries has taken place at the expense of labor, with increases in money wages lagging far behind those in prices. Nationwide real wages indices are available for Mexico, Peru and Colombia only. They are now down to 82, 92 and 96 respectively as compared with 100 in 1937, when wages were already substandard.

SOVIETS UP OUTPUT; USING MORE GOODS

MOSCOW (ALN).—Soviet industrial production has risen over 30 percent since the isue of new currency six month ago, according to government figures. The purchasing power of wages has gone up 51 percent in the same period. Rationing was abolished at the same time as the new currency was issued. People are now buying 72 percent more bread, 13 percent more butter, 44 percent more textiles and 57 percent more candy than last summer.

Strikers Brave Tanks and Tear Gas

Dayton Workers Close Ranks, Reject 'Deal,' Defy Terror

Bq Elmer O. Fehlhaber

DAYTON, Ohio.—The working class of this city has given the greatest demonstration of militancy and the will to struggle that has been exhibited in a decade in Ohio. With 3,000 National Guardsmen still patrolling a three-mile area around the strike-bound plant of the Univis Lens Cofl, the union members voted to continue their fight which has been a high point in the history of the labor movement of this state.

At one stage the city hovered on the brink of a general strike and had there been a call by the leadership for such action, there is no doubt that a wholesale stoppage would have taken place.

The workers of Dayton, with the Univis strike which started in May as the focal point, have been fighting on two main issues: first, against the Taft-Hartley act which they realize may destroy their unions, and second, against shocking police brutality that has aroused not only shop workers but the public generally.

And tossed onto this like gasoline into a bonfire was the fury of resentment against sky-rocketing prices. It was the wanton clubbing by police that brought a picket line of 15,000 in front of the plant to support the strikers who are members of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, C.I.O. Factional differences in U.E. were dropped because of pressure from the rank and file.

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THE SAME PRESSURE from below brought the support of A. F. of L. unions. Teamsters were prominent on the picket line. Painters from the building trades closed down two large jobs. The Railroad Brotherhoods offered their support.

Mayor Louis W. Lohrey, former personnel manager for the General Motors Corp., then called upon his fellow Republican, Gov. Thomas Herbert, for assistance. Herbert blustered int oDayton mouthing threats about the use of the National Guard. But the union refused to retreat and the bluff failed. Finally, a conference was arranged between the Governor, the company and the union.

When the news trickled out of what had happened the labor movement, conscious of its high tide of strength, was stunned. The union negotiators with the exception of Oakie Wornstaff, shop steward at Univis, had signed an agreement. The radio announced that the strike was ended. Confusion resulted.

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THE UNIVIS WORKERS met and voted down the agreement despite arguments from a majority of the U.E. staff, led by the two who had signed the agreement. These were K. M. Kirkendall, business agent, and Arthur Garfield, international U.E. official.

The major points of the rejected agreement were:

1. Both parties to accept the certification of the NLRB on the results of the election, which was lost by the union after intimidation by the company. The board was not expected to uphold the union's protests.

2. Eleven workers accused of "violence" were not to return to work. They would be paid for 30 days pending settlement of their case by the American Arbitration Association. The workers argued that this meant acceptance of the Taft-Hartley Act and the certain destruction of the union in the plant.

As one striker put it: "If we are going to be defeated let them do it with the bayonets of the National Guard and not through this agreement, which will permit the company to fire every union man."

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WITH THIS REJECTION by the strikers, Gov. Herbert ordered out the Guard. It was the first time the militia had been used for strike-breaking since the administration of the Democrat, Gov. Martin L. Davey.

Congressman Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan entered the city to conduct an "investigation" for the House sub-committee on labor. His purpose was to divide the union leadership and then take the strike leaders out of aDyton to Washington for an additional inquisition.

Louis Kaplan, a strike leader, was jailed and others fined. The Guard, using tanks and tear gas, arrested four workers. But the strike contiued.

POLICE VIOLENCE AT DAYTON PICKET LINE



"SEND HER TO THE MORGUE!" shouted the cop in the background as Dayton police shoved and trampled other strikers at the Univis Lens plant in their rush to get and maul Pearl Hupman, union organizer.



LAN, union field organizer, manacled and covered with blood from a beating by the police, alights from a police car on his way to the hospital.



LEM MARKLAND, International vice-president of the union and president of the union's District 7, was slugged twice on the head by Dayton police because he protested the slugging of Lou Kaplan.